Coates, Mrs. E.

Mrs. E. Osborne Coates, Jr.
253 Hillcrest Road, Grosse Pointe Farms 36, Michigan

Thursday, Oct. 24/76

Dear Mr. Thurrow, Wayne.

I did want to add my unofficial Thanks for the absolutely marvelous job you did for us here in the "Automotive City" - For a man who was nervous and seldom gives lectures, you were beyond compare! I have heard praise from all sides, quite a feat in this city - I assure you! -

As I said that night, my only regret was that my job next year will be impossible but I shall remember

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your kind offer of help –

My husband and I have soldiered spent such a fascinating hour. Your Churchill stories delighted us, particularly, as he has long been a Churchill fan. In short we enjoyed the evening from beginning to end --- and thanks to you and I still think you were truly wonderful to come, with the awful schedule you're on.

Sincerely,

Barbara Coates

Cochener, David L.

September 4, 1958

Mr. David L. Cochener
12 E. 68th Street
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cochener:

In reply to your recent letter to Mr. Murrow, I regret that we cannot help you without more specific detail as to the date of the broadcast and which of Mr. Murrow's shows it was. As he has been off the air all summer, I wonder if perhaps you are thinking of someone else.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

12 E 65th St.

Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 27, 1958.

Mr. Morrow,
Dear Sir,

A few weeks ago I tuned in on your program at the last end and heard that Mr. Mr. McNeely had been a criple all his life.

Then I awoke to the fact that I had worked with a HOPPY McNEELY in about 1901. If it could be the same man I would like to write him for old times sake. I was working for The National Transit in Tidioute, Pa. Cutting right of way, diging trenchs and laying pipe and all the odd jobs that fell in that line. A young man who had just finishe College joined our crew. He was the son of some Standard man, he knew a lot about the oil business, but but brush hooks, river-hoo Hooks, pipe tongs, axes &etc. were total strangers to him He said he was there tolearn from the bottom up. He got his wish, pipe lines up hill and down across the Allehgeny, ankored to the Bed with river-hooks in 5 ft. of water and held down with all the flat rocks we could find. This "Hoppy" was very likable and never shirked or complained, insisted on being called HOPPY or nothing. No word of complaint when we had to put up at some of the poor boarding houses or places called HOTELS. I and my old friend (Khlare DeRocher) on the gangenjoyed listening to him when he explained some of the things to us neither of us ever got past High School. We could entertain him with tales of the woods hunting and rafting, logging and the like. Khlare DeRocher is now living at Parker Pa. retired. This Apr. 1, I was retired by The K.C. Star. Oct. 10 would have been 48 years with them as electrician.

So if you can give me the address of this McNally I wil try to check with him just for fun.

Yours truly
David L. Cochener

Coffin, Tris

1

March 5, 1958

Dear Tris:

What a delightful quotation you sent me from Keenleyside. I fear it is all too prophetic.

Hope to spend some time in your town at the end of the month, and look forward to seeing you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Tris Coffin
5601 Warwick Place
Chevy Chase, Maryland

mce

TRIS COFFIN

February 22, 1958

Dear Ed:

Your generous words in the Senate restaurant were very heartening to an obscure toiler in the vineyards, and thanks.

In return, here is a delightful epitaph sent me by a friend in the Canadian foreign office. It is from a talk by Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, Director-General of the UN Technical Assistance Administration, in Montreal:

"Here lies Western Man. Educated at McGill, Harvard, Oxford and the Sorbonne, he learned the art of the political wisecrack, the technique of the production of consumer goods, the business of salesmanship. Divorced three times, his wives were generously provided with perfumes from Paris, cosmetics from Hollywood, clothes from New York - and they patronized the most fashionable psychiatrists. His children quickly learned the price of everything, but the value of nothing. He was unable to read, write or think, but he had four television sets and hired competent secretaries. By the castant use of alcohol and tranquilizers he avoided any prolonged sense of dissatisfaction with his way of life. He was riding in a Cadillac convertible - when his civilization was destroyed. "

Sincerely,

Tris

Cogan, F

COUNSELLING SERVICE, INC.
EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

March 16, 1959

Dear Mrs. Cogan:

Thank you for your letter of March 4.

Nothing would please me more than to hear all about your proposed television series based on Americana However, I am just off to Europe for several weeks and, as you know, I will not be around here next year. I think the person you ought to talk to is Irving Gitlin, who is the chap who would have to make the final decision anyhow. I will send your letter on to him and suggest you drop him a note and ask for an appointment.

It was wonderful seeing Bruce Coffin briefly in Florida. Please give my warmest regards to Dave.

As ever yours,

Mrs. David H. Cogan
Counselling Service, Inc.
18 East 80th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM/hl

Cohen, Benjamin

WORLDMARK PRESS, INC.

207 EAST 43RD STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-6095

May 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Your willingness to advise the Editor-in-Chief of Worldmark's Encyclopedia of the Nations on certain matters which he may find it necessary to submit to your experienced judgment, has brought vital encouragement to all of us, engaged in charting a new approach to basic information about the members of the world community.

We have made good progress in getting from distinguished academic contributors articles about individual nations, and we are now in the process of revising and editing copy for the printer.

So that you may have a clear idea on how individual countries are to be described in the encyclopedia, I am glad to send you a galley proof of the article on Australia which the representative of her government returned with most favorable comments.

In the hope that you shall not hesitate to ask me for any specific article which you may wish to examine, I am, dear Ed,

Very truly yours,

Benjamin A. Cohen
Editor-in-Chief

BAC:rr
Enc.

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia

FLAG: The flag has three main features—the red, white, and blue union jack in the upper left quarter, indicating Australia's membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations; the white five-star southern cross in the right half; and the white seven-pointed federal star, below the union jack. The flag has either a blue or a red ground, the blue being the state flag and the red being used by individuals and commercial institutions. Of the five stars of the southern cross, four have seven points and one has five points. **ANTHEM:** "God Save the Queen." **MONETARY UNIT:** One pound (£A) equals 20 shillings (s.), and a shilling equals 12 pence (d.). The Australian pound was originally identical with the British pound sterling, but it depreciated during the 1930–31 depression and was stabilized in December 1931 at the rate of £A equaling 16s. sterling. At the current rate of exchange, therefore, £A equals $2.24; the shilling, $0.112; and the penny, $0.0093. Copper coins in use are the halfpenny and penny; silver coins are the threepence, sixpence, shilling, and florin (2s.); notes in use are 10s., £A1, £A5, and £A10. **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:** Weights in general use include the stone (14 lbs.), quarter (28 lbs.), hundredweight (cwt., 112 lbs.), and long ton (2,240 lbs.). Measures include the imperial bushel (1.032 U.S. bushels), the imperial gallon (1.2 U.S. gallons), and Australian proof gallon (1.37 U.S. proof gallons). **HOLIDAYS:** New Year's Day, January 1; Australian Day, January 28; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Anzac Day, April 25; Queen's Birthday, first or second Sunday in June; Christmas, December 25; Boxing Day, first weekday after Christmas.

[1] HISTORY

First recorded sightings of the Australian continent took place early in the 17th centruy when Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish explorers sailed along the coasts and later discovered what is now Tasmania. None of these early voyagers took formal possession of the land, and it was not until 1770, when Captain James Cook charted the east coast and claimed possession in the name of Great Britain, that any major exploration was undertaken. Until the early 19th century the area was known as New Holland, New South Wales, or Botany Bay.

The first settlement—a British penal colony at Port Jackson (now Sydney) in 1788—was soon enlarged by additional shipments of prisoners, and in time (until the system was abolished 1840–68) about 161,000 settlers came as transported convicts. As the number of free settlers increased the country developed, the interior was penetrated, and six colonies were created—New South Wales in 1786, Van Diemen's Land in 1825 (renamed Tasmania, 1853), Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1834, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Sheep raising and wheat growing were introduced, flourished, and became the backbone of the economy. By 1850, there were 400,000 inhabitants. The discovery of gold in Victoria (1851) attracted thousands of new settlers, and in a few years the population doubled and redoubled. Representative government spread throughout the continent, and the colonies acquired their own parliaments. A constitution was approved by the British parliament at the end of the 19th century, and in 1901 the six colonies became states in a federal commonwealth. In 1911 territory was acquired from New South Wales for a new capital at Canberra, and in 1927 the Australian parliament began meeting there. Liberal legislation was introduced—free and compulsory education, industrial conciliation and arbitration, the secret ballot, woman suffrage, old-age pensions, invalid pensions, maternity allowances (all before World War I), child subsidies and unemployment and sickness benefits (during World War II).

[2] LOCATION, SIZE, AND EXTENT

Lying southeast of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Australia is almost completely surrounded by wide ocean expanses. It is bounded on the north by the Coral, Arafura, and Timor seas, on the east and south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. Neighboring areas include New Guinea to the north, New Zealand to the southeast, and Indonesia to the northwest. Australia extends from 113° 9′ to 153° 39′ east longitude and from 10° 41′ to 39° 8′ south latitude (the southernmost point of Tasmania extending to 43° 39′). Measuring about 2,400 mi. from east to west and almost 2,000 mi. from north to south, the continent of Australia (including the island of Tasmania) has an area of 2,974,581 sq. mi. It consists of the five mainland states of New South Wales (309,433 sq. mi.), Victoria (87,884 sq. mi.), South Australia (380,070 sq. mi.), Queensland (670,500 sq. mi.), and Western Australia (975,920 sq. mi.); the island state of Tasmania (26,215 sq. mi.); the Northern Territory (523,620 sq. mi.) and the Australian Capital Territory (939 sq. mi.). Australia administers the Trust Territory of New Guinea and (with New Zealand and the United Kingdom) the Trust Territory of Nauru. It owns southeastern New Guinea (administered as the Territory of Papua); the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands; the Territory of Christmas Island; the Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands; the Territory of Heard and MacDonald Islands; Macquarie Island; and Norfolk Island. Since 1936 Australia has claimed all territory in Antarctica (other than Adélie Land) situated south of 60° south latitude and between 45° and 160° east longitude.

[3] TOPOGRAPHY

Australia is divided into 4 general topographic regions: (1) a low, narrow, sandy coastal plain; (2) the eastern highlands, ranging from 1,000 to over 7,000 feet in altitude and extending from Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland southward to Tasmania; (3) the central plains, consisting largely of a north-south series of drainage basins, including the Great Artesian Basin, most extensive area of internal drainage in the world; and (4) the western plateau, covered with great deserts and "bigger plains" (regularly spaced sand ridges and rocky wastes) 1,000–2,000 feet high and comprising most of the western half of the continent. Less than 7% of the area is above 2,000 feet. The highest point is Mt. Kos-

ciusko, 7,328 feet, in the Australian Alps of the southeastern corner of New South Wales; the lowest point is Lake Eyre, 39 feet below sea level. The most important river system, and the only one with a permanent, year-round flow, is that formed by the Murray, Darling, and Murrumbidgee rivers in the southeast. There are several other rivers of some importance elsewhere, but for the most part they carry great amounts of water in the wet season and are dry for the rest of the year. The largest lakes have no outlet and are usually dry. The coastline is smooth, with few bays or capes. The two largest sea inlets are the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north, between Arnhem Land and the Cape York Peninsula, and the Great Australian Bight in the south. The Great Barrier Reef, longest and most spectacular coral reef in the world, extends for about 1,200 miles off the east coast of Queensland.

[4] CLIMATE

Although there is a wide diversity of climate, in general Australia, lying athwart the trade wind belt and that of the subtropical highs, is relatively warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost, temperatures ranging from comfortably mild in the south to hot in the central interior and north. Long hours of sunshine are characteristic. Winds are light to moderate, except along the coasts, where cyclones have occurred. There is comparatively little seasonal temperature change. All parts of the continent are subject to great variations in rainfall, but except for a few areas rainfall is insufficient, and the rate of evaporation is high. About 40% of the continent is desert, and an additional 40% is subhumid. Of the remaining 20%, having more than 30 inches of rain annually, some parts suffer from a long dry season and others from an oversufficiency of rainfall. Only Tasmania, Victoria, and parts of New South Wales have enough rainfall all year round. Droughts and flooding occur irregularly but with fair frequency over many large areas.

[5] FLORA AND FAUNA

Many distinctive forms of plant and animal life are found, especially in the coastal and tropical areas. There are between 500 and 600 species of eucalyptus and 767 species of acacia (wattle). Other outstanding trees are baobab, blackwood, red cedar, coachwood, jarrah, Queensland maple, silky oak and walnut. Native trees of Australia shed their bark instead of their leaves. Many types of wildflowers grow in the bush country including the boronia, Christmas bush, desert pea, flanner flower, Geraldton wax plant, kangaroo paw, pomaderris, and waratah. There are 470 types of orchid.

About 400 kinds of animals, 200 kinds of lizards, and 700 kinds of birds are indigenous. Apart from marsupials (bandicoots, kangaroos, koalas, opossums, tree-kangaroos, and wallabies), the most unusual animals are the dingo, echidna, flying fox (fruit bat), platypus, Tasmanian devil, and wombat. Birds include the anhinga, bellbird, bowerbird, cassowary, emu, galah, kookaburra (laughing jackass), lyrebird, fairy penguin, rosella, and many native types of cockatoos, parrots, hawks, and eagles.

Many species of trees, plants, and domestic animals have been imported and thrive, often at the expense of indigenous types. Large herds of wild buffaloes, camels, donkeys, horses, and pigs—descendants of stock which strayed from herds imported by the pioneers—roam the sparsely settled areas. The proliferation of rabbits resulted in a menace to sheep raising, and in 1907 a thou-

sand-mile-long fence was built to keep rabbits out of Western Australia. More recently, a similar fence has been built in the east to prevent the incursions of dingos.

6 POPULATION

As of 31 December 1957, the population of Australia (exclusive of about 47,000 fullblooded aborigines), was estimated at 9,747,471. Estimates for the 6 states and 2 mainland territories were: New South Wales, 3,660,497; Victoria, 2,700,635; Queensland, 1,401,427; South Australia, 886,203; Western Australia, 700,214; Tasmania, 340,866; Australian Capital Territory, 39,114; Northern Territory, 18,515. Density is slightly over 3 persons per square mile. Population growth of more than 27% over the period 1945–57 was due to an excess of births over deaths of over 1 million and to a net migration of a million.

The population is unevenly distributed. One-third of the continent is virtually uninhabited and another third is sparsely populated. Most of the people live in the southeast section and in some other coastal areas. Only one-fourth of the population is rural. More than half of the people live in the 6 state capitals (Sydney, New South Wales, 1,975,020; Melbourne, Victoria, 1,677,100; Brisbane, Queensland, 543,000; Adelaide, South Australia, 529,000; Perth, Western Australia, 376,000; and Hobart, Tasmania, 103,570), according to the estimate of 30 June 1957. The national capital is Canberra (population 35,827) in the Australian Capital Territory (a specially selected location within New South Wales).

7 ETHNIC GROUPS

Most Australians are of British ancestry. Over 85% of the population is Australian-born and 94% are British subjects.

The aboriginal inhabitants, who occupied Australia before it was setled by Europeans, probably numbered between 150,000 and 300,000. Today there are about 47,000 full-blooded aborigines and about 27,000 of half aboriginal blood, as well as others of more distant aboriginal ancestry. Most of the remaining natives live in primitive, tribal conditions on government reservations in the north and northwest. Their social organization is among the most complex known to anthropologists. They do not cultivate the soil but are nomadic hunters and food gatherers, without settled communities. A few work as stockmen on cattle stations and some serve as trackers for the police.

8 LANGUAGE

English is spoken by more than 99% of the population. There are no variations of speech according to classes and few if any local dialects. The characteristic Australian pronunciation of English has developed through a combination of environmental, historical, psychological, and social influences.

Many languages or dialects are spoken by the various aboriginal tribes, but phonetically they are markedly uniform. Although there is no written aboriginal language, "letter sticks," sometimes carried by messengers from one tribe to another, bear markings which are readily understood by tribal headmen.

9 RELIGION

According to the constitution, there cannot be any state religion, the exercise of any religion cannot be prohibited, and a religious test may not be required as qualification for public office. Most of the people are Protestants, about 3 million being members of the Church of England. Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, and Jewish faiths have substantial membership.

10 TRANSPORTATION

With total railway mileage of 26,471 (on 30 June 1957), Australia has a low figure in relation to square miles, but a high figure per capita. Owned and operated by the commonwealth and state governments, the various railway systems do not interconnect well, and rail travel between principal cities involves changing of trains. Attempts are being made to provide a uniform gauge, which will permit the through shipment of goods. Modern equipment is gradually replacing older material. Highways provide access to many districts not served by railroads. As of 30 June 1956, only 164,000 miles of roads were hard surfaced, the rest of the 526,000 miles varying greatly in quality, many being only bush tracks, impassable in wet weather. At the end of 1957, there were 2,469,609 licensed motor vehicles (including 1,625,182 passenger cars, 726,193 commercial vehicles, and 118,234 motorcycles), giving Australia one motor vehicle for every 4 persons. Only the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and France have more motor vehicles, and only the United States and Canada have more per capita.

Inland water transport is negligible, but ocean shipping is important for both domestic and overseas transport. Most overseas trade is carried in non-Australian ships, while most coastwise vessels are of Australian registry. Although Sydney and Hobart, which are fine natural harbors, can readily accommodate ships of 36-foot draft, many other harbors have been artificially developed. All main ports have ample wharfage, modern cargo-handling equipment and storage facilities.

Australia leads the world in aerial freight-ton miles per capita and is second only to the United States in aerial passenger miles per capita. Domestic air services are operated by the government-owned Trans-Australian Airlines and about 10 private lines. The only Australian overseas airline, Qantas Empire Airways, is owned and operated by the commonwealth government. Foreign airlines operating in Australia include Air India International, Air France (TAI), BOAC, Canadian Pacific Airlines, KLM, Pan American World Airways, and Tasman Empire Airlines (TEAL), owned jointly by the governments of Australia and New Zealand. There are international airports at Brisbane, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney, and over 300 public airfields elsewhere in Australia. The aviation safety record is remarkable.

11 COMMUNICATIONS

The Postmaster General's Department is responsible for the public postal, telephone, and telegraph services. Both local and long-distance telephone services are considered very good. More telegrams are sent per capita than in any other country. The government administers and supervises broadcasting. The 64 federal government stations are financed by listeners' fees and the 108 private commercial stations derive their revenue from business advertising. By the end of 1957 there were 6 television stations in Sydney and Melbourne, and the government proposed to license stations in 4 other cities.

12 GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia is an independent, self-governing nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations. It has a federal parliamentary government. The federation was formed on 1 January 1901 of six former British colonies, which thereupon became states. The constitution combines the traditions of British parliamentary practice with important elements of the United States federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited.

The government consists of the British sovereign, represented in Australia by a governor general, and the Australian parliament. Nominally, executive power is vested in the governor general and an executive council, which gives legal form to cabinet decisions, but in effect it is exercised by a cabinet chosen and presided over by a prime minister, representing the political party or coalition with a majority in the house of representatives. The number of cabinet ministers is variable.

Legislative power is vested in the parliament, which is composed of a 60-member senate representing the states and a 124-member house of representatives representing election districts. Members must be British subjects, of full age, possess electoral qualification, and have resided for 3 years in Australia. 10 senators are elected by

proportional representation from each state voting as one electorate; they are elected for six years with half the members retiring at the end of the third year. House membership is approximately double that of the senate, with a minimum of 5 representatives for each state. House members are elected according to population by preferential voting in specific electoral districts for 3 years, unless the house is dissolved sooner. One member each from the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory may vote only on measures affecting their territory. Parliament must meet at least once a year. Taxation and appropriation measures must be introduced in the lower house; otherwise the two chambers have coordinate powers.

The parties in the house elect their own leaders in caucus. The party or coalition with a majority of seats forms the government. The leader of the majority party becomes prime minister, and selects his cabinet from members of his party who are members of parliament, while the leader of the principal minority party becomes leader of the official opposition. The party in power holds office as long as it retains its majority.

Suffrage is universal for all persons over 20, subject to certain residence and citizenship requirements, and voting is compulsory. In general elections since 1931 ballots have been cast by 94–96.3% of the registered voters.

13 PARTIES, PLATFORMS, AND POLICIES

Since most Australians have been shaped by the same language and by a similar cultural and religious heritage, their internal differences are concerned mainly with living standards and economic gains. Attachments to the United Kingdom are compounded of sentiment, tradition, and economic advantage. Australian nationalism has been associated more closely with the domestic Labor Party than with its rivals, who still tend to regard Australian interests as almost identical with those of Great Britain. Because of Australia's geographical position—as a "European people on an Asian limb"—the economic element in its nationalism has been mixed with the fear of external conquest or domination.

With the exception of 1929–31, when a Labor government was in office, interwar governments were dominated by non-Labor political groupings. When war seemed certain in 1939 the government then in office was resolutely imperial, considering that Australia was at war automatically when the British sovereign went to war. This view was challenged by the Laborites, who, though they did not deny that Australia should declare war on Germany, wanted the process to be a different one, in order to show Australia's independence.

The Labor Party was in office from 1941 to 1949. Since then, its opponents, the Liberal and Country parties, have been in office as a coalition. A direct descendant of the governments of the 1920s and 1930s, the coalition is principally linked with business and farming, and it is officially anti-socialist. In economic and foreign affairs, its outlook is still involved with the Empire, but it supports the UN as well as the alliance with the United States in the ANZUS and SEATO pacts. It is sympathetic toward the new Asian countries and values the link with Ceylon, India, and Pakistan afforded by the Colombo Plan.

The Labor Party is a trade-union party, officially socialist in policy and outlook, opposed to both capitalism and imperialism. However, since the early 1940s its opposition has been expressed differently from the ways it chose in the 1930s, when it was negatively isolationist. Its policy is now a mixture of nationalism and internationalism. For security it looks to the UN, to the tie with Britain, and to an alliance with the United States.

The two major parties are thus basically united in their desire to preserve living standards, to make full use of the British Commonwealth, and to retain American support for Australian security.

14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Powers not specifically granted to the federal government in the constitution are reserved for the states, although some powers (such as health, labor, and social services) are held concurrently. Except for Queensland, which has a unicameral legislature, the parliament in each state is composed of two houses. The lower houses, which are the dominant legislative bodies, are popularly elected, while the upper houses are elected by franchise limited to property holders or to those with certain academic or professional qualifications. The prime minister of a state achieves his office and selects his cabinet in the same fashion as does the commonwealth prime minister.

Local communities (variously designated as boroughs, cities, district councils, municipalities, road districts, shires, and towns) —even the great cities—have limited powers of government; but they are responsible for some health, sanitation, light, gas, and highway undertakings. They do not provide police protection nor do they conduct or support education; these are state functions. Local aldermen or councillors ordinarily are elected on a property franchise, and mayors are elected annually or biennially by the aldermen from among their own number or by taxpayers. The federal Department of Local Government makes regulations for and oversees the organization of local government. Some large interior areas are unorganized for local government and are directly controlled by the state governments. In some areas, ad hoc authorities carry out important activities.

15 JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cases in the first instance are tried in local or circuit courts of general and petty sessions, magistrate's courts, county courts, children's courts, or higher state courts. Capital crimes are tried before state supreme courts. The High Court of Australia, consisting of a chief justice and 6 justices, may hear and determine appeals from judgments of other federal courts or of state supreme courts. It is the supreme authority on constitutional interpretation, except that in certain instances appeals may be taken from it to the Privy Council in Great Britain, the final court of the Commonwealth of Nations. For special cases there are such courts as the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, territorial supreme courts, and others.

16 ARMED FORCES

All 18-year-old men are liable for national service training, although annual intake is only 12,000. The total training period of 140 days consists of an initial 11-week period and 21 days of part-time and camp training in each of the following 3 years. The Regular Army has a strength of 24,000 men; the Royal Australian Navy, 14,400; and the Royal Australian Air Force, 16,680. All three services are supplemented by trainees and reservists.

17 MIGRATION

The government promotes immigration of the maximum number of persons Australia can absorb without economic disequilibrium. Immigration policy favors Britons, English-speaking whites from Commonwealth countries, Western Europeans, and Americans. Most of the 1.2 million immigrants settling in Australia since the end of World War II are of working age, and attempts have been made to channel them to rural areas, but many possess skills in short supply and prefer to work in the cities. Newly arrived migrants may apply for Australian citizenship after 5 years' residence.

18 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Australia is a member of the 6-nation South Pacific Commission serving 16 Pacific territories in economic, social, and public health developments. By the end of 1957, Australian Colombo Plan aid (including wheat, flour, and equipment for agriculture, communications, irrigation, and transportation) totaled £A8.9 million to

India, £A7.4 million to Pakistan, and lesser amounts to Ceylon, Indonesia, Vietnam, Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. In addition, Australia expended a total of £A4.2 million on technical cooperation to 16 countries of Southeast Asia, sent out experts to them, and provided education and training for 2,130 students and trainees. Under terms of the UN Expanded Program for Technical Assistance, foreign nationals receive training in Australia and many Australian experts are assigned to other countries.

19 ECONOMY

Wool, food, and minerals provide raw materials for home processing industries and are the main source of foreign funds. Australia grows all the basic foodstuffs it requires and has large surpluses for export. 30% of the world's wool and 45% of all wool entering world trade are produced in Australia. It is one of the world's great wheat exporting countries, and it ships out large quantities of meat and dairy products. There are large deposits of coal, iron, and other minerals, and many areas have not yet been prospected. Chief lacks are petroleum, rubber, and certain chemicals.

But although Australia is a great primary producing country, manufacturing now employs more than twice as many persons as do the primary industries and provides the largest share of Australian national income. Industry has doubled since 1939, but the market for manufactured products is small, and costs are relatively high, with the result that strong protectionist measures have been introduced. Inflation and an unfavorable trade balance are the two recurring economic problems. Imports tend to exceed exports, and are therefore restricted. Factories have more than doubled since the beginning of Wold War II, but construction cannot keep up the demand for housing and new plants.

Australia requires extensive economic development. Since the present rate of internal capital formation is inadequate, there is a need for foreign capital.

20 INCOME

National income of £A4,686 million and gross national product of £A5,643 million in 1956/57 compared with £A3,610 million and £A4,206 million in 1952/53, respectively. Total net value of all industrial production in 1955/56 was £A2,609.6 million, component contributions to which (in thousands of £A) are listed in the following table:

Agriculture	279,399
Pastoral	444,798
Dairying	155,243
Poultry	30,185
Bee keeping	1,751
TOTAL	911,376
Mining and quarring	132,508
Forestry	50,059
Fishing and whaling	8,884
Trapping	6,047
TOTAL	197,498
All primary production	1,108,874
Manufacturing	1,500,714
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	2,609,588

Income tax returns for 1954/55 showed that 26% of all taxpapers earned between £A105 and £A500 a year; 53% received between £A501 and £A1,000; and 17% had income between £A1,1001 and £A2,000. 1956/57 income tax average per capita was £A65/1/1.

21 LABOR

Full-time rural employment fluctuates around 400,000 and temporary rural employment around 100,000. In December 1957, 57,700 persons were engaged in forestry, fishing, and trapping, 54,700 in mining and quarrying, 1,023,900 in manufacturing, 202,400 in building and construction, 347,500 in transport and communications, 267,400 in retail trade, 307,400 in other commerce and finance, 437,800 in other professional and personal services, and 130,600 in public authority activities not elsewhere included. Between 59,000 and 60,000 are engaged in defense activities. Women constitute 27.5% of the labor force.

About 60% of all wage earners (1.8 million out of 3 million) belong to 375 trade unions affiliated with a central organization, the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Labor disputes are settled either directly by unions and employers or are referred for decision to state or federal arbitration courts, which may impose fines or deregister unions. The standard 40-hour work week has been in effect since 1948; excess work time must be paid for at overtime rates. Annual holidays with pay vary in different industries, but are usually 2–3 weeks. In addition, there are statutory public holidays with pay. The wage minimum varies with geographical area and cost of living, but workers receive margins for skill and special industrial bonuses, so that take-home pay is often considerably above the basic wage rate. Women generally receive about 75% of the rates for men.

22 AGRICULTURE

Most of the area is in the public domain, within which individual farmers lease land under various provisions. In disposing of crown lands, the states try to spread ownership among the maximum number of owner-operators of economic, family-sized farms. In the less-developed states opportunities still exist for large-scale pastoral development. Smaller farms are given over to dairying, fruit, vegetable, and sugar-cane cultivation. Most of the rest are large sheep or cattle stations, varying from several thousand acres to 100,000 acres and more.

Good farmland is at a premium, and only an increase in irrigation will bring about a corresponding increase in cultivated area.

Only 5% of the land included in rural holdings is devoted to crop growing or is sown with grass. Despite a phosphate deficiency and a wide range of plant diseases and pests, the level of productivity is high, owing largely to extensive irrigation, mechanization, and use of fertilizers. Grain and hay take up most of the arable land, but fruits, grapes, and sugar cane yield a large export surplus. Rice, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, and hops are successfully grown, and continual efforts are made to find new crops that can be cultivated economically.

Agriculture receives tariff protection, subsidization, and other governmental assistance, without which some growers might not survive. National development schemes to increase primary production include extensive reafforestation to combat soil erosion and new irrigation programs. About 1,600,000 acres of land are under irrigated culture, but the area will be appreciably increased when the Snowy Mountains and other hydroelectric projects are completed.

23 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Almost half of the total area of Australia is used in stockraising. Animal husbandry is concentrated in the eastern highlands, but it spreads across the wide interior spaces and even to areas with low rainfall where as many as 30 acres are required to support one sheep or where cattle must be overlanded hundreds of miles to coastal meat-packing plants.

Wool has always been the mainstay of the economy. Australia's sheep flocks comprise less than one-sixth of the world's sheep but produce over 30% of the world's wool and about 45% of all wool entering world trade. During periods of great drought the number of sheep has diminished by as much as 30 million. In the better lands, however, animal husbandry is as advanced as anywhere else in the world. Large, scientifically managed stations have produced some of the finest stock on earth. 75% of the

150 million sheep are of the Merino breed, noted for its heavy wool yield. The 16.5 million cattle are almost exclusively of English breeds.

Animal products—wool, meats, dairy products, hides and skins, and live animals—make up about 60% of Australian exports.

24 FORESTRY

Forest land consists of about 5.4% of the total area, or 160,000 sq. mi., only slightly more than half of which is exploitable or potentially exploitable. Prime native forest area probably does not exceed 20,000 sq. mi., or less than 1% of total land area. Native forests consist principally of hardwood and other fine cabinet and veneer timbers. Softwood resources, which were never large, are now seriously depleted. Hardwood constitutes about 80% of timber used. Four-fifths of Australia's timber requirements are domestically provided, the remaining 20% being imported mostly from New Zealand, North America, and Scandinavia. Annual timber production, with 3,000 mills employing 34,000 persons, totals about 1,450 million board feet valued at £A105 million. 24.5 million acres have been set aside permanently by state forest authorities for reserves, and extensive reafforestation has been introduced in an attempt to combat soil erosion. Since hardwoods grow slowly, Australia will probably have to import a much larger proportion of her future timber needs.

25 FISHING

Fishing is relatively unimportant. Even though there is a low per capita fish consumption, Australia must import half of its normal requirements. Pearl and other shell fishing are significant.

26 MINING

More than 60 varieties of minerals and metals have been commercially produced in Australia, but extraction is dependent on factors of location, technology, and economy. The country is self-sufficient in coal, iron ore, and talc, and produces more than it needs of lead, zinc, silver, gold, rutile (a titanium ore), and tungsten. Local supply of mineral pigments, salt, and tin must be supplemented by imports, and practically all requirements of chrome, mercury, nickel, phosphate rock, crude petroleum, and sulfur must be imported. Since the end of World War II, several uranium deposits have been discovered, and treatment plants have been opened. Newly prospected bauxite reserves are expected to provide the foundation for an aluminum industry. Search for oil is in progress in various parts of Autralia.

Coal is Australia's leading mineral product, accounting for about 36% of total mining output. Lead, silver, and zinc, which are usually found combined in the same ore deposits, account for about 26%, followed by copper, rutile concentrates, iron ore, tin, tungsten, pyrite ores, brick clay, and limestone. Victoria has the thickest beds of lignite in the world. Australia produces more opals than any other country, ranks third as a producer of lead, fourth as a producer of zinc, fifth as a producer of gold and silver.

Both private companies and government agencies own and operate coal and uranium mines, but almost all other metals and minerals are privately owned, mined, and smelted. Official mining policy in most states is to make all of the mineral wealth accessible to persons who are able and willing to conduct mining operations.

27 ENERGY AND POWER

Because Australia has relatively small hydroelectric resources and almost no producing petroleum deposits it has had to rely on over 350 coal-burning steam plants for 78% of its power requirements. The remainder is supplied by hydroelectricity (16%) and diesel-oil (internal-combustion) plants (6%). Total power capacity and annual generation, as of 30 June 1956, were 3.5 million kw and 13,853.2 million kwh. Major electric power undertakings, originally privately owned and operated, were by June 1952 under control of state organizations. Manufacturing has been developed most extensively in or near coal areas, and distribution of electricity to principal users is therefore relatively simple. Voltage ranges from 200 to 250 and is mostly 50-cycle, 3-phase alternating current. All the major cities except Perth use 240-volt, 50-cycle alternating current, and Perth has 250-volt, 40-cycle, single-phase alternating current.

When completed, the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric scheme in southeast New South Wales, Australia's most ambitious public-works project, is expected to comprise 16 power stations generating 3,750,000 kw of electric power.

28 INDUSTRY

In proportion to its total population, Australia is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world. Nevertheless, although manufacturing has doubled since 1939, and Australian steel is the cheapest in the world, both domestic and overseas markets are small, costs of production, transportation, and some imported materials are high, and productivity is not as high as it might be. Industrial products are fabricated mainly for the domestic market, only about 10% being exported. Australia still imports 20–25% of the manufactures it needs.

Small plants engaged in servicing and repairs and employing fewer than 10 persons make up about 60% of the factories, but about half of the employees work in factories having more than 100 workers. Emphasis is shifting from light industries making consumer goods to industries making heavy machinery, electrical and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, lubricants, and power. More than half of the automobiles in Australia are made domestically, and the motor industry is now the largest employer of labor.

Australia has become sufficient in beverages, most foods, building materials, many common chemicals, some domestic electrical appliances, radios, plastics, textiles, and clothing; and most of its requirements of communication equipment, farm machinery (except tractors), furniture, leather goods, and metal manufactures are made within the commonwealth. A large proportion of Australian requirements of aluminum, locomotives, rolling stock, drugs and chemicals, electric motors, power-generating equipment, paper goods, and rubber products are domestically supplied.

Industry tends to be concentrated in the population centers, and there is a tendency for most light industry to be duplicated in and around large cities, but some dispersal is taking place, with many plants moving to or becoming established in country towns.

Many Australian manufacturing companies are closely connected, both financially and technically, with manufacturers in the United Kingdom and the United States.

29 MARKETING AND AIDS TO DISTRIBUTION

Many small shops specialize in particular lines of merchandise, but in the larger cities there are department stores some of which conduct mail-order business for persons in small towns. American-type supermarkets are being established, and telephone shopping and delivery service are becoming more popular. Installment selling, termed "hire purchase," is popular and influences the sale of many products.

Terms of credit vary, depending upon the commodity and the purchaser's credit standing. Dealers sell at from 60 to 180 days time, with usual cash discounts of from 2–5%, or the terms may be cash against documents to 60 days or more, with a discount according to the importer's standing. Price quotations are generally made c.i.f. at an Australian port. Reliable commercial credit agencies cover all the main cities as well as many smaller towns. Collection agencies and firms furnishing credit information are located in the capital cities.

Usual business hours are from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Most advertising is done through the press and radio, with television assuming a more important role as more programs are broadcast. Most advertising agencies are located in Sydney or Melbourne, and some make surveys and formulate and develop sales policies and other specialized services.

30 FOREIGN TRADE

Measured by foreign trade per capita, Australia is one of the great trading nations of the world, and it continues to show a steady rise. Australia is mainly an exporter of primary products and an importer of manufactured and semifinished goods and certain foodstuffs and raw materials. Transport or re-export trade is of little importance.

The produce of primary industries accounts for 87% of all exports, wool accounting for about 50% of export earnings. Wheat (including flour) is next in importance, followed by meats, minerals (principally lead and zinc), butter, hides and skins, sugar, and fruits. No one commodity dominates the imports. Metals and metal products, electrical and other machinery, petroleum products, motor vehicles, textiles, and chemicals are the leading import commodity groups. Imports have been kept artificially low by import restrictions, especially on consumer goods.

Value of principal 1957 exports in £A million is given in the following table:

Butter, cheese, and milk products	35.0
Meats	57.5
Fruit	27.2
Wheat and flour	59.5
Barley	13.5
Sugar	39.2
Wool and sheepskins	514.5
Petroleum oils	13.1
Ores and concentrates	26.6
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	97.5
Other exports	98.0
TOTAL	984.6

Value of principal 1957 imports in £A million is given in the following table:

Foodstuffs and tobacco	47.8
Vegetable substances including fibers	19.8
Yarns, textiles, apparel	100.9
Petroleum oils	91.7
Metal, metal manufactures, and vehicles	130.3
Machinery and electrical equipment	142.9
Rubber and leather	18.4
Paper and stationery	43.4
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers, &c.	33.2
Other imports	123.2
TOTAL	751.6

More than half of Australia's trade is with the sterling area, more than a third with the United Kingdom. Principal trade partners in 1957 by £A million are shown in the following table:

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	BALANCE
United Kingdom	270.2	312.8	—42.6
Japan	140.9	16.8	124.1
France	93.1	9.5	87.6
Italy	58.6	10.1	48.5
United States	58.3	101.9	—43.6
New Zealand	57.0	12.2	44.8
West Germany	45.3	34.1	11.2
Belgium	34.3	6.5	27.8
India	18.2	25.2	—7.0
Canada	12.3	21.8	—9.5
Other	196.4	200.7	—4.3
TOTAL	984.6	751.6	233.0

31 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Total Australian overseas expenditures of £A1,060.2 million for 1956/57 was £A94.7 million less than that for 1955/56, reflecting the intensification of import restrictions in October 1955 and July 1956, the main effects of which were delayed, of course, until the beginning of fiscal 1956/57.

In 1956/57 there was a foreign trade surplus of £A260.6 million, a shipping imbalance of £A61.5 million, an expenditure imbalance for interest and dividends of £A88.4 million, representing a total favorable balance of £A90.3 million. This surplus on current account represented an improvement of £A325.4 million, for a deficit of £A235.1 million was recorded for 1955/56.* Income derived from oversas totaled £1,150.5 million, £A230.7 million more than that for 1955/56, principally owing to the increase of £A205.8 million in exports. This trade surplus was due, in turn, to higher prices for some exports—particularly for wool—and to an increased volume of exports. In addition, a net capital inflow of £A131.9 million resulted from a variety of capital transactions, so that total overseas monetary reserves rose during 1956/57 by £A211.5 million, compared with declines during the 2 preceding years. A significant change in invisible items comprising overseas income was an increase of about £A8 million in the expenditure of foreign ships in Australian ports. Reserves at the end of June 1957 stood at £A566.5 million.

32 BANKING

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia (founded 1911), the central bank, functions as a banker's bank and as financial agent of the federal and some state governments, issuing notes, controlling interest and discount rates, mobilizing Australia's international reserves, administering exchange controls and government loans. It is connected through a common governor and board with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which is in the general banking business, and with the Commonwealth Savings Bank. It has departments providing special services, such as a rural credits department, mortgage bank department, and industrial finance department. The 9 major commercial banks, 4 minor commercial banks, and 3 specialized state banks have more than 3,000 branches and 1,000 agencies throughout the commonwealth. Trading banks are primarily concerned with financing commerce and industry. There are 5 savings banks, 1 of which is federally owned, 2 state owned, and 2 privately owned. There are also agricultural or rural banks, finance companies, trust companies, building societies, and life insurance companies, all engaged in various facets of the banking business.

Bank balances and savings deposits are high, the average December 1957 figure for check-paying banks having been £A1,709.6 million. At the end of 1957 combined deposits in savings banks exceeded £A1,267 million.

As of the end of 1956, commercial loan rates ranged from 5% to 6% and rural credit interest rates varied between 4% and 4½%. The Treasury bill discount rate was 1% and the rates for fixed deposits with trading banks varied from 2¼% for 3 months to 3½% for 24 months. Mortgage bank loans for 5 years or more were issued at 5% interest.

33 INSURANCE

In 1955 there were 19 Australian insurance companies (6 mutuals, 11 public companies, and 2 state government institutions) as well as 3 overseas companies and 13 ordinary and industrial insurance companies. Their activities are enumerated in the table on page 8.

34 SECURITIES

Securities exchanges are currently in operation at the following locations:

Exchange Place, Adelaide, South Australia

Creek Street (Box 521H, G.P.O.), Brisbane, Queensland

* However, the first six months of 1957/58 showed an imbalance of £A39 million despite the continued trade surplus (£A57.6 million).

	NUMBER OF POLICIES	AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	ANNUAL PREMIUMS
Life insurance	3,183,644	£A1,970,750,000	£A66,551,000
Annuity insurance	116,695	6,267,828*	1,438,540
Industrial insurance	3,765,851	307,370,000	14,901,000
New ordinary policies (1956/57)	291,942	392,197,000	
New industrial policies (1956/57)	210,308	33,138,000	

* per annum

119 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania
42 George Street, Launceston, Tasmania
422 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1, Victoria
C. M. L. Building, 55 St. George's Terrace (Box 1896, G.P.O.), Perth, Western Australia
113 Pitt Street (Box 1360, G.P.O.), Sydney, New South Wales

35 PUBLIC FINANCE

Total public debt of Australia, comprising debt of the commonwealth government and of the states, rose from £A1,215 million on 30 June 1939 to £A4,078.9 million at the end of 1957. On 31 December 1957 commonwealth debt of £A1,906 million was composed of £A1,763 million repayable in Australia, £A61.7 million repayable in London, and £A80.9 million repayable elsewhere overseas. State debts of £A2,172.9 million included £A1,889 million in Australia, £A261 million repayable in London, and £A22.3 million repayable elsewhere overseas. No default of principal or interest has ever taken place on a direct commonwealth loan and all sinking fund provisions have been met in their entirety.

Revenues and expenditures for 1956/57 and estimates for 1957/58 are given in the following table, in thousands of £A:

	1956/57	1957/58
Revenues		
Customs	68,597	74,200
Excise	217,440	231,090
Sales tax	125,752	125,500
Income taxes	620,298	675,050
Payroll tax	48,675	50,500
Estate duty	12,712	14,200
Gift duty	1,940	2,100
Total taxation	1,098,736	1,176,440
Business undertakings	99,803	107,855
Territories	2,513	2,617
Other revenue	110,783	43,887
TOTAL	1,311,835	1,331,009
Expenditures		
Administrative and miscellaneous services	89,343	104,605
Interest and debt redemption	9,827	—
Loan consolidation and investment reserve	194,793	119,363
Capital works and services	62,935	36,756
National welfare and social services	223,923	243,572
Subsidies and bounties	15,014	15,150
Defense services	188,497	191,125
War and repatriation services	112,296	164,277
Business undertakings	138,983	149,466
Territories	24,537	30,647
Payments to or for the states	244,077	266,739
Other expenditures	7,610	9,309
TOTAL	1,311,835	1,331,009

36 TAXATION

Income tax is assessed by the federal government upon taxable income (the amount remaining after all allowable deductions) of individuals and companies, but partnerships, as such, are not taxed. Taxes are imposed on profits derived in Australia by all companies, and profits derived by Australian companies from outside sources are taxed if tax exempt in the country of origin. No concessions are granted to promote industrial development, but a nonresident whose services will assist in the development of Australian industry may receive certain exemptions and rebates. Some exemptions are also allowed in the case of income received from working of gold, uranium, and certain other mines. Allowable deductions from the gross income of individuals include £A123 for spouse or housekeeper; £A65–91 for each child; medical and optical expenses up to £A150 per person; dental expenses up to £A30 per person; funeral expenses up to £A30; life insurance and old-age payments up to £A300; gifts to public or charitable institutions; and educational expenses up to £A100 for each child under the age of 21 attending a school or university. Graduated rates range from 1d. on each pound of the first taxable £A100 to 16od. on each pound (66⅔%) on income in excess of £A16,000. Income tax and social service deductions are collected on the pay-as-you-earn system.

The commonwealth imposes a sales tax on many goods at the time and at the value of sale by manufacturer or wholesaler to retailer. There are 5 rates—8⅓% (household goods), 12½% (general), 16⅔% (commercial vehicles), 25% (luxury items), and 30% (passenger automobiles). Excise duties are levied on beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, certain petroleum products, and television tubes. A payroll tax is levied on employers; the rate is 2½% of salaries and wages in excess of a total of £A200 per week. Other commonwealth taxes include customs duties and taxes on land, certain commodities, entertainment, estates, and gifts.

Each state imposes stamp taxes and probate and succession duties, but there is little uniformity either in subject matter covered or in rates. The states also impose fees and charges on motor-transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Taxes on real estate are levied by local governments.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX 1955/56	RESIDENTS	ALL TAXPAYERS
Taxpayers	3,680,550	3,685,644
Actual income	£A3,232,067,000	£A3,238,665,000
Taxable income	£A2,652,560,000	£A2,658,624,000

37 CUSTOMS AND DUTIES

Federal policy is to offer protection under the customs tariff to local industries, and tariff debates are nonparty affairs. Australia operates under a multicolumn tariff. Intermediate and most-favored-nation rates, which have been established for many products, apply to most foreign countries. Preferential or lowest rates are applicable to imports from the United Kingdom and other British Commonwealth countries, except India, Pakistan, and South Africa. Tariffs on industrial machinery and plant equipment are ordinarily low except where competition with Australian production is involved. Machinery and equipment required by new Australian industries may be imported duty-free or at concessional rates.

In addition to the duties which are levied under the customs tariff, additional revenue duties are imposed on a wide range of goods. Tax on imports subject to sales tax is collected by customs at port of entry and is based on duty paid value increased by one-fifth.

As a contracting party to GATT, Australia has consented to a number of tariff reductions since 1947.

There are no free ports.

38 FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Overseas holdings in Australian companies totaled £A288.4 million on 30 June 1956, including United Kingdom £A188 million,

United States £A52.9 million, and New Zealand £A23.8 million. Inter-company accounts owed by Australian subsidiaries to their overseas parent or associated companies totaled £A189.9 million, including United Kingdom £A96.3 million and United States and Canada £A48.9 million. About 91% (£A258.6 million) of the total net assets (£A285.2 million) in Australia of branches of overseas companies were owned by companies incorporated in the United Kingdom; £A11.9 in those incorporated in the United States and Canada. United Kingdom investors accounted for 57% of the total overseas holdings of £A38 million in Australian public authority securities. In addition to the foregoing, Australian public authority debt domiciled overseas on 30 June 1956 consisted of £stg365.9 million in London, $165.9 million in New York, $Can15 million in Canada, and 120 million Swiss francs in Switzerland.

Australian company holdings in overseas companies totaled £A17.5 million on 30 June 1956, of which £A9.4 million was in New Zealand. Direct holdings of capital, debentures, notes, and loans amounted to £A15.1 million, and of inter-company accounts to £A3.8 million. Branch assets of unincorporated overseas branches of Australian companies totaled £A25 million. After adding undistributed profits of overseas subsidiaries and making necessary adjustments, as in the case of overseas holdings in Australia, the annual outflow of investment by Australian companies in overseas companies totaled £A9.4 million in 1955/56.

Between August 1950 and December 1956 Australia received loans totaling $317 million from the IRBD for the purchase of capital goods and equipment from dollar sources for use in development projects.

Australia favors the importation of long-term developmental capital rather than short-term speculative capital. It also welcomes the technical competence usually accompanying foreign investment. British investment has been important in attaining the present level of development, and further British investment is favored, but, since the United Kingdom is not in a position to supply all capital needs, Australia has been looking to the United States for an increasing portion of its overseas capital requirements.

It has been estimated that foreign capital at an annual rate of at least £A270 million could be readily absorbed, but during recent years the equivalent of only about £A70 million per year of private investment capital, plus about £A270 million per year in foreign loans, has been flowing into Australia.

39 ECONOMIC POLICY

Commonwealth and state governments have devoted special attention to the promotion of production and marketing of main primary products, and since 1920 have maintained some form of legislation to provide subsidies or other marketing aids to various commodities. Direct subsidies, however, are not common, and butter, cheese, and cotton are among the few export commodities subsidized. Federal and state assistance is given to industries which want to establish themselves in approved fields of manufacture. Policies issued by the Exports Payment Insurance Corporation (set up in August 1957 by the federal government) insure Australian exporters against losses or delays in payment by importers of Australian goods, thus enabling exporters who make use of the service to find new markets and expand existing ones.

The government has endeavored to prevent economic activity from undue fluctuation. Price control was in effect during World War II and part of the postwar period and is now imposed on a few essential household items. Inflationary pressures have been kept within manageable proportions except when aggravated by strong external influences.

The need for foreign capital has been recognized by the major political parties, and conventions for the avoidance of double taxation have been entered into with the United Kingdom and the United States.

All of the states try to spread the ownership of land among the maximum number of owner-operators of economic, family-sized farms.

40 HEALTH

Australia is one of the most healthful countries in the world. Tropical and malignant diseases are negligible. The common cold and other respiratory infections make up the most prevalent form of illness. Water in most cities is good and is safe for all household purposes, and in all capital cities garbage and trash are collected regularly by the municipal authorities (although in smaller communities collection takes place only weekly).

All levels of government are concerned with public health, the municipalities functioning largely as agents for the administration of state policies. State health departments are responsible for infant welfare, school medical and dental services (which are provided free of charge), treatment and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases and tuberculosis, industrial hygiene programs, maintenance of food and drug standards, public and mental hospitals, and the regulation of private hospitals. The commonwealth makes grants for medical research, coordinates state health programs, and maintains specialist medical research institutions and laboratories.

Health services are efficient. Hospitals are generally modern and well-equipped, but space is often at a premium. As of the middle of 1956, there were 721 hospitals (with 53,550 beds), over 660 of which were public, locally administered, but partly financed by federal subsidies. Medical staff totaled 8,103; nurses, 29,070; hospital patients (1955/56), 1,030,668. There were 39 mental hospitals with 30,089 beds. Competent general physicians and specialists are available in most larger cities, and the Royal Flying Doctor Service provides medical care and treatment in areas beyond the reach of ordinary medical service. Since 1950, certain life-saving and disease-preventing drugs have been provided free of charge to the general community, if they have been duly prescribed by a medical practitioner; as of 30 June 1956, 246 preparations were included in this service.

41 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commonwealth Social Services Act of 1947, as amended, provides for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions. Invalid pensions are payable to persons 16 years of age and older who have lived at least 5 years in Australia and have there become totally incapacitated or permanently blind. Old-age pensions are payable to men 65 years of age and over, and to women 60 years of age and over, who have lived in Australia for at least 20 years. Up to £A10 is available for the funeral costs of old-age and invalid pensioners.

The Commonwealth Maternity Allowance Act of 1912, as amended, provides for the payment of allowances for every child born, and the Commonwealth Child Endowment Act of 1941 provides for weekly payments to children under 16 years of age.

The Commonwealth Widows' Pension Act of 1942 provides for weekly payments to widows maintaining one or more children under 16 years of age and to widows 50 years of age and older not maintaining children. Special allowances, paid for not more than 26 (in some cases, 39) weeks following death of husband, are also provided for widows under 50 years of age in straitened circumstances. A weekly allowance is made to women (over 50 years of age or maintaining one or more children under 16) whose husbands have been imprisoned for more than 6 months.

The Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act of 1945 provides weekly payments to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 (60, for females) and not qualified to receive old-age, invalid, widows' or service pensions.

A means test is applied with respect to old-age, invalid, and

widows' pensions and unemployment and sickness benefits, but not with respect to maternity allowances, child endowment, and pensions for blind persons.

Under terms of the National Health Act of 1953, the federal government pays 8s. per day for patients in public hospitals, and a further 4s. per day for hospital patients who are members of hospital insurance organizations. Diagnosis, treatment, after care, and allowances are provided for those who suffer from tuberculosis and for their dependents.

Social service expenditures (including war and service pensions) totaled £A292.8 million in 1956/57.

42 HOUSING

As of 30 June 1954, there were 2,380,353 occupied dwellings. New houses average about 75,000 per year. One of the most striking features of postwar housing has been the remarkably high proportion (80%) of new owner-built houses. Central heating is practically unknown in Australian houses and is available only in the most modern and expensive homes and apartments. Small gas and electric heaters, fireplaces, coke and kerosene stoves are used in cold weather. Most apartments and houses are equipped with hot-water service, refrigeration, and indoor bath and toilet facilities.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement of 1941, the federal government subsidized the building by state governments of good houses for families in the lower groups and also subsidized rents in inverse proportion to occupants' income. During World War II the commonwealth government controlled rents and evictions, but in 1948 these controls reverted to the states.

43 EDUCATION

Illiteracy is virtually nonexistent except among the aborigines. Education is compulsory for children from 6 until 14, 15, or 16, varying according to the state. Free education is provided in municipal kindergartens and in state primary, secondary, and technical schools. There are also state-regulated private schools. Correspondence courses and educational broadcasts are given for children unable to attend school because of distance or physical handicap. Although each state controls its own system, education is fairly uniform throughout Australia. The federal government directly controls only a few schools in Northern Territory. In 1956 there were 1,341,772 pupils in 7,658 government schools and 432,985 pupils in 2,088 private schools, and a combined total of 52,045 teachers.

There is a state university in each capital city and one at Armidale, New South Wales, a university college and a national postgraduate research university at Canberra, and a university of technology at Sydney with a branch at Newcastle. 36,815 students attended these institutions in 1957. There are more than 100 technical and agricultural colleges, art schools, business colleges, conservatories of music, and teachers' training colleges. The federal government awards university and other scholarships to students who might otherwise be unable to obtain advanced training.

Adult education is sponsored chiefly by workers' educational associations in each state except Victoria and Western Australia where the lectures are supervised by an adult education council or board.

Students from foreign countries undertake training and research work at Australian universities and other institutions under various scholarship schemes sponsored by the Australian government, the UN and its specialized agencies, and the Colombo Plan's technical cooperation scheme.

44 LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

There are large noncirculating reference libraries in the state capital cities, but very few municipal public libraries of consequence, and very few publicly supported libraries in the smaller towns. There are two commonwealth libraries at Canberra—the National Library, which is the depository of copyright books, and the Parliamentary Library.

There are eight large museums, two each in Sydney and Melbourne and one in each of the other state capital cities, and there are smaller museums in some of the smaller towns. Botanic gardens are found in every capital city.

46 PRESS

Many small-town papers are scattered throughout Australia. All are popular in varying degrees. There is no metropolitan daily paper presenting the Labor Party's point of view, but even the daily papers listed as Conservative are not so closely tied to the political party as to be regarded as party papers. In general, news is straightforwardly presented and political criticism is fair and responsible.

Advertiser (Adelaide)	Conservative morning paper	174,378
News (Adelaide)	Independent evening paper	114,940
Sunday Mail (Adelaide)	Independent Sunday paper	208,608
Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Conservative morning paper	219,847
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Conservative evening paper	150,683
Mercury (Hobart)	Conservative daily	43,000
Age (Melbourne)	Independent morning paper	179,714
Herald (Melbourne)	Conservative evening paper	451,000
Sun News-Pictorial (Melbourne)	Conservative pictorial daily	551,205
Weekly Times (Melbourne)	Weekly	105,138
Morning Herald (Newcastle)	Independent daily	50,191
Daily News (Perth)	Conservative evening paper	90,394
West Australian (Perth)	Conservative morning paper	143,473
Daily Mirror (Sydney)	Independent evening paper	284,062
Daily Telegraph (Sydney)	Conservative morning paper	307,000
Sun (Sydney)	Conservative evening paper	313,632
Morning Herald (Sydney)	Conservative morning paper	330,000
Sun-Herald (Sydney)	Conservative Sunday paper	617,964
Sunday Telegraph (Sydney)	Conservative Sunday paper	581,000

47 TOURISM

No difficulty is placed in the way of the temporary admission of bona fide business or tourist visitors. A landing permit is not required to be obtained before leaving for Australia, provided the prospective visitor has a valid passport, duly visaed by an Australian or British consul or passport officer, is in possession of sufficient funds to maintain himself while in Australia, and holds return tickets for travel to a destination beyond Australia. Health examinations are made at all Australian ports of entry. Every person entering Australia by air must present an official certificate showing that he has been vaccinated against smallpox more than 14 days but not more than 3 years before arrival in Australia. Persons traveling by sea are not required to hold any vaccination or inoculation certificate unless coming from, or by way of, Eastern countries.

48 FAMOUS AUSTRALIANS

The finest Australian novelist is Henry Handel Richardson (pseudonym of Henrietta Richardson Robertson, 1870–1946), author of *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony*. Three renowned scholars of Australian origin are Sir Gilbert Murray, O.M. (1866–1957), classicist and translator of ancient Greek plays; Samuel Alexander, O.M. (1859–1938), metaphysician and scientific philosopher; and Eric Partridge, authority on English slang. An authority on viruses and infectious diseases is Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medicine of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Elizabeth Kenny (1886–1952) made important contributions to the care and treatment of infantile paralysis victims. Leading actors who were born in Australia are Judith Anderson, Robert Helpmann, and Cyril Ritchard. Musicians of Australian birth include the operatic singers Dame Nellie Melba (1861–1931), John Brownlee, and Marjorie

Lawrence, and the composers Percy Grainger, Arthur Benjamin, and Peggy Glanville-Hicks. For more than 30 years Australian-born David Low has been generally regarded as the world's greatest political cartoonist. In recent years the tennis world has been dominated by such Australian players as Jack Bromwich, Ashley Cooper, Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall, and Frank Sedgman. The outstanding cricket player of modern times is Sir Donald Bradman. Great Australian mile runners include Jack Lovelock, John Landy, and Herb Elliott. Australian swimmers Dawn Fraser and Jon and Ilea Konrads hold many world records.

[49] TERRITORIES AND COLONIES

Antarctica

Since 1936 Australia has claimed all territory in Antarctica (other than Adélie Land) situated south of 60° south latitude and between 45° and 160° east longitude, an area of about 2,472,000 sq. mi. Two permanent scientific and exploratory bases have been established—Mawson (February 1954) and Davis (January 1957)

Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands

The uninhabited, reef-surrounded Ashmore Islands (3 in number) and Cartier Island, situated in the Indian Ocean about 300 miles north of Broome, Western Australia, have been under the authority of Australia since May 1934. In July 1938 the islands were annexed to the Northern Territory.

Christmas Island

Situated at 10° 30′ south latitude and 105° 40′ east longitude in the Indian Ocean, directly south of the western tip of Java, Christmas Island is 1,450 miles northwest of Perth. About 11 miles long and from 4 to 11 miles wide, it has an area of about 60 sq. mi. Total population early in 1957 was 2,650, of whom about 2,000 were Chinese, 500 Malays, and 150 Europeans. There are no indigenous inhabitants. The only activity, phosphate extraction, is carried out by the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission, jointly owned by the governments of Australia and New Zealand. Annual production is about 400,000 tons. A British crown colony since 1888, Christmas Island was transferred to Australia in October 1958.

Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands

This is a group of 2 coral atolls consisting of 27 islands with a total land area of 5 sq. mi. in the Indian Ocean, at 12° 5′ south latitude and 96° 53′ east longitude, 1,720 miles northwest of Perth. Population of 652 in December 1955 consisted of 460 Cocos Islanders, 131 Europeans, and 61 Asians. A British possession since 1857, the islands were transferred to Australia in 1955 and are administered by the Minister for Territories. The climate is pleasant, with moderate rainfall. Principal crops are copra, coconut oil, and coconuts. The airport is a link in service between Australia and South Africa.

Territory of Heard and MacDonald Islands

Heard Island, at 53° 6′ south latitude and 72° 31′ east longitude, 300 miles southeast of the Kerguelen Islands and 2,500 miles southwest of Perth, is a bleak, mountainous island, 27 miles long by 13 miles wide, dominated by a dormant volcano, Big Ben, 9,000 feet high. There was a station at Atlas Cove from 1947 to 1955, but the island is now uninhabited. Just north is Shag Island, and 26 miles to the west are the small, rocky MacDonald Islands.

Macquarie Island

Macquarie Island, at 54° 30′ south latitude and 158° 40′ east longitude, is almost 1,000 miles southeast of Hobart. 21 miles long and 2–3 miles wide, the rocky, glacial island is uninhabited except for a base maintained at the northern end since February 1948. Macquarie Island has been a dependency of Tasmania since the 19th century. At the most southerly point is what is believed to be the biggest penguin rookery in the world. There are two small island groups off Macquarie Island—Bishop and Clerk and Judge and Clerk.

Nauru

Nauru is an oval-shaped coral island situated at 0° 32′ south latitude and 166° 55′ east longitude. About 12 miles in circumference, it consists of 5,263 acres (8.22 sq. mi.) surrounded by a reef. Population on 30 June 1957 was 4,303, consisting of 2,093 Nauruans, 1,105 other Pacific islanders, 732 Chinese, and 373 Europeans. Annexed by Germany in 1888 and surrendered to Australia in 1914, Nauru was administered under a British mandate from 1920 to 1947 (except for the period 1942–45 when it was occupied by Japan). Since 1947 it has been a territory under the joint trusteeship of Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, but, by arrangement, Australia has appointed an administrator who has all governmental powers. On a central plateau is an area containing phosphate, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commission. Phosphate exports of 1,278,176 tons in 1956/57 were valued at £A2,236,808, and imports (mostly from Australia) were £A1,170,218. There is no tariff on goods other than tobacco, wine and spirits, and automobile cylinder blocks. School attendance (which is free and compulsory to the age of 16) was 686 in 1956/57.

Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island, 5 miles long by 3 miles wide, with an area of 8,528 acres (about 13 sq. mi.) and a population (on 30 June 1957) of 1,059, is situated at 29° 3′ south latitude and 167° 57′ east longitude, 930 miles northeast of Sydney. Discovered in 1774 by Capt. James Cook, it was the site of a British penal colony in 1788–1813 and 1826–55, and in 1856 was settled by descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers. Since 1914 it has been administered by the Minister for Territories. There are about 150 miles of usable road and transport is almost exclusively by motor vehicle. The soil is fertile and the climate conducive to the growing of fruits and bean seed. There is a small whaling industry, and tourism is important. 1956/57 exports were £A165,156 and imports £A242,784. School attendance (which is free and compulsory to the age of 15) was 136 on 30 June 1955.

New Guinea

New Guinea, the second largest island in the world, is separated from northern Australia by the Arafura Sea, Torres Strait, and the Coral Sea. It is more than 1,500 miles long from northwest to southeast and about 400 miles wide from north to south at its broadest point. Total area is about 312,000 sq. mi. There are relatively narrow peninsulas in the northwest and southeast. Mountain ranges extending from tip to tip and through the center of the island rise to heights of 13,000–16,000 feet. Important rivers are the Mamberamo and the Digoel (in Netherlands New Guinea, the western half of the island), and the Sepik, the Fly, and the Ramu (in Papua). The climate varies according to area and altitude, but is generally hot and moist, except in the heights. Daily and seasonal temperature differences are small. Southeast trade winds prevail from May to October, northwest monsoons from late December to March. Annual rainfall varies from 45 to 245 inches.

Flora and fauna are closely related to those of the continent. New Guinea is one of the richest areas in the world, for its size, in terms of the variety of species of flora. There are important deposits of copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, osmiridium, platinum, tin, and possibly oil, but gold and manganese are the only minerals exported.

The Territory of Papua (which comprises the southeastern part of the island, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade island groups) lies between 5° and 12° south latitude and 141° and 155° east longitude. Of the total area of 90,600 sq. mi. about 87,806 are on the mainland and 2,794 on the islands. Estimated population on 30 June 1956 was 452,000. The territory was annexed by Queensland in 1883 and passed to the British crown in 1888. The Australian federal government

took over control in 1901, and in 1906 the name of the area was changed from British New Guinea to the Territory of Papua.

The Territory of New Guinea, in the northeastern part of the island, has an area of about 93,000 sq. mi., 70,200 of which are on the mainland and 22,800 sq. mi. consisting of islands, the most important being New Britain, New Ireland, and the Admiralty Islands (in the Bismarck Archipelago) and Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent islands (in the Solomon Islands group). It extends from the equator to 8° south latitude and from 141° to 160° east longitude. Estimated population on 30 June 1956 was 1,287,000. The area was declared a German protectorate in 1884, was seized by Australian forces in 1914, and under a League of Nations mandate of 1921 was administered by Australia. It is now under the UN trusteeship system.

While retaining their separate identities and status, the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea are now governed by an Australian administrator in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, with headquarters at Port Moresby, Papua. The administrator is assisted by an executive council and by a legislative council, which includes some natives among its members. 15 administrative districts are headed by district commissioners, assisted by patrol officers who settle local disputes, look into the general welfare, and protect the native people against exploitation. Officers in the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary are Europeans, but trained native policemen are gradually filling commissioned ranks. There is no general franchise, but many district advisory councils and native village councils are being organized.

There are 5,548 miles of roads. Passenger and cargo boats sail along the coast, between islands, and to and from Australia, and regular air service is maintained with the continent. There are 98 government airports and 155 private airports. Main centers have telephone service and are linked by long-distance telephone lines and wireless. Port Moresby has a short-wave radio station and local broadcasting service.

All but 2% of the entire area belongs to the native peoples and can be acquired from them only by the administration, and then only when it is not essential for the natives' own needs and the sale is voluntary. The economy is predominantly agricultural. Main plantation crops are copra, rubber, cocoa, and coffee. Other crops include cassava, cinchona, ginger, hemp, jute, kapok, nutmeg, peanuts, pepper, rattan cane, rice, sago, sandalwood, sisal, sugar cane, tea, tobacco, tung oil, vanilla, and various tropical fruits and vegetables. Extensive grasslands are suitable for cattle raising, and it is hoped to increase meat production on small farm-type holdings to at least the present level of imports, 10 million pounds a year. Fishing supplies some of the domestic food requirements. Value of industrial output in 1956/57 was £A11.8 million. Exports totaled £A13.1 million; imports, £A19.6 million.

Bank branches are at Port Moresby and Samarai. Australian currency and territorial coinage are legal tender. According to the Papua and New Guinea Act of 1949, annual administrative, development, and welfare expenditures must equal or surpass the total amount of public revenue raised in that year; therefore, the commonwealth government makes extensive annual grants. Local revenue comes from customs, duties, licenses, and fees, as well as from sales of stores and produce from administration lands. Estimated 1957/58 receipts of £A15.7 million included £A4.9 million of local revenue and £A10.8 million granted by Australia.

Included among the 3,568 health establishments are 98 administration hospitals, with European staff of 1,446 and native staff of 4,683. Agricultural and livestock research and demonstration stations are maintained at various centers. In 1956/57 there were 214 cooperative societies with 64,035 members, a capital of £A383,311, and a turnover of £A1,027,549.

As of 30 June 1957, 15,034 pupils were attending 229 administration schools and 159,488 were enrolled at 4,013 religious mission schools. Teaching staff included 685 non-native teachers and 5,782 native teachers. Because of their differing backgrounds, most European, native, part-native, and Asian children are taught at separate schools for the time being, but there are some primary schools in which there is mixed enrolment. Some educational programs are given over the radio. About 75 selected native students are sent to Australia for secondary education, over 300 students receive technical training, 130 others are trained as apprentices, and 111 native teachers are receiving educational training. Education, controlled by the territorial administration, is aimed at bringing about universal literacy in English and preparing the native peoples to take an increasingly large part in the development of their country.

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Benj Cohen
F

April 20, 1959

Mr. Benjamin A. Cohen
Worldmark Press Inc.
207 East 43rd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Ben:

Thank you for your letter of April 15. If you feel that, in spite of the fact that I shall be much out of the country during the coming year, I can still be of any assistance in connection with the People's Encyclopaedia, I shall be delighted to serve on your board of advisors.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

Previous correspondence attached.

WORLDMARK PRESS, INC.

207 EAST 43RD STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-6095

April 15, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for the welcome expression of interest in Worldmark's Nations and Peoples Encyclopedia in your letter of April 7th in answer to mine of March 20th.

Because the form and content of Worldmark's Nations and Peoples Encyclopedia represent a departure from previous patterns for general reference books and, in more than one sense, exploration of a largely uncharted field, we propose to request the select members of the Advisory Board to assist us, with their learning, experience and counsel, on whatever specific matters may arise and which we consider of vital importance. It is not, therefore, our intention to burden those distinguished individuals who give their intellectual sponsorship with continuing tasks and responsibilities. Once the overall production of the Encyclopedia is sufficiently advanced to offer a fair basis for evaluation, we might invite members of the Advisory Board to give us their comments and suggestions.

With warmest personal regards and very best wishes for an exciting change of interests during your proposed Sabbatical, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Benjamin A. Cohen
Editor-in-Chief

BAC:rr

upc.

April 7, 1959

Mr. Benjamin A. Cohen
Worldmark Press, Inc.
207 East 43rd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Ben Cohen:

Please forgive the delay in answering yours of March 20. I have been abroad for the last two weeks.

I am naturally disposed to do anything you ask me to do but, at the same time, I am reluctant to undertake an obligation which I might not be able to discharge.

Can you tell me a little more about the duties that would be involved as a member of the advisory board.

I shall be very little in this country during the coming year and am reluctant to say yes, and then let you down.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

WORLDMARK PRESS, INC.

207 EAST 43RD STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-6095

March 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
W.C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Ed. Murrow:

Few men know as you do, by personal experience, how serious are the shortcomings in reciprocal communication among the peoples of the world, and between their governments, for the development of any effective activity to further the solution of their controversies and thus bring about a constructive peace. Now that you will be taking a year's leave from your onerous duties as the outstanding radio and television communicator, you may be able to find new ways to meet such a challenge; for my part, I am trying to do my own bit with the project explained below and which I hope may enlist your favorable consideration.

During my recent thirteen years' association with the United Nations -- as Assistant Secretary General for Public Information, as Under Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and as a Delegate to the General Assembly -- I developed the conviction that frequently the settlement of issues between nations is rendered more difficult owing to insufficient information among the governments and peoples concerned with finding adequate solutions. This led me to believe that it might be possible to facilitate matters by publishing a specialized encyclopedia of the nations and peoples of the world as a comprehensive, readily available reference source of information on all countries, both individually and as members of the world community.

As Editor-in-Chief I am glad to report that, with the assistance of a distinguished panel of contributors, great progress has been made. It is the publisher's intention to issue the first edition late in the fall of this year. The project and the materials thus far assembled have already received the active endorsement of prominent educators, international leaders, and experts who feel that such an encyclopedia can provide useful information, in readily accessible form, to those interested in the political, economic, financial, religious, educational, labor, industrial, and other fields involved in the creation and maintenance of a durable peace. The one-volume encyclopedia is to be supplemented by adequate yearbooks, and new editions will be published every five years, eventually also in other languages.

At the planning stage we consulted several outstanding scholars, whose encouragement has been invaluable. Among those who have agreed to serve on a Board of Advisors are Professor James T. Shotwell, President Emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as Chairman; Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University; and Dr. Allan Nevins, Professor Emeritus of American History, Columbia University. As the result of a consensus of our editors upon your distinguished career, services, and qualifications, I have the honor to invite you to become a member of the Advisory Board. Upon receipt of your acceptance, I will further communicate with you as to future participation in the work now under way.

Please believe me to be, with sincere advance appreciation of whatever cooperation you may wish to offer,

Faithfully yours,

Benjamin A. Cohen
Editor-in-Chief

Cohen, Irving

IRVING COHEN
11 EAST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Rosen suggested Ephrussi send Murrow Ardsley album.

February 13th, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your graciousness. I find the record perfectly delightful and congratulate you on this your latest achievement.

Sincerely,

Irv

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

bc: Messrs. Evans, Murrow, Friendly

February 6, 1958

Dear Irving:

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 3, 1958, and the enclosures therewith respecting "You've Got To Be Taught" and "Getting To Know You", these songs being used in our film THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Your co-operation and the co-operation of Messrs. Rodgers and Hammerstein is greatly appreciated, and we are pleased to confirm the consents given to us as constituting the arrangement.

With best personal regards,

Cordially,

Paul A. Rosen

Mr. Irving Cohen
Reinheimer & Cohen
11 East 44th Street
New York, New York

PAR:jr

Cohn, Marcus

October 31, 1958

Mr. Marcus Cohn
Cohn and Marks
Cafritz Building
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cohn:

Thank you for your gracious letter. I have no hope whatever that my words will produce any change in this industry, which seems determined to destroy itself and, in the process, to produce a system which may be even worse than the one we now have. This could be the most exciting and fruitful method of communication yet devised, but it is in the hands of timid and avaricious men, and the public appears to be incredibly apathetic. I fear that Bernard Shaw was right when he said of radio: "You must get what you want, or you will come to want what you get".

Thank you again for your letter.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

MARCUS COHN
LEONARD H. MARKS
PAUL DOBIN
STANLEY S. NEUSTADT
STANLEY B. COHEN

LAW OFFICES
COHN AND MARKS
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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-5880

CABLE ADDRESS
COMAR-WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow

Thanks for sending me a copy of your speech before the Association of Radio and Television News Directors. I cannot let the opportunity go by without telling you that I think this is one of the finest and most articulate presentations of the basic current television problem. You put together, in one place, what a great number of us have been trying to articulate for a number of years.

If the reasons which you so congently set forth will not persuade the industry that it ought to take a new look as to where it is and where it is going, there is another argument which might persuade it. I think it is not only within the realm of possibility but of probability that if the kind of reforms to which you referred are not undertaken, Congress itself may force such reforms and that, as we all know, could lead to tragic consequences. A great number of the current broadcasters have forgotten that there was a considerable amount of pressure to write the first Communications Act in 1927 in a way which would require broadcasting stations, as a condition of their licenses, to devote specific amounts of time to specific categories of programming.

Sincerely

Marcus Cohn

Cathy. Anita

Dear Ed,

This is to thank you and your staff for your thoughtful Season's Greetings.

Sincerely,

Anita

December 29, 1958

Cole, James C.

January 9, 1958

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for your letter of December 20th. It was certainly good to hear from you again, and your letter aroused a very pleasant memory.

I do not do as much traveling as I would like to because my schedule keeps me pretty much tied down in New York, but now that I know where you are, I certainly hope there will be an opportunity for me to look you up someday.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James C. Cole
1423 Riverside Drive
Lakewood 7, Ohio

mcc

LANG, FISHER & STASHOWER, INC.
1010 EUCLID AVE · CLEVELAND · PROSPECT 1-0300
ADVERTISING

December 20th, 1957.

Mr. Ed Murrow.
C. B. S.
New York, N. Y.

A mouse can squeak at a king, Ed - - - and so, in the middle of a night, soft and dark as black velvet - - - and away from home - - - I send this greeting from the present with a memory of the past.

Having just put aside the Reader's Digest and "This Is Murrow." , my thoughts go back eleven years to a balmy evening in 1946. You were driving west - - - your car broke down in Missoula, Montana. Putting it in the garage for repair, you then sought out KGVO, CBS for Missoula, the Art Mosby Station.

Dejectedly you climbed the stairs to the studios and offices long emptied of workaday inhabitants. Following a beam of light coming from the Manager's office, you poked your head in the door and said "I'm Ed Murrow." The Manager said "Oh yeah ? I'm Napoleon !"

Once convinced, the Manager phoned Art Mosby to inform him that Ed Murrow of CBS was at the Station. Art Mosby said "Listen Cole, I told you to quit drinking that stuff !"

And so started an enjoyable, interesting, sociable evening - - - one of the jewels in my chain of memories.

In the meantime, bush-league radio wore me down and I am now Media Field Representative for this Advertising Agency - - - married to a lovely farm girl from Laurinburg, North Carolina, your home State.

If and when our paths cross again, I'll be an interested listener and spectator while you and Frances reminisce on corn bread, fat back, turnip greens and white lightnin'.

Our very best to you and yours forever.

Sincerely,

James C. Cole.
1423 Riverside Drive, Apt. 10.
Lakewood 7, Ohio.

Phone: ACademy 6-0403

Cole, Russe

July 1, 1959

Dear Dr. Cole:

Thank you for your letter of June 18th.

I am sorry to have to tell you that I cannot be of any help to you regarding the persons you should interview in Russia, since I have not been there myself and CBS no longer has a correspondent stationed there.

I think if you write to Mr. Kenneth Holland, at the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York City, he may be able to offer some advice.

With all good wishes to you and Mrs. Cole for a very pleasant trip.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Russell D. Cole
Cornell College
Mount Vernon, Iowa

mc

CORNELL COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1853
MOUNT VERNON, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 18, 1959

RG - we have no cons. in Russia
Refer him to I.E.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read the report of the Third Annual Conference on Exchange of Persons: "World Progress through Educational Exchange." I am prompted to write because Mrs. Cole and I are leaving the first part of August to spend five weeks in Russia. We are interested in seeking to understand Russia and to interview persons who may be helpful in this respect.

Your participation in the conference causes me to ask if you might have any suggestions as to persons who might be interviewed. We would like to interview some people in Russia who are interested in the exchange program or who have participated in such a program.

I am enclosing a copy of our itinerary and would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Russell D. Cole

Russell D. Cole
President

rdc:k
enc.

CORNELL COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1853
MOUNT VERNON, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Itinerary of Dr. and Mrs. Cole
Summer of 1959

August	5 - 9	Edinburgh
"	11 - 13	Copenhagen
"	14 - 17	Stockholm
"	18 - 19	Helsinki
"	20 - 23	Leningrad
"	24 - 26	Kiev
"	27 - 29	Odessa
"	30 - 1	Yalta
September	2 - 3	Sochi
"	4 - 6	Tbilisi
"	7 - 10	Tashkant
"	11 - 14	Samarkand
"	15 - 17	Kharkov
"	18 - 24	Moscow
"	25 - 27	Warsaw
"	28 - 1	Berlin

Colin, Ralph. C.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ralph F. Colin

from: Edward R. Murrow

February 13, 1959

(1) I have nothing to do with press releases issued by CBS. Their manner of characterizing programs remains to me a mystery.

(2) Nelson Rockefeller - an invitation outstanding. Ditto Jock Whitney. William S. Paley - invited repeatedly but declines.

(3) Since you are suing Huntington Hartford, would you like to sue the National Association of Manufacturers on the basis of the enclosed statement?

10M 7-56-LPC

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

MEMORANDUM

Date February 2, 1959

To Mr. Murrow

Subject

From Ralph F. Colin

Dear Ed:

I refer to the annexed press release of January 19. None of the people mentioned - even the Rodgers - are real collectors, and as far as I remember, you have never "visited" a truly great collection. Why don't you try Nelson Rockefeller, Stephen C. Clark (Singer Sewing Machine fortune), Robert Lehman, Jock Whitney, David Rockefeller (not to mention RFC), or even William S. Paley, whom you may have heard of as Chairman of the Board of Columbia Broadcasting System. As you notice, I keep punching at trying to get art across to your man in the street audience, not as something in which only actors, musicians, and other queers are interested but something to which even tycoons, politicians, and statesmen are devoted.

R.F.C.

RFC:LB

Incidentally, Huntington Hartford certainly is no collector - despite his "Museum". He has what is known in the trade as "crap".

CBS TELEVISION FEATURE

CBS Television Network
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

January 19, 1959

"PERSON TO PERSON" COLLECTS GALLERY OF ART COLLECTORS

In its six years on the air, "Person to Person" has "collected" an impressive group of art collectors, the latest being actor Tony Randall and his wife, who will appear on the CBS Television Network program, Friday, Jan. 23 (10:30-11:00 PM, EST).

Since they are avid collectors, Tony has devised a unique system for keeping the family budget under control: whenever he's cast in a new show, the couple allow themselves the luxury of a new art object, even if it's only a tiny etching. Among their favorites are a Picasso and a Braque.

Other outstanding names in "Person to Person's" art gallery include the only Renoir ever seen on the show, belonging to Richard Rodgers....the Miro that started restaurateur Jan Mitchell on his collection of contemporary art....a Modigliani prized by Hume Cronyn and his wife Jessica Tandy....Artur Rubenstein's Chagall....a painted sculpture owned by Burgess Meredith....the Dutch masters belonging to lady financier Mrs. Charles Ulrich Bay....Salvador Dali's original sketch for "Person to Person"....and photographer David Dunca's original Picasso -- a sketch made on a one dollar bill!

* * *

(Edward R. Murrow also will visit Mrs. Babe Ruth "Person to Person" in her New York apartment, Friday, Jan. 23, 10:30-11:00 PM, EST).

Almond" case. This is a suit by white parents in Norfolk (through James) charging that the closing of the public schools violates their children's constitutional rights to an education.

On the January 21 program, James, whose 15-year-old daughter, Penny, is one of the dispossessed children, explains how his family arrived at the decision to have Penny become a litigant in the widely-publicized case.

Also added to the previously announced list of Norfolk leaders who will speak on the program, both for and against integration in the public schools, is Robert D. Robertson, Chairman of the Norfolk branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The Lost Class of '59" is being produced for CBS News by Murrow and Fred W. Friendly. Associate producer is Palmer Williams. Reporter-director is Arthur Morse.

* * *

Colin, R.F.

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

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MAX FREUND
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SEYMOUR D. LEWIS
LAWRENCE R. ENO
MURRAY COHEN

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

June 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I miss you too and immediately did something about it. I telephoned to your office this morning to make a date for lunch and learned that you would be away until September. I will take the lead and telephone you then.

Have a good Summer!

Sincerely,

RFC:KMcJ

7,

For Mr. Colin

actors, rather surprisingly, for it is an ungrateful part with only the fine tirade of the Fall to make up for the stiffness of its opening. Sir John might seem the one great actor least fitted for the coarse butcher's son from Ipswich. But already in his first entrance he had made himself conceivable as such. And if we don't still see why he has chosen to play the part until his big scene begins, we see from the very start that he could play it earlier too if the dramatist had only provided him with the material.

The big scene when it comes is a model. It begins, you remember, with the baiting, first by the King himself in his heavily brutal comic mood. 'Read over this . . . and then to breakfast – with what appetite you have.' And it is continued by his nobles, baying like hounds round the wounded victim. The beast goes down, but then rises to his feet for the last time and in a stance that completely dominates and holds it still, perfectly still, out-facing them even from defeat. It is the first time we have had the chance to see and feel the greatness of the man, the greatness that later Griffith will so persuasively outline to the dying Queen. It is greatness in defeat, but it is still greatness, and Sir John standing there persuades us of it completely, simply by that stance. That is great acting.

By the same token, Dame Edith conjures the whole picture of the dignity and nobility of the unjustly ill-used by the simplest possible means. There is nothing histrionic, nothing over-stressed. She pitches her voice cool and true, and how perfect and unforced the enunciation, how admirably phrased is every sentence, how subtle and telling the modulation and the change of pitch! If only every actor and actress in the profession would bend their ears to learn from her, the speaking of Shakespeare in our theatres would be transformed. Her rounding on Wolsey in the court scene was a miracle of dignity and reined-in power; her death scene a miracle of pathos without self-pity. Mr Harry Andrews, forceful, weighty and solid, made a fine King.

T. C. WORSLEY

Artificialities

AT times it looks to me very odd that films, whose nature is to surprise reality, should be pushed so often the other way – to foster illusion. It was refreshing then to learn of *Stage Struck* (Odeon), which is about New York, that for the first time a film had been made wholly in New York. The sun lights the skyscraper peaks, people move in the snowy parks, the wind whistles round corners, there's a good deal of camera-angling up and down Broadway by day and by night, this being a story about theatre life.

The scene is in Technicolor, exceptionally well employed, and the directing hand is Sidney Lumet's; he confined the eye remarkably in *Twelve Angry Men* and here lets it loose. To New York's theatreland thus vividly presented comes a girl from the provinces wanting to be a great actress and talking like *The Trojan Women* rewritten by Evelyn Waugh. We are amused; touched; charmed, since the girl (Susan Strasberg) has unusual charm; then frankly puzzled. Isn't the aspiring babble overdone? But then the producer's office is so real, with Henry Fonda as the producer, Herbert Marshall as an old actor, Joan Greenwood as leading lady; perhaps we'd never realised before how actressy a young girl all for the stage can be!

Comes her Great Chance. At a champagne party she mounts the stairs, delivers longingly Juliet's balcony speech – poor girl, we think, that's the end of *her*. Not a bit; everyone is ravished, the hard producer has eyes shiny as hers, and though there may be theatrical and sexual hazards ahead, for triumph and greatness she is bound. This takes the bite out of realism, and so far as I was concerned out of the film, though it kept on with incidentally striking moments. But do theatre people wander out of their super-heated apartments to talk endlessly and coatless in the falling snow? Would Miss Strasberg get past by looks and stance alone, while delivering speeches in a sleep-walking fashion with an eye on the metronome? The effect is bizarre, and we leave *Stage Struck* with the conviction that most stage-struck of all have been the original author and his latest producers.

The artificialities of *The White Nights* (Curzon), are at least those of the cinema. A Dostoevsky novelette about a lonely man and a lonely girl meeting at nights on a bridge has been transferred from St Petersburg to Italy, or rather to an Italian studio in which a most beautiful set of back streets and canal has been employed to revive French romanticism. Here are the bridge of *Hotel du Nord*, the stray dog from *Quai des Brumes*, the midnight pacings of *Sous les Toits de Paris*. The naive lovers appeal – up to a point; Maria Schell, ever laughing and crying, is like a Bergner overflowing; Marcello Mastroianni patiently eggs her on, and rather deserves in the end to go off with the dog. It is a pity that this equivocal film should be our second introduction to the talent of Luchino Visconti: his *Senso*, somewhat garbled as it was, had already done him very much less than justice.

A breath of fresh air comes from Canada in the shape of the youthful *Dangerous Age* (Academy): 24-year-old director (Sidney J. Furie), two kids trying to get married despite parents and the caprice of registrar's offices. Individual freshness, a social problem, and a realist approach more than make up for an inexperience that sometimes loses the tautness. I think we may see and hear more of Mr Furie.

WILLIAM WHITEBAIT

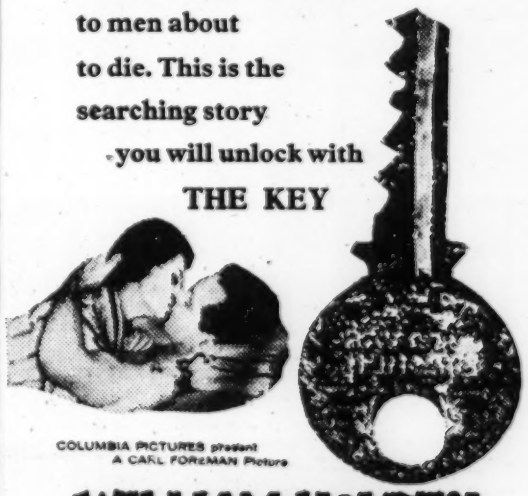
Testing Time

I WAS shocked to see quoted in the *Observer* a description of Ed Murrow's voice as 'the voice of an unfrocked bishop'. 'Unfrocked', with its suggestion of seedy disreputability, seems to me quite wrong: Mr Murrow's television *persona*, which consists largely of his voice, plus glimpses of that crumpled, decent face, is indeed that of a bishop and an important one – chairman, I would guess, of one of the preparatory committees of the Lambeth Conference; but he is emphatically not a bishop in disgrace but a bishop in mufti, one who has shed his purple stock and pectoral cross to reconnoitre a heathen terrain, himself unscathed, on behalf of the forces of light.

Mr Murrow has followed his famous Oppenheimer interview with an exhaustive investigation, in his *See It Now* series, of the dangers of nuclear radio-activity. This programme, called *Fall-out*, lasts 80 minutes and was broadcast by the BBC late one night last week – the only painful aspect of this being that some of it clashed with a serious, though less weighty, report on kleptomania by Dan Farson.

It might be thought that so long a programme as Mr Murrow's would become monotonous; but, in fact, it is the 'Well, I'm afraid that's all we have time for' of the typical British TV interview whose hurried superficiality begins to pall. Mr

Most men brave peril,
putting proud faces
on their fear.
But
when the small reward
of respite comes
every nerve seems to sob
for a moment of peace.
Then there has to be
a quiet room
and a woman . . .
a woman
who knows how to give
to men about
to die. This is the
searching story
you will unlock with
THE KEY



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The Listener

MAY 22 issue. Now on sale

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WILLIAM PLOMER HILARY CORKE

Other features of this issue

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND THE NEW PLAGUES
by Maurice Backett
How preventive medicine is investigating the plagues of the present day—coronary thrombosis, peptic ulcer, accidents—is discussed in this talk, broadcast in Network Three by Maurice Backett, Professor of Social Medicine in the University of Aberdeen.

FIVE TYPES OF AMERICAN TOURIST,
by Alistair Cooke
A recent 'Letter from America,' broadcast in the Home Service.

QUEEN OF WEST CARBERRY
by Lennox Robinson
In this talk about Edith Somerville, broadcast in the Home Service, Lennox Robinson discusses the Irish writer, who was born a hundred years ago and is famous for her collaboration with Martin Ross in 'The Experiences of an Irish R.M.'

THE TRIBUNE'S VISITATION
by Daniel Jones
This is an excerpt from a longer work and was read recently by the author in the Third Programme. It concerns soldiers of a world power on garrison abroad.

NEW REALISM IN FRENCH LITERATURE
by Olivier Todd
The latest literary movements in France—and in particular the novels of Robbe-Grillet, Claude Simon, and Michel Butor—are the subject of this Third Programme broadcast.

LORD ROTHERMERE CAME TO LUNCH
by Sewell Stokes
Recollections, broadcast in the Home Service, of a meeting with the first Lord Rothermere and an account of how the Harmsworth brothers began their career.

TOPICAL BROADCASTS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

The Listener

A BBC Publication. Every Thursday 6d.

Murrow can go into detail: he can force his subjects, in his tellingly undramatic way, to dredge up from the corners of their minds just the facts and arguments that they would never have used if a time-limit of two or three minutes had let them get away with something more plausible. Not that he is always *versus* rather than *vis-à-vis* them: on this occasion, one of his most rewarding interviews was with an editor in a small town 90 miles from the Nevada testing-ground—a steady, conventional, likeable man who would not ordinarily, one felt, be a crusader; he had been stirred to protest by such disquieting incidents as the death from leukæmia of a robust eight-year-old farm-boy, and by the offhand arrogance with which districts such as his (like English coastal villages doomed by the technocrats who site nuclear power-stations) are dismissed as 'virtually uninhabited'.

The attitude of some of the scientists on the USA's Atomic Energy Commission is the contemporary *trahison des clercs*; and Mr Murrow displayed the best-known of them, Dr Libby, at his full, unappetising length: pleasant, glib manner, all the technical know-how and know-what, narrow eyes set close together, the smiler with the strontium 90.

The point about the ample time available to Mr Murrow is important here. If he had been interviewing Dr Libby for *Tonight* he would not have been able to explore so thoroughly the subsidiary, but significant, episode of the AEC's misleading communiqué on last autumn's underground test: the original statement that this had not been detected more than 250 miles from the explosion—serviceable for the propaganda of those who oppose the suspension of tests—was false and was, reluctantly and belatedly, admitted by the AEC to be false. As Murrow probed, those eyes became mere slits, but the hygienic mouth smiled on: the false communiqué had been put out through 'a pure inadvertence'; it was 'just a plain mistake'. Mr Murrow never rubs in a point, and there was no need to: we expect not merely integrity but infallibility in those who claim the right to poison the atmosphere for our good.

For of course Dr Libby is inspired by what seem to him the highest motives. He wants to make nuclear weapons 'clean'. His philosopher's stone is the 'small clean bomb'—for practical as well as ethical reasons, since, as he put it, 'if we wanted to take a canal, for instance, it would be embarrassing to use small dirty bombs—it would spread too much radio-activity around'. See? He's as humane as you or I or Dr Oppenheimer or Mr Murrow—within the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission. He knows better than you and I that all nuclear testing involves a risk; but Mr Murrow drew from him the assurance that it is 'a tolerable risk'. Some tests mean only 'a little dribble' of fall-out 'here and there'. By comparison with the largest bombs, A-bombs are almost cosy nowadays: 'these little fellows will sprinkle a band of fall-out round the world at about the latitude of Nevada'.

Besides the interviews with these distinguished human beings, the programme included some grisly shots of very important beasts at an 'atomic animal farm'—mice inhaling vaporised strontium 90, sows that had been fed pellets of it, sheep with burn-marks on their skin. The BBC, which did a notable service to humanity by renting this brilliant and unhysterical CBS programme, will more than double its educational value by broadcasting it again at a better viewing time. Those now seeking to enlighten the public on these matters might try to get the film from CBS for private showing.

TOM DRIBERG

Correspondence

TOUCH OF EVIL

SIR,—Without being quite so foolish as to set my name to that odious thing, a 'reply to the critic', perhaps I may add a few oddments of information to Mr Whitebait's brief reference to my picture *Touch of Evil* (what a silly title, by the way; it's the first time I've heard it). Most serious film reviewers appear to be quite without knowledge of the hard facts involved in manufacturing and, especially, merchandising a motion picture. Such innocence, I'm sure, is very proper to their position; it is, therefore, not your critic I venture to set straight, but my own record. As author-director I was not—and normally would not be—consulted on the matter of the 'release' of my film without a press showing. That this is an 'odd subterfuge', I agree; but there can be no speculation as to the responsibility for such a decision. As to the reason, one can only assume that the distributor was so terrified of what the critics might write about it that a rash attempt was made to evade them altogether and smuggle *Touch of Evil* directly to the public. This is understandable in the light of the wholesale re-editing of the film by the executive producer, a process of re-hashing in which I was forbidden to participate. Confusion was further confounded by several added scenes which I did not write and was not invited to direct. No wonder Mr Whitebait speaks of muddle.

He is kind enough to say that 'like Graham Greene' I have 'two levels'. To his charge that I have 'let the higher slip' I plead not guilty. When Mr Greene finishes one of his 'entertainments' he is immediately free to set his hand to more challenging enterprises. His typewriter is always available; my camera is not. A typewriter needs only paper; a camera uses film, requires subsidiary equipment by the truck-load and several hundreds of technicians. That is always the central fact about the film-maker as opposed to any other artist: he can never afford to own his own tools. The minimum kit is incredibly expensive; and one's opportunities to work with it are rather less numerous than might be supposed. In my case, I've been given the use of my tools exactly eight times in 20 years. Just once my own editing of the film has been the version put into release; and (excepting the Shakespearean experiments) I have only twice been given any voice at all as to the 'level' of my subject matter. In my trunks stuffed with unproduced film scripts, there are no thrillers. When I make this sort of picture—for which I can pretend to no special interest or aptitude—it is not 'for the money' (I support myself as an actor) but because of a greedy need to exercise, in some way, the function of my choice: the function of director. Quite baldly, this is my only choice. I have to take whatever comes along from time to time, or accept the alternative, which is not working at all.

Mr Whitebait revives my own distress at the shapeless poverty of Macbeth's castle. That papier mâché stagy effect in my film was dictated by a 'B-Minus' budget with a 'quickie' shooting schedule of 20 days. Returning to the current picture, since he comments on the richness of 'the urban scenery of the Mexican border' perhaps Mr Whitebait will be amused to learn that all shooting was in Hollywood. There was no attempt to approximate reality; the film's entire 'world' being the director's invention.

Finally, while the style of *Touch of Evil* may be somewhat overly baroque, there are positively no 'camera tricks'. Nowadays the eye is tamed, I think, by the new wide screens. These 'systems' with their rigid technical limitations are in such monopoly that any vigorous use of the old black-and-white, normal aperture camera runs the risk of seeming 'tricky' by comparison. The old camera permits of a range of visual conventions as removed from 'realism' as grand opera. This is a language, not a bag of tricks. If it is now a dead language, as a candid partisan of the old eloquence, I must face the likelihood that I shall not again be able to put it to the service of any theme of my own choosing.

Rome ORSON WELLES

TO Mr. Murrow June 30, 1958

FROM Sheila Hogg

Mr. Colin called - will call again in September.

June 26, 1958

Dear Ralph:

Thanks for the clip from the NEW STATESMAN.

I miss you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph Colin
Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fa

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

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MURRAY HILL 8-7800

June 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I suspect that you have already seen the piece about you in the NEW STATESMAN of May 24, but on the chance that you missed it I am enclosing it herewith.

Sincerely,

RFC:KMcJ

Collingwood
Mrs Harris

May 29, 1958

Dear Ed and Janet,

Your kindness alone was such a comfort to mother. Having you here for the services meant more than you may ever know. The flowers, such lovely snap-dragons, iris and lilies, were an added bit which helped sustain her.

She is recovering very well from her operation but time is what is needed for everything. I'm here following her sister, for a couple of weeks during which time I hope to help her get caught up on her correspondence

Thank you both for your many kindnesses

Sincerely and affectionately

Jean C. Spelman

Your kind expression of sympathy
is gratefully acknowledged
and deeply appreciated

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TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

Collins, Chas.

1201

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:EDWARD R MURROW=

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CHARLES COLLINS=

Received 1155

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Al Capstaff--Director-Producer Monitor Radio Program, NBC-New York.

Please feel free to contact me at WALNUT 4-2661 WIBC, or

WALNUT 5-3205 Residence.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Colodne, Carl

copy

2043 Seagirt Avenue
Far Rockaway 91, N.Y.
March 1, 1959

Editor, Letters
The New York Times
New York 36, N.Y.

To The Editor of The New York Times:

Any viewer of William Saroyan's play on "Omnibus" today, and Ed Murrow's "Small World" that followed, would be likely to concur in the opinion that here are two of America's gifted sons, individual geniuses in their own right.

Yet, for pity and shame, Mr. Saroyan has gone, and Mr. Murrow is soon to take leave. Why? It seems to me that this kind of a situation demands a reexamination of our values. Though we apparently practice the belief that the H-bomb and such paraphenalia will keep us free, in our rational hearts we do know the search for truth can essentially and alone do it.

To deny these talented men freedom of expression is to cut a main artery in our own body. Whether we are likely to take the right course, I can not say, but I for one venture to suggest that we follow our rational hearts and beg these men to return and stay.

Sincerely,

Carl Colodne

Carl Colodne.

Colvin, O'Carroll

May 6, 1959

Mr. O'Carroll Colvin
Anchorage Daily Times
Box 40
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear O'Carroll Colvin:

Thanks for your letter of April 22. If you think things are bad in Alaska, then I must tell you they ain't so good here either! I venture to send you a copy of a small dissertation I did last autumn in Chicago on the general subject of radio and television.

My plans for the so-called sabbatical year are altogether indefinite but it seems to me quite likely that I shall be coming through your part of the world some time in May or June of '60. If so, I shall certainly make you a signal in advance.

I am sending you the transcripts of the two broadcasts you mention.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

encs.

Robert B. Atwood, *Editor & Publisher*

Anchorage Daily Times

BOX 40, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

April 22, 1959

Dear Ed Murrow:

One of your rewards, to be won during your sabbatical year, might be the result of CBS prodding of CBS-KTVA to carry news-commentaries on the Alaskan air. (That should go for all CBS affiliates in tv and radio up here.)

With the cost of ~~xixix~~ Outside newspapers and magazines so high (shipping) and the dearth of Alsop-type columns carried in our limited-press, the Alaskan air is as truly news-bare as the HIMAlayan.

If 'the 'Alaskan Spirit' might help shape the American future and infuse it with some splendor, the minds of the people here need this kind of nourishment. Sorely.

I'm remembering as I write you that great debate you engaged in back in '47 at the OPC with Bill Shirer. Remember it? Haven't seen you often since but I've heard you, gratefully, ~~ofer~~ often since. And nearly always have I been quickened.

I guess the best was "The Ruiz Galindo Story," just before I came up here from NYC in the fall of '57.

Like you, I am about to take off for some reflection. Unlike you, I plan to try it in the quiet. Backdrop for thought: the severe magnificence of the mountains around Lake Clark, two hours by bush plane from here.

If you come through this way this year, come down for a cup of tea in my cabin -- and I will introduce you to some real Alaskans: my two neighbor's 'families!

cheers ...

Carroll Colvin

O'Carroll Colvin

P.S. This letter started out to be a request for a transcript of the two-part appraisal CBS made of American news media. Suppose your secretary could dig up and forward to me at above address?

Cominos, James

Needham, Louis *and* Brorby, Inc. *Advertising*

PRUDENTIAL PLAZA • CHICAGO 1 • WHITEHALL 4-3400

October 15, 1958

ct

Dear Ed:

The first "SMALL WORLD" is over and early reports are very favorable. Congratulations on a job well done.

I will phone you when next in the big city and perhaps we can have lunch.

Best personal regards

Cordially,

Jim

James G. Cominos
Vice President
Television-Radio

JGC:cm

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • HOLLYWOOD • TORONTO

Cominos, James G.

September 5, 1958

Mr. James G. Cominos
Vice-President
Needham, Louis and Brorby Inc.
Prudential Plaza
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Jim:

Sometimes, I think television was more fun in the old days. Thanks for sending me the photograph.

We shall do our best with SMALL WORLD. I think it has promise, but suppose none of us can tell until it goes past the grandstand once.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Needham, Louis *and* Brorby, Inc. *Advertising*

PRUDENTIAL PLAZA • CHICAGO 1 • WHITEHALL 4-3400

August 27, 1958

Dear Ed:

Attached is a copy of a photograph that I thought you would enjoy seeing. It was taken in the "good old days of television when the CBS Network consisted of 7 stations".

Our Client, Renault, and this Agency are looking forward to our association with you and your fine program, "Small World".

On one of my frequent trips to New York, I will phone you and perhaps we can arrange to have lunch.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

James G. Cominos
Vice-President

JGC:cm
Att.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM TV

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1950

FRONT ROW: TV floor manager, electricians, camera crews, sound engineer, control room engineer, property men, stage hands

CENTER ROW: (seated) Guests: General Robert L. Eichelberger, Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, Chairman Charles Collingwood, Edward R. Murrow.

REAR ROW: (standing Left to Right) Ben Talbot, CBS Publicity; Arthur Miller, People's Platform Publicity; Bill Shipley, Announcer; Al Waack, Eastern Advertising Manager; Doris Lockhoff, Assistant to Producer; Anne Kelleher, Program Research Assistant; cameraman; John Peyser, Director; James G. Cominos, Vice President Needham, Louis and Brorby; Leon Levine, CBS Producer; musician; technicians.

CBS

Cominsky, J.R.

January 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Cominsky:

Thank you for your letter of January 5th and for sending me a copy of the footnote on Madame Callas.

I am so glad that you enjoyed SMALL WORLD on January 4th and hope that you found last Sunday's installment equally pleasing.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. R. Cominsky
The Saturday Review
25 West 45 Street
New York, New York

mcc

The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

J. R. Cominsky,
Publisher

January 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

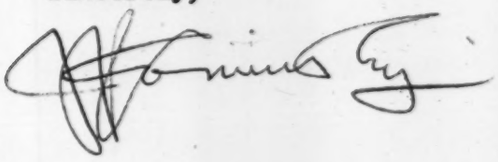
Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having enjoyed "Small World" yesterday, I am delighted that the conversation will continue next Sunday.

For your confidential information, here is a footnote on Madame Callas to be published in our issue of January 17th.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,



JRC:dc

Callas Takes Paris (and Vice Versa)

By EVERETT HELM

PARIS.

THAT films, radio, and television have not killed the public's interest in live performances was amply demonstrated by the recent debut here of Maria Meneghini Callas. With Christmas at hand and political events popping on all sides, the French capital concentrated its attention on the Callas concert, as if all else were of negligible importance.

The event was a grand one, prepared and carried off in the grand manner. Proceeds of the concert were destined for the Legion of Honor—a most worthy cause, it would appear. The best seats sold theoretically for 35,000 francs (around eighty-five dollars), including the *souper* following the performance. As all tickets were sold two hours after they had been placed on sale, however, they were subsequently obtainable only on the black market at even more staggering prices. Some of the cheaper seats, it is said, brought ten to twelve times their original price. Mme. Callas gave her services—that is to say, she donated to the cause her fee of $10,000.

The big question, based on previous history, was whether the concert really would take place, or whether the *diva* would for some reason or other refuse to appear. As a matter of fact this almost happened. A few days before the concert it developed that none of the Paris critics had received a ticket. Learning of this intolerable state of affairs, Mme. Callas wired from Italy: no press, no concert. To save itself from this embarrassing situation the management was obliged to buy back their own tickets in the black market for a limited number of critics; disaster was thus averted. Those papers and journals that were not invited were, of course, furious and organized an ineffectual boycott of silence—ineffective because the entire population was quite aware of what was going on.

The concert did in fact take place with no further difficulties in the Theatre National de l'Opéra, and "everybody" was there: the President of the Republic, whose entrance was accompanied by fanfares from the orchestra; Charlie Chaplin; the Duke and Duchess of Windsor; and, of course, the *haute volée* of Paris. It was *the* event of several seasons, and the display of Dior creations, diamonds, emeralds and rubies was in proportion. Besides the three thousand elite who crowded into every cranny and *strapotin* of the Opéra, the concert was heard and seen by millions throughout Europe, for it was carried by the French, German, Swiss, Austrian, Italian, British, Dutch, Belgian and Danish television networks.

Let it not be said that the spectators, near or far, did not get their money's worth; it was a very good show indeed. The Callas may be difficult, unreasonable, temperamental, impossible, or what you will. But when she is on-stage, she is very much *there*. The concert began with George Sebastian conducting the orchestra of the Opéra, which played less nonchalantly than usual, in Verdi's "Forza del Destino" overture. The curtain rose and a thin, gracious and graceful figure sang the aria "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma"—sang it well, but not sensationally. As in the following aria from "Norma," some of the notes were not entirely in tune. In Leonora's aria from the fourth act of "Trovatore," Mme. Callas began to hit her stride. The "Miserere" for the same opera brought down the house, and after "Una voce poco fa" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville" pandemonium broke loose.

Step by step, Mme. Callas had completely conquered her audience; the Rossini piece was indeed perfection itself. But it was not only her singing that had captivated the Parisians—it was equally the fascination of her personality and her ability as an actress. Without benefit of costumes or scenery she established, by discreet gestures and miming, the dramatic atmosphere of each aria in a way that was not artificially theatrical but distinctly "grand."

After the intermission Mme. Callas was joined by Tito Gobbi and others in the second act of "Tosca"—this time with costumes and scenery. The ovation she received for this performance was entirely warranted. "La Callas" had demonstrated that the *prima donna* of the "good old days" is still alive in her person, and *tout Paris* seemed to find delight in this fact and in paying homage to the singer who could elicit such rapture. They hadn't had so much fun since the time of "La Malibran" . . . a mere 110 years.

July 21, 1958 Comte, Gilbert

Dear Mr. Comte:

Many thanks for your nice letter of July 18th and your words about SEE IT NOW.

We are definitely planning to schedule SMALL WORLD sometime during the Fall, but unhappily, I have to report to you that so far as I can see, there are no prospects for you with that program, since I am now engaged in trying to absorb the personnel from SEE IT NOW.

I am sorry about this and would like to assure you that should the prospects improve, I will certainly let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gilbert Comte
345 East 57 Street
New York 22, New York

mcc

GILBERT COMTE
345 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
—
MURRAY HILL 8-5177

July 18, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I suppose it's hardly necessary to say how sorry I felt when I learned of the demise of "See It Now."

That it should come to an end at the present time is indeed ludicrous. I know that anybody with a belief that this rather sorry world of ours should be somewhat better understood by the people who can in last resort do something about it, anybody with the slightest concern for intellectual honesty and moral courage, must have the same reaction...

And I am sure that all this has been expressed to you a great many times in the past few days - and much better than I could.

I was glad, however, to learn that "Small World" was about to be put on the air.

You had told me something about it when I came to see you a few months ago, and I knew how strongly you felt about this idea.

You had the kindness to suggest, at the time, that you might find some use for me in such a project. I realize, of course, that you may not need anybody from the outside, since you have the "See It Now" personnel on hand... The only thing I can say is, once more, that there is nothing I'd like better than working for you.

And, if you felt that my experience in foreign production in relation with this country could be of any value, I would be extremely happy and grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert Comte

Gilbert Comte

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Conant, James

March 16, 1959

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of February 24. As the lawyers say, I am "seized" with the necessity of translating knowledge and learning into layman's terms, and you have helped enormously. You have a most agreeable tolerance for those of us who work in what is essentially a vulgar medium. We shall most certainly be seeking your assistance and counsel again.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James B. Conant
588 5th Avenue
New York 36, New York

KEM/hl

JAMES B. CONANT
588 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

February 24, 1959

Dear Ed:

Yesterday Mrs. Conant and I had the pleasure of seeing "Small World". We both thought it had come out very well indeed, and I want to thank you once again for the privilege of appearing on this program. If I may say so, I thought the editing was excellent and brought out just the points that I thought ought to have been made.

May I in this same letter tell you that I was more than satisfied with the way the radio program of last Wednesday came across to the listeners. I agree with what you said over the telephone -- namely, that if anything you would be criticized for being too "pro-Conant". Again, many thanks.

I enjoyed a brief conversation yesterday with Mr. Friendly and appreciate his being on hand on a holiday as well as providing for the showing on that day. As I told Mr. Friendly, if I can be of any assistance to you in connection with the proposal he had in mind do not hesitate to call on me.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

James B. Conant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg Feb. 16 1959

Answered by phone - Conant, Jefferson Co. Colorado

URGENT

This letter came in from Dr. Conant this morning. I read it to Don Kellerman, as we were so close to recording time.

Mr. Kellerman says that Dr. Conant was told that his piece was to be used in a documentary which you were to narrate. Later, after the Hutchins piece had been obtained, Dr. Conant was again approached and told that Hutchins was to be in the program and that he could add to his piece if he wished to.

Mr. Kellerman will be coming over about 2:30, so that you can talk it over with him then.

James B

JAMES B. CONANT
588 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

February 13, 1959

Dear Ed:

On returning to my office, I discovered to my great astonishment that on the coming Wednesday you are going to use the tape recording I made in San Francisco in connection with a discussion of education by Bob Hutchins. There seems to have been a serious failure of communication between your office and myself. The CBS man who asked me to make the tape for you in San Francisco professed no knowledge of how it was to be used. Had I known that I was to be listened to by the same audience that was listening to Mr. Hutchins, I would probably have produced quite a different piece. I only hope you are not scheduling this as a debate as this would be quite misleading. It is probably my own fault in agreeing so readily to making a recording without more information directly from yourself.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Jim

James B. Conant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mu

George Condon
f

March 23, 1959

Dear George:

Thanks for your gracious letter.

I haven't yet made a single plan but hope to spend at least a little time in Greece. And if I do, I shall certainly seek your counsel.

I don't know whether I can manage to live a civilized existence, but it's going to be fun to find out.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Condon
WBBM-TV
630 North McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

ERM:jmi

LOA

WBBM-TV

630 NORTH McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS · WHITEHALL 4-6000

Key Station in Chicago for the CBS Television Network

GEORGE CONDON
Director of Information Services

February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We are all delighted and yet sadden on your coming leave. I am sure that this will give you a chance to get back to the human side of events and should you propose in your future plans to go to Greece, please let me know what I can do to help.

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed clippings.

God Bless you and Good Luck,

George

GC/bfr
Enc.

Chicago Daily Tribune
Wed., Feb. 18, 1959 H

Godfrey to Replace Murrow

BY LARRY WOLTERS

ARTHUR GODFREY will take over the interviews on Person to Person next fall, Louis G. Cowan, president of Columbia television network, announced Tuesday. Godfrey, who has shown considerable skill in interviewing, notably with Jackie Gleason, Sam Levenson, Art Buchwald, and others on Godfrey's own show, will replace Edward R. Murrow, who is taking a year's leave of absence from radio and TV. This means Murrow also will give up Small World and his radio commentary.

Godfrey

Murrow's relations with the CBS management have been strained since last fall when he launched an attack on the network's new policies and practices. They weren't improved any by Murrow's recent radio astonisher, "The Business of Sex."

• • •

Godfrey To Sub For Murrow On Person-To-Person

NEW YORK (UPI)—Arthur Godfrey will replace Edward R. Murrow on the television program Person-to-Person next season, the Columbia Broadcasting System announced Tuesday.

Murrow said Monday he will take a year's leave of absence beginning July 1 because he wants to travel, listen and learn without the pressure of deadlines.

Godfrey, who has several radio and TV shows, will conduct the Person-to-Person interviews during the 1959-60 season, Louis G. Cowan, president of the CBS TV network said.

Murrow, 50-year-old commentator, had requested the leave and it was granted by Frank Stanton, CBS president.

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These are logic
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On the Doug Ed
p.m. newscast Tues
Murrow told
interviewer
Harry Reasoner that such
rumors are
"completely
untrue."

"There have
been disagree-
ments," he
added, "but
they have
nothing to do with
of absence. I will
July, 1960.

• • •

MURROW LATE
"I will level wit
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TO RECHARGE BATTERIES'

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Wed., Feb. 18, '59★★57

eave Is My Idea: Murrow

BY TERRY TURNER

S ED Murrow forced — directly or directly — to take a leave of absence om CBS?

: announcement that he will take a abbatical, beginning July 1, the first step in a aneuverings that may see him bounced from the

re logical assumptions, considering the disagree- ow has had with CBS executives, but the com- nphatically denies them.

oug Edwards 6:15 st Tuesday night, ld ver on- ch are ly ave ee- he ut ve

ED MURROW

do with my leave I will return in

* * *

LATER told me: vel with you. My ask for a leave did rom strained rela- CBS executives. I it to you; I can only tell you that that is the case."

"I made the definite decision, about six weeks ago," Murrow continued, "because of an increasing feeling of being spread too thin, of working from memory.

"I had the feeling that I had too little first-hand knowledge of people, places. I haven't learned anything new recently.

"So I thought it was time to recharge my batteries, so to speak, to see a lot of places, listen, keep quiet for a change.

"It is time to step aside and take a new look at the world, to stand out and look on for a while, find out what is happening."

Plain Fatigue, Too, Had Role

Murrow's man-killing pace —the weekly "Person to Person," the weekly "Small World," his occasional special documentary or news show— may have had something to do with the decision.

"Yes," he said, "fatigue had something to do with it.

"But it was more of a business of wanting to listen and learn."

Murrow plans to spend some time on his Duchess County (New York) farm with his wife and 13-year-old son and then to travel throughout the United States, to the Middle East and to India.

"And he plans to read.

"I have no reading outline prepared," he told me, "but I will fill in some horrible gaps in my knowledge of history and economics."

* * *

THE BACKGROUND of Murrow's "disagreements" with CBS officials dates back to last spring when the network dropped "See It Now."

Murrow made it clear at the time that he wasn't at all happy with the decision.

He later failed to show up to receive an award for the show because of a "prior engagement."

Last fall, Murrow delivered a blistering attack on television while speaking in Chicago.

The speech, later reprinted in newspapers and magazines throughout the country, described most television programs as a "continual outpouring of tranquilizers" and accused the industry of "insulating" viewers from the realities of the world.

'Demoted' to Minor Election Chore

The following month, when CBS telecast election returns, Murrow was assigned to a "board" which covered the results of only one section of the nation.

The network's top commentator was given no commentary or interpretation about the national political scene to deliver.

"See It Now" still is off the air and Murrow's "Small World," while an excellent program, is no substitute.

* * *

I ASKED Murrow if he had any new comment to make about his Chicago speech.

"I will neither add nor detract one word," he said.

The Chicago American
22—Wed., Feb. 18, 1959 ★

Here's Inside Story of Murrow Leave

BY JANET KERN

"If you want to know the personal reasons behind this, I'll tell you—and I think I'm being honest. I'm not conning you," Edward R. Murrow told me in the wake of his announced one-year leave of absence from the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"There's not any row here—other than the ones you are familiar with. It's just that I got spread so thin, never getting out of this shop, that I got to feeling that I was just working from memory.

"Maybe a year without constant deadlines and with a chance to travel around this country and others—maybe learning something—will give me back my confidence, maybe false confidence.

"I want to spend some time in the South—I haven't been there in years except for a 24-hour trip. That's one of the places where I feel I'm working just from memory, and you can't memorize current news. Then I want to go to Africa, the Middle-East and Asia."

Murrow said his wife, who'll accompany him on most of his travels, is enthusiastic about the plan.

Arthur Godfrey, selected by CBS to take over the "Person to Person" TV show during Edward R. Murrow's absence for a year.

JUST BAD TIMING

He explained that while the timing of his announcement (right on the heels of his controversial radio program about prostitution) was unfortunate, it was necessary for personal reasons. Murrow continued:

"One of the big reasons for the timing was that Casey (Murrow's 13-year-old son) is just between schools—just finishing 8th grade and not yet started in prep school. So this was the logical time. We haven't decided exactly what we'll do—maybe Casey will spend six months in a school in Switzerland, working on his French and Latin."

Murrow hopes to make some use on radio and TV of whatever news he runs into on his travels (after a brief trip to California to visit his mother). In his letter of leave-taking to CBS president Dr. Frank Stanton, Murrow suggested that "should my travels take me to areas where news is breaking, I am hopeful that the radio and TV news director would give me a chance to do a little reporting."

Murrow read to me Stanton's reply.

"The suggestions you make for assisting CBS News on occasion are completely satisfactory and much appreciated."

What was the reaction of Sig Mickelson, the "news director" referred to?

Murrow said:

"I haven't talked to him."

RELATIONS STRAINED

"Well, that isn't news," I mused, thinking of the long strain that has existed between Murrow and Mickelson and his department (the "rows you are familiar with" to which Ed had referred).

Ed broke into loud laughter—and then warned:

"That was YOUR comment, remember."

Murrow emphasized that his parting from CBS is friendly and temporary. While he did not deny the existence of the tensions and battles which have long marked his relationship with his network, he said they were not the final deciding factor in his decision to do something he has been considering for 20 years—even while I was still in Europe."

Those tensions and battles have revolved around the conflict between the era of individuality—oriented, single personality news broadcasting and that of departmental news coverage.

Ever since World War II, Murrow has been a "company within a company" at CBS. In recent years, he operated his own, strictly autonomous, news and public affairs department. Frequently Mickelson and Murrow and the latter's partner-producer, Fred Friendly, have been in open competition sharper than that between the different networks' news staffs.

In the past, Murrow frequently won, thanks to his wide personal popularity, his close relationship with top CBS management, his position as a former CBS vice president and his role as a director of the corporation.

LIBERTIES GROW

Recently, however, Murrow's closeness to top management began to grow thin—and there were many who felt that his extraordinary personal priviliges within the company were turning into license, rather than liberty.

Murrow became less and less discreet in his insistence upon autonomy. In 1956, when CBS found itself in public battle with the Republican party over the network's refusal to carry part of the Republican convention, the other networks lined up in support of CBS. Murrow opposed his own company.

Murrow's open hostility toward CBS president Stanton and the board of directors became less thinly veiled. His insistence upon self-sufficiency became more and more open.

In 1957 Ed bought out the program ownership rights of Jesse Zousmer and John Aaron, creators, producers and, with Murrow and CBS co-owners of "Person-to-Person."

CBS promptly hired Zousmer and Aaron to continue producing the show and, recently, the network quietly bought out Murrow's share in the program (thus insuring its continuance on the network even if Murrow should depart).

SHUNS AN AWARD

Still openly angered by CBS' abandonment of his "See It Now" series in favor of public affairs programs produced by Mickelson and Public Affairs Director Irv Gitlin, Murrow refused to appear on CBS' Garry Moore Show to accept an award for last year's "See It Now." Moore excused the absence of any recipient for the "See It Now" award by saying that everyone connected with the show was busy.

Murrow declared bluntly that he "doesn't believe in accepting awards for dead shows."

This sort of talk did not sit well with Murrow's CBS superiors. Nor did such matters as a recent speech in which Ed excoriated his industry for what he pictured as a money-mad ignoring of its responsibilities as a news and public affairs medium. Nor did Murrow's unpredictability.

IGNORES ELECTION

For instance, at the time of one major election, Murrow suddenly took himself off to Israel — where little was newsworthy at the moment—thereby removing himself from the CBS-TV election night coverage. On the last CBS election telecast, Murrow was on hand—but in a decidedly subordinate position.

Although everyone around CBS and the TV industry has long expected an open break between CBS and Murrow—the last of the great, individual, World War II news broadcasting personalities—Monday night's revelation found all parties concerned unprepared.

"Person - to - Person" producers Zousmer and Aaron countered queries as to the personnel of their show next season by saying:

"That's a very interesting question. Everybody upstairs is so busy with Murrow and we're so busy with next week's show we haven't had time to find out. We have seen Godfrey's name on page one of the New York Times as Murrow's possible replacement—but we'd like to know, too."

BEHIND SCENES

In the corridors of CBS the whispered question is:

"Who won, Murrow or Stanton?"

The wise-cracking answer has been:

"Ed must have — he's getting a year off with pay."

But the likelihood is that the winner of the battle was CBS. For, fundamentally, the battle was not really between Murrow and the president of CBS but between the era of autonomous, news broadcast personalities and corporate news-gathering and reporting departments.

TO Mr. Seward

FROM Sheila Hogg

May 11
1959

Mr. Murrow asked me to send this over to you for your consideration.

f

Conkling, James B.

May 11, 1959

Mr. James B. Conkling
Warner Bros. Records Inc.
4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California

Dear Jim:

Thanks for yours of May 5. I am really a remarkable fellow to be able to do these broadcasts while on leave! As a matter of fact, I am thinking of recording the whole year in advance. The fact is that I will not be liberated until July 1.

I am certainly disposed to undertake the task you suggest. The only thing that would prevent it is contractual obligations. I must consult the keeper of my conscience and my contracts, James Morgan Seward, and will write you at the earliest possible moment. I am assuming the chore could be done here in New York, and I am assuming, too, that all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence)

WARNER BROS. RECORDS, INC.

4000 warner boulevard · burbank, california · HOllywood 9-1251

James B. Conkling · president

May 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

In spite of your "sabbatical leave" I continue to hear you daily on radio and wonder how you are able to forecast coming events so you can tape up a year's broadcasts in advance.

I am writing you about a piece of business without knowing in advance whether your friendship, loyalty or contractual obligations to CBS or Columbia Records may preclude this.

There is no particular worldly fortune involved in what I will outline, but on the other hand the whole job would not conceivably take more than a half hour of your time.

In conjunction with a special fall plan we are working on we are producing a special stereophonic record, but wish to devote the first two or three minutes of this to a documentation of a portion of the history of recorded sound. This three minute segment will incorporate certain historic recorded items but requires an authoritative commentary to tie it together.

I am wondering whether there is any possible way I could attract you to record a minute or two of material that we could prepare and which we would then edit into the three minute segment. I would feel that we would require about one and a half minutes to two minutes from you.

This record (with the additional recorded musical track of approximately forty minutes) would be produced for demonstration purposes, but would also be offered for sale.

If the project and the minimum amount of work from your standpoint is interesting to you, then I hope that financially something along one of the following lines might be attractive: (1) A flat payment of $1,000.00. (2) In lieu of a flat payment, a royalty of 1% on the entire record (this adds up to more than 10% on a pro rata basis covering all the material in the album). (3) Top quality stereophonic recording equipment and a library of stereo records.

(4) Perhaps you have some suggestion that might be meaningful from your standpoint.

In any event would you be kind enough to let me know your feeling one way or the other so that in the event you are not interested then we could proceed along other lines.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

JBC:bg

Conkling, James B

July 25, 1958

Dear Jim:

CRI has finally decided that they want to do a Truman Album, so I reckon that is it!

I also reckon that it will be a long time before they get around to doing it, but I fear that Fred and I have no choice in the matter.

As ever yours,

Mr. James B. Conkling, President
Warner Brothers Records, Inc.
4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California

mcc

B

Conkling, Jim

James B. Conkling
49 Moore Road
Bronxville, N.Y.

June 5

Dear Ed -

I appreciate your thoughtful phone call very much.

Although I am leaving to do certain things in which I believe, it is terribly difficult to sever ties with good friends and associates.

You have always been most helpful and encouraging and I find it difficult to tell you how deeply thankful I am to you for this.

I shall be following, with much interest, your own activities

and only wish I could be present if the day ever comes when we have to take sides on any of your projects.

Thanks again, Ed, for the stimulation and encouragement that always seems to come from your direction -

With best wishes,

Lin

Conkling, Jim

April 22, 1958

Dear Jim:

Forgive the delay in answering your gracious letter about the Truman piece.

Columbia hasn't yet made up its mind, if any, whether to produce a record. I will let you know when and if they do.

In the meantime both Fred and I are grateful for your interest.

As ever yours,

Mr. James B. Conkling, President
Warner Brothers Records, Inc.
4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California

fc

cc: Fred Friendly

CABLE ADDRESS
"WANEWAR"

TELEPHONE
HOLLYWOOD 9-1251

WARNER BROS.
RECORDS. INC.
4000 WARNER BOULEVARD
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

March 24th, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have meant to write on several occasions to compliment you on the magnificent job you did on Harry Truman.

I do not know whether Columbia is planning to release any of this in record form. If they are not, and if you have not been deluged by other record companies to the point of making a deal with one of them, I would like you to know of the sincere interest I would have in committing this to record form.

Please let me know if there is any area of interest here (or on any other projects you may have).

I would ask that you do not mention the above to Goddard for reasons which I think are obvious.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

James B. Conkling
President

Connelly, Jean

KDKA 2 TV Pittsburgh's First Television Station
ONE GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA • EXPRESS 1-3000

December 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My sincere thanks to you for making the recorded reading of General Forbes' letter to William Pitt. You might be interested to know that the Bicentennial offices in Pittsburgh praised the program as the best contribution to the Celebration. Your part in it meant a great deal to me, personally, and to the over-all production.

Again, my appreciation, to a busy, talented man!

Sincerely,

Jean Connelly

Jean Connelly
THE JEAN CONNELLY SHOW

HS

Considine, B

November 19, 1958

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter of November 6th.

I consider the Lighthouse a most worthy institution and will gladly contribute a little bit to the cause.

Herewith my check for two tickets for the dinner at the Waldorf on January 9th.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Considine
c/o The Lighthouse
111 East 59 Street
New York, New York

mmc
enc.

Bob Considine

November 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't make a habit of this.

It has seemed to me through the years that The Lighthouse does an unusually good job among the blind in the Metropolitan area in which we live. It is helping, guiding really, about 5,000 of our neighbors who will never again see the trees turn in Autumn, Mantle hit one into the bleachers, a Norman Rockwell cover, a religious service, the cleansing face of a child, or a friend.

Well, as usual, The Lighthouse needs dough. Not much, really, as charities are measured.

We're having a party at the Waldorf on the night of January 9th, 1959, to raise a little scratch. This is an appeal, I guess you'd call it, to buy a seat (50 bucks) or a table. Tax deductible, whatever that means. If you've got a better offer that night, maybe you'll take an ad in the program, or hustle one for old time's sake.

Ed Sullivan, Jackie Robinson and Toots Shor are being honored that night. They're interested in The Lighthouse. Who isn't?

Cheers -

Bob -

Bob Considine, Chairman
Lighthouse Sports Dinner

BC:esf
enc.

SPORTS DINNER JOURNAL

JANUARY 9, 1959 GRAND BALLROOM, WALDORF-ASTORIA

for the benefit of

THE LIGHTHOUSE

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Dinner Chairman — BOB CONSIDINE

Dinner Committee —
ELMER WARD, JR., WILLIAM E. MCGINNITY, ROBERT E. SIMON, JAMES F. MURPHY

Guests of Honor — ED SULLIVAN, JACKIE ROBINSON, TOOTS SHOR

Date.....

You are hereby authorized to publish our advertisement in the Sports Dinner Journal, to occupy ..... page, for which we enclose our check for $..... *Advertising copy attached.*

ADVERTISING RATES:

Golden page and outside cover	$1,000	Full page	$300
Special plaque in Lighthouse, a permanent record of your gift.		Half page	150
Silver page	500	Quarter page	75
Center page and inside covers	400	Sponsors page listing	50

Page size — 8½ x 11 inches — Extra charge for cuts and/or color.

Company Name .....

Address .....

By .....
(Authorized Representative)

Solicited by .....

Please make checks payable to:

THE LIGHTHOUSE
111 East 59th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Tax-deductible

Note: No advertising agency commission on rates quoted above.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SPORTS COMMITTEE

RED BARBER
ANDRE BARUCH
YOGI BERRA
RALPH BRANCA
CARL BRAUN
DR. JOYCE BROTHERS
HOWARD COSELL
ARTHUR DALEY
LENNY DOCTOR
A. T. DONELLI
JOHN J. FLAHERTY, JR.
JACK FLYNN
WHITEY FORD
MARTY GLICKMAN
IRVING GOLDWASSER
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MILTON GROSS
JULIUS HELFAND
COL. HARRY D. HENSHEL
NAT HOLMAN
SIDNEY JAMES
MISS LILLIAN JENKINS
MARVIN KRATTER
JOSEPH LAPCHICK
BERT LEE, JR.
FUZZY LEVANE
WILLIAM E. MCGINNITY
MISS GUSSIE MORAN
LOUIS OSHINS
MURRAY PATRICK
VINCENT RICHARDS
PHIL RIZZUTO
RAY ROBINSON
CASSEL RONKIN
BARNEY ROSS
LOU ROSSINI
AL SCHACHT
JOHN TILLMAN
ELMER L. WARD, JR.

Coogan, Mary

Correspondence on Mrs Mary Coogan is filed under Nettleton

Coogan

June 23, 1959

Dear Miss Coogan:

Many thanks for your note of June 11th and for sending me a copy of your current Newsletter.

I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness. With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Coogan
National Audience Board, Inc.
152 East End Avenue
New York, New York

mc

National Audience Board, Inc.

152 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 28

PETER GOELET
PRESIDENT

MARY COOGAN
Assistant to the President

TELEPHONE
TR 9-6070

K. C. say thanks!

June 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of our current Newsletter. A batch has just come from the printer's and I wanted you to see the issue right away. I hope you like my front page story! I think the picture reproduced beautifully.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Mary Coogan

Mary Coogan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

encl.

National Audience Board
TELEVISION RADIO

NAB NEWSLETTER

(Trademark Registered United States Patent Office)

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL AUDIENCE BOARD, INC.

Volume 3 July, 1959 Number Four

NO CRISIS IN CHILDREN'S TV PROGRAMMING

PROGRESS OF COLOR TELEVISION

By ROBERT W. SARNOFF, Chairman of the Board, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Color television has been so highly praised by critics and viewers as an advance both in the science and art of television that I am frequently asked just why it hasn't caught on more widely with the public. As color enters its sixth year, there is reason to hope that the question is fast becoming obsolete.

Meantime, the question can best be answered under these headings:

Exposure—Magnificent though it was, color at the start was still just an extension of a service that already was in existence — not something brand new as TV itself had been. And since most homes and many public places already had television receivers, the opportunities to show color TV were limited. As recently as a year ago, an RCA survey indicated that only one in four persons in the country had seen even a single show. But we learned to our gratification that when people did see color, they wanted it; when color sets were placed in homes for demonstration, in three out of five cases they stayed there. Today we estimate that closer to 35 or 40 per cent of people have seen color shows, most of them in friends' homes — and the chain reaction is beginning to be reflected in steadily mounting sales.

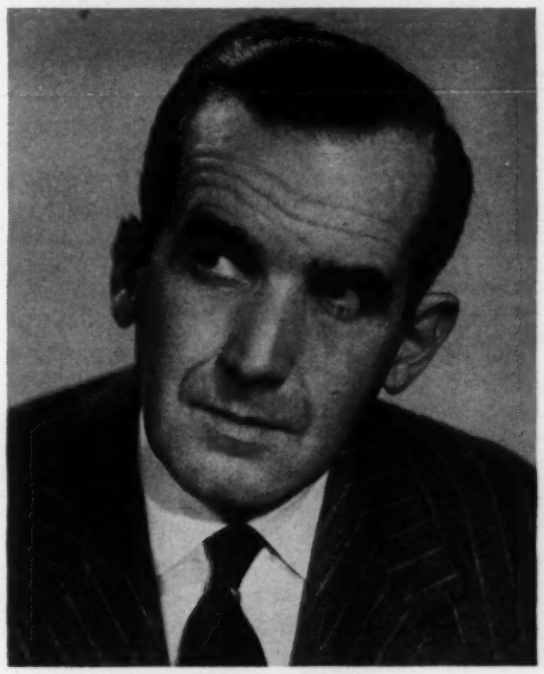
Price—Color receivers, with the components required to handle three signals at once—the three primary colors that together produce the entire color spectrum plus black-and-white—naturally cost more than black-and-white sets. The initial price of $1,000 limited its market. Today, however, color sets begin at $495, and we estimate that there is an immediate market of at least a million families to whom price is not a barrier. Perhaps when a million sets

See . . . page 2

LATE BULLETIN!

President Peter Goelet has just announced the following NAB Awards to civic leaders of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for their efforts in the recent countrywide children's poll:

Mrs. O. C. Beattie, Junior Director, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Harry Christopher, Chairman, Communications Department; Mrs. Joseph Hector, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Earl Shahan, Jr., Junior Chairman, Communications Dept.; Mrs. Alfred Simandl, Chairman Motion Pictures, Radio and TV, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.



EDWARD R. MURROW

INTERVIEW OF EDWARD R. MURROW

By MRS. MARY COOGAN

Attempts to ascertain the public taste and its relationship to television programming are continually being made by people both within and without the industry. In discussing this omni-present and crucial problem, Edward R. Murrow based his comments on three interrelated concepts: 1) The American public will accept a higher calibre of program than is generally available; 2) Public Service programs must be done well and highbrow subjects must be made palatable if they are to attract a mass audience; and 3) The American television system, potentially the best in the world, could provide shows of a high quality.

As proof that Americans will accept "highbrow" programs, Murrow pointed out that his own documentary on Africa was widely acclaimed at a time when that area was not in the headlines. Acceptance, however, is contingent on quality.

According to Murrow, Public Service programs will only attract viewers if they are well done. When stations present sloppy Public Service programs (as token compliance with F.C.C. regulations), these shows, naturally, are not well received. He added emphatically "They don't deserve to be!" Further negative feeling comes from adjacent shows

See . . . page 7

Tabulation of 260 Programs Reveals 89% Approval

There is obviously no crisis at all in children's programming on television. The total poll of programs to which children are exposed revealed an amazingly high percentage of approval (89%) on the part of representatives of eleven million women (General Federation of Women's Clubs), lending credence to the interpretation that there is obviously no crisis in children's programming.

A total of 1201 ballots filled out and signed by civic leaders all over the United States were tabulated, with 260 programs being considered. However, a close examination of the ballots revealed that the reviewers voted on favorite programs but, at the same time, used these as a basis for comparison with other programs which the reviewers considered highly undesirable.

Chief target of criticism was the slapstick cartoon with a high violence content and an atmosphere of vulgarity.

Despite the popularity of Western programs with adults, these were considered inappropriate for children because of their over-dependence on violence and aggression. Reviewers felt such programs displace others which would be far more beneficial.

Participants were asked to study TV programs during times deemed most suitable to children: early morning, lunchtime, afternoon and early evening. Votes were registered via a six-question ballot (specially prepared by experts as best reflecting public opinion).

MOST POPULAR PROGRAM

"Captain Kangaroo," which appears 45 minutes each weekday morning and one hour on Saturday mornings, received the most votes (117). Closest contender was "Mickey Mouse Club," which drew 66 votes.

Reflecting the general consensus of opinion on "Captain Kangaroo" was the comment made by a member of the Junior Clubwomen of Kentucky:

"Captain Kangaroo manages to slip in good advice on health, cleanliness, good sportsmanship, church attendance, etc., into his program. He shows the children live animals, cartoons, puppets, and many things interesting to them. He does NOT talk down to them. After watching him for several days, I find his to be a FINE program."

TEN LEADERS

The ten leaders, as selected by the nationwide survey, were, including "Captain Kangaroo" and "Mickey Mouse Club": "Father Knows Best," "Fury," "American Bandstand," "Lawrence Welk," "Disneyland," "Leave It To Beaver," "Garfield Goose," and "The Perry Como Show." Runners-up were "Shirley Temple's Story Book," "Lassie," "As the World

See . . . page 7

INTERVIEW OF EDWARD R. MURROW

. . . from page 1

who accuse the Public Service program of causing viewing on the channel to fall off. On the other hand, no complaints are heard if a Public Service program is liked by the public.

A "well done" Public Service program would be, in Murrow's estimation, one which gives a clear, factual presentation of the subject. When working on his own documentaries, he proceeds on the assumption that people, when supplied with **all** the facts, can make their own conclusions. He strongly believes that when a viewer possesses full information, he will come to a decision and act accordingly. Murrow's predilection for giving the facts was exemplified in his recent piece on "Segregation": the actual situation was shown, and all aspects were treated objectively. Attesting to the accuracy of the documentary, the Norfolk press termed it a fair presentation.

Just as a Public Service program has to be clearly presented to be understood by the audience, so television discussions on "intellectual" subjects must be similarly comprehensible if they are to attract many viewers. As evidenced in Murrow's "Small World," talks on highbrow matters can be literate and intelligible while being both lively and stimulating. Through selection and careful editing he can achieve a balance of interest, entertainment, and quality. For example, in rendering the content of these taped discussions (between two or three people in various parts of the world) palatable for mass consumption, Murrow often discards the first half hour as being too highbrow.

In "Small World," as in his documentaries, Murrow stays almost entirely out of the picture. The facts speak for themselves in documentaries and, likewise, the people speak for themselves in "Small World." In neither case does he voice his personal opinions. In "Small World" he refrains from participating in the discussion because he feels the interviewee should have the limelight. Ideally, he says, the interviewer should never be seen.

Granting that the American public will accept a higher quality of TV program (if the shows are well done), Murrow goes on to say that we could provide a better fare if the public could make known its interests and if both sponsors and broadcasters would dare to take chances.

In discussing this point, Murrow defended the U. S. system against both the British system and against Pay TV. Admitting that the British way of advertising for television (all ads come between shows) is theoretically good, he explained that America could not inaugurate that set-up here because we have used another way too long. And, what is more important, says Murrow, is that the U. S. TV has the valuable stimulus of competition. Furthermore, he has no faith in the advent of Pay TV because he feels it will become so dependent on a mass audience that eventually its quality will be lower than is now anticipated.

Unfortunately, although we have the potential for the best TV system in the world, "we're doing very little in comparison with what could be done." Actually, for each good program on the air, there must be about six of equal quality which **could** be on. Because the Americans are so poorly informed about happenings in the United States (to say nothing of foreign countries), there are innumerable opportunities for Public Service programs. Obviously a steady diet of this type of show is not the answer, but there should, at least, be an increased proportion of them.

Using the words of George Bernard Shaw, Murrow explained, "You must get what you want or you will come to want what you get." He added wryly that he was afraid this situation was evolving at present. For instance, what we are getting in our Westerns, according to him, is "an erroneous idea of our past." Rather than indulging in this romantic fiction, "Radio and Television should show the culture, heritage, and traditions of America."

Unfortunately economic factors force both the broadcaster and the sponsor to be cautious in choosing a program. Furthermore, ultimate decisions are frequently made by intermediaries, rather than by the top men. And, paradoxically, though networks and stations boast of raising the public's tastes through certain "quality" programs (i.e., they say that thanks to musical offerings, the American public is more appreciative of music), they refuse to allow that the reverse is equally true. In other words, stations admit that they can influence the public with good shows, but they won't face up to the fact that a constant outpour of mediocrity lowers the taste of the public.

In our talk, Murrow mentioned that he liked to "sneak up" on people, as he did when making his speech to the Association of Broadcasters this fall. He knew then that his suggestions for better television programming were not a complete answer, but at least they were provocative. His comments here are, in a similar way, very stimulating. He doesn't give you the answers, but he starts you thinking. With proper knowledge, the informed reader can come to his own conclusions about the future of television and then take what he feels is the appropriate action.

NO CRISIS IN CHILDREN'S TV PROGRAMMING

. . . from page 1

Turns" and "The Danny Thomas Show."

OVER-ABUNDANCE OF WESTERNS

A general comment indicated that many people think there is an overabundance of westerns and violently-enacted programs during the children's hours, and that they are "too cruel and bloody."

"We are bitterly opposed to so many shooting and knifing pictures which little children see from infancy and grow up to see and think to be a natural thing," noted Nellie Johnson, member of the American Legion Auxiliary, Grace, Idaho.

QUESTIONS ON BALLOT

Voters expressed their opinions by answering these six questions: (1) Would children be attracted to this program? (2) Do you approve of this program? (3) Is this program shown at an appropriate time? (4) Is there anything offensive in this program? (5) Is this program instructive in any way? (6) Is the commercial effective?

In the main, most of the questions asked elicited favorable replies. Ninety (90%) percent felt children would be attracted to the program under consideration, and 89% approved of the program. In commenting on the latter question, in relation to "Maverick," Mrs. Beverly E. Davis, Butte, Montana, observed:

"We get so few good programs here in Butte that the entire family can enjoy and this is one we all look forward to."

Especially pertinent to the effect upon children were the questions: "Is the program shown at an appropriate time?" and "Is there anything offensive in the program considered?" Eighty-six (86%) percent opined that the time-slot was suitable, with 11% replying in the negative. Similarly, 86% found no offensive elements, but 11% did voice objections.

Typical of the reaction to the question on time was that of a viewer from Mars, Pennsylvania:

"We parents appreciate program timing for children so that it does not interfere with dinner and homework—6 to 7:30 p.m. We think much has been done this year to improve the 'child-viewer's' situation."

However, Mrs. L. R. Alfele, Jr., American Legion Auxiliary, Wilmington, Delaware, wrote:

"I feel that too many programs not suitable for children are scheduled in the early evening while many which they could watch are scheduled too late."

Some others felt that certain programs interfered with the children's dinner hour. One Muskegon, Michigan voter recorded:

"Too many children's programs are during either lunch or the evening meal. When do we eat?"

To the question "Is the program instructive in any way?", 65% said "yes," and 28% answered "no." In answering this question, in relation to "Bold Journey," Mrs. J. H. Cornelius, Baltimore, Maryland, said:

"This is an educational as well as an entertaining program to watch. I usually watch this with the children as it is like a travel experience and you learn many things."

The question asking about the effectiveness of commercials drew 76% affirmative reaction and 16% negative. Several viewers disliked the "tell Mommy to buy" approach of some commercials.

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

Commenting on "Mickey Mouse Club," and using it as a basis of comparison with other offerings available in children's viewing periods, Mrs. H. M. Curtis, Newport News Junior Women's Club, Virginia, said:

"The high standards of the Disney Studio productions are consistently high. The poor quality of many TV programs featuring murder, profane language and sex is a matter of grave concern to me and many members of my club. Its effect on our youth has been proven to be detrimental."

"Father Knows Best"—number three on the popularity poll—brought forth this reaction from Mrs. Jay E. Milan, Eligithin Club, Birmingham, Alabama, (typical of the general response):

"Not only does this program offer suggestions for parents; but also provides a way of seeing ourselves in our everyday lives. It gives a chance to laugh at ourselves."

Mrs. Leon G. Gonigam, Ottawa, Illinois, selected "Fury" — number four — for this reason:

"Although the viewer knows from the beginning that right will triumph with an assist from a very smart horse, a fine blend of humor, pathos and good moral values make this program of present-day ranch life entertaining and instructive."

The fifth most popular children's program, "American Bandstand," drew this comment from Mrs. William Nicol, Omaha, Nebraska:

" 'American Bandstand' has created a greater interest in dancing and in modern music among the younger set. Dick Clark, because of his popularity and following, is in a position to 'light many candles' of good and to encourage youths throughout our nation to leave the street corners and gangs and go indoors to dance . . . healthy exercise."

Tabulations of the completed survey were presented to TV producers, sponsors, advertising agencies and network executives by the Board as a public service to assist in better programming.

The survey was co-ordinated by Vera Servi, Public Service Director of the National Audience Board and Managing Editor of the NAB Newsletter.

Coogan, Mary

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
PETER GOELET, President
152 East End Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
Telephone TRafalgar 9-6070

MARY COOGAN
Assistant to the President

March 5, 1959

Dear Miss Hogg:

I have sent Mr. Murrow a copy of the article I wrote following our talk in February. We would like to have a picture of him to accompany that article, and I am wondering if you could help us out in this matter. Is there one in your files that we could have? If not, could you please tell me where I might obtain one?

Sincerely,

Mary Coogan

Mary Coogan

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
N.Y. 22

Picture sent to Coast Office

Cook, Ben

April 10, 1958

Dear Ben:

I hope you won't mind my addressing you by your first name. The reason for this is to add my congratulations to the others you have received about your getting the award that bore my name.

Frank Stanton tells me he gave it to you and enjoyed immensely his time at Pullman.

I notice from Frank's notes that your chief attributes are reliability, versatility and mature judgment. The real purpose of this note is to wish you continued success in the future. I most heartily do.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Cook
KWSC
Pullman, Washington

fc

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Dr. Stanton

April 1, 1958

Last weekend I participated in some meetings on the campus at Pullman and was persuaded to make the EDWARD R. MURROW AWARD presentation to Ben Cook. I am attaching some information about him which was given to me as background for the presentation.

It occurs to me -- if you have the time and inclination to do so -- that a note to this boy from you would really put him on top of the world.

FRANK STANTON

jb

Ben Cook's chief attributes are reliability, versatility, and mature judgement.

He has been active in almost every phase of the Radio-Television program. Ben is currently Chief Announcer for KWSC, and was News Chief last semester. He has also worked in the station's continuity, music, and sports departments; and worked in the sales program for KUGR, the campus "wired wireless station."

He has done considerable work in the television program as a producer and camera man, and participated in a number of audience research projects conducted by the Radio-TV Services.

During the same period Ben has also done part time work as an announcer for a commercial station, and has worked as a free lance reporter and photographer. He is also a ham radio operator.

He is married and has been supporting a family while attending school.

Cook, D.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(16)

NA309 PD CHARLOTTESVILLE VIR 21 845PME

EDWARD R MURRELL

DELIVER CBS 485 MADISON AVE

1959 JAN 21 PM 9 15

THE STUPIDITY AND PROPAGANDA OF YOUR PRESENT PROGRAM COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH THE DECISION OF NINE MEN IN 1954 CONGRATULATIONS

D COOK

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Howard Cook

August 20, 1959

Mr. Howard A. Cook
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cook:

Thank you so much for your letter to Mr. Murrow. As he has already begun his year of sabbatical leave, I am answering it in his stead.

Mr. Murrow's project for the coming year is nothing more than travel, reading and relaxation. Although he has not made a schedule, it is very likely that in January of next year he will be in India and, if not there, somewhere in the vicinity. He does not plan to return to the States until July of 1960, so that I am afraid he will not be able to attend any of the International House events next year.

I hope that you are well and that the summer is not wearing you down too much. Paul and I are off on vacation next week and are both heartily glad that the time has come at last. Anne is away in France, working at a children's camp. Can you imagine keeping discipline in French?

Our regards to Mrs. Cook and to yourself.

Sincerely yours,

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE — NEW YORK

500 Riverside Drive ★ New York 27, N. Y. ★ MOnument 6-7600

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Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr.
Walter B. Shaw
H. James Szold
Arthur K. Watson

August 13th, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

In planning our program at International House, we have to hink of ways to help the 500 graduate men and women living here interpret our country. We feel that this is particularly important since many of them will be influential one day in creating the political, social and cultural thought of their countries. One way we have tried to do this is by giving them an opportunity to talk with articulate, perceptive people.

Because you have worked so successfully translating and commenting on the various issues that matter to us in the U.S., we have often hoped that you might be able to visit International House so that by sharing some of your thinking with them these many young men and women might be encouraged to see around them accurately.

I know you have taken a leave of absence this year to work on some special project, but I wonder if you might not be free on Wednesday evening, January 27th, to converse with some of the students over coffee from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. The pattern of these events is very informal. After about ten to fifteen minutes of getting acquainted, I ask the guest present to talk extemporaneously about his main interests, which is accompanied by questions from the students.

Of course we would be happy to have you talk with our students at any time and if we could work out a more convenient date or arrangement for you, please let me know what we can do.

Let me say again how much we hope you will be able to accept our invitation and that we shall like very much welcoming you here.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Cook

Howard A. Cook
President

Cooper, Cale

February 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of January 23rd.

It was nice of you to take the time and trouble to tell me all about your ideas on the automotive field.

Sincerely,

Mr. Caple Cooper
10 Pell Street
Newport, Rhode Island

mcc

10 Pell Street
Newport R.I.
Janruary 23,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Station C B S
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Enclosed is a tidy I wrote for my own scrap bookyou might find it interesting.

I would like to add my thoughts in regards to the automotive field.

I feel more could be gained if the Mfg's., would get together and deside to only change the body styling and its color scheme each year.Leaving everything else status quo. New ideas convienences the resuits of two years research be all put into a new model every three years. The millions of dollars now being used to advertise each mddel year would still be used but to sell off the ones that no a did not require much inovating. Two years the ad would feature color and body As the new car would sell itself with so much new improvements they would have a buyers market even with the die hards.
It would eliminate the compitition of the seccond hand market which styme the new car market. It would put billions of dollars in circulation that are now laying on shelves in the form of out moded parts both on the mechanics and the jobber end.
To-day the time it takes to locate a part to do a ten cent job makes it cost ten to twenty dollars ,with out any more margin of profit being earned.
If my Idea that I submitted to ?- of using mileage as a yard-stick for car insurane (combined mileage of two cars in a family familyspecial rate) Hoovers prediction of two cars in every garage will come true.The small car could then become the transport ation job car ,while the big car would be the luxary.
My own stastic shows that a family worker to-day does not have t the time or money to put more than 7.000 miles even with two cars in the family unless the wife is also working.
It a law was passes which made it mandatory for all 18 years or over to file a tax return with a minumum $ 1.00 payment regardless whether he was sich or well employed or unemployed or whether in the service in the U.S (citizins) or out of the U.S. and made to answer the questions I presented in my last letter we would have as definate a check on those no matter what phase of life they followed,as this would take in instutions ,teaches preachers ect.
Those unable to pay the dollar could have it paid by the welfare without any fanfare from them . All that would have to asked by them is the answers to the questions I mentioned.
This Idea could even be extended and put on an international basis.There should be a line drawn ($10,000) on living expenses where in the tax payer would not get off this easy.
The world does not owe us a living it is us that owes the world a living . Thank you

Sincerely yours Caple Cooper
Caple Cooper

If there must be waste let the Gov.
and the masses do it not the producer

Cooper, Harry J.

December 31, 1958

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Very many thanks for your thoughtfulness at Christmas.
Your ash tray is a most practical gift.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry J. Cooper
Lions International Bldg.
209 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

mcc

Cooper, Harry J

MERRY Christmas

209 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois
December 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Braodcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As the Holiday Season approaches I wanted to say "thanks a million" to you for your continued kindnesses and cooperation with Lions International throughout another year.

As a small token of our appreciation we are sending you under separate cover a little gift for your home in the hopes that it will be a small reminder of the nice things that you have done for our Lions Clubs during 1958.

With best wishes for a happy Holiday Season,

Sincerely,

Harry J. Cooper
Director of Public Relations
Lions International

HJC/eg

Merry Christmas

HARRY J. COOPER

DIRECTOR
PUBLIC RELATIONS
LIONS INTERNATIONAL

LIONS INTERNATIONAL BLDG.
209 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
PHONE: ANDOVER 3-2500

Cooper, Vance

April 28, 1959

Dear Miss Cooper:

I have your recent letter.

Unfortunately, it is against our policy to give out addresses of the guests who have appeared on our programs. I am sorry.

I am sure Mr. Cummings might be able to give you the names of various Agencies who might deal with the actress.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Miss Vance Cooper
208 Nieto Avenue
Long Beach 3, California

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a free lance writer and will soon be leaving for Rome to complete a novel, and would like so very much to have an interview with Anna Magnani. My very good friend Bob Cummings told me you might know how I might contact her.

I would appreciate this so very much!!

Very Sincerely Yours,

(Miss) Vance Cooper

Cooperstein, Ed

NTA'S COMMUNITY STATION IN METROPOLITAN NEW YORK

WNTA TV/13

Executive Offices and Studios:
Television Centre,
Newark 1, New Jersey
MItchell 2-6400
Sales:
10 Columbus Circle
New York City
JUdson 2-7300

December 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past ten weeks, a program on WNTA-TV titled "Open End" with David Susskind has gained a good deal of favorable comment in its free-flowing discussions on a variety of topics with outstanding guests.

David has a very great interest in, and feeling for, the news, public affairs and public service programming aspects of broadcasting. We would like to do a full show on "News and Public Affairs Programs" and are attempting to line-up three or four participants for such a program on Tuesday, December 30.

Without a lot of superfluous flattery, our feelings about your career in this field, and your outspokenness on these subjects in the past, make you our number one choice for this show if we can possibly get you.

And so, the purpose of this note then, is to ask if you would consider appearing with David on such a show. Two of the other participants hoped for are H.V. Kaltenborn and John Daly, in what we hope would be a session in which past work in the field might be reviewed, along with comments on what is being done, and what ought to be done in your opinions.

"Open End" is on at 10:30 P.M. until conclusion, and we would be happy to provide all transportation for you. The show has garnered a lot of wonderful comment from newspaper, magazine and trade press critics, and we think it's the kind of programming you have often championed yourself. You would honor us greatly, and contribute much valuable information to the viewers, if you would agree to do the show with us.

If I may save your office the trouble of answering this in written form, I would like to call in a few days for your answer. We look forward to an affirmative reply. (We are prepared to video-tape the program in advance of the air date if the evening is inconvenient for you.)

Sincerely,

Ed Cooperstein

Ed Cooperstein,
Director, "Open End"

Cord

June 23, 1959

Mr. George H. Cord
P.O. Box 568
Grand Central Station Post Office
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cord:

Thank you for your card. I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow is not interested in the material you have. I would suggest that you might approach our Mr. Irving Gitlin, who is in charge of our Public Affairs Department.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

New York, N.Y., Sunday, June 21st, 1959.

Dear Miss Hogg,

This brief note is in reference to our 'phone conversation last week in which I requested a brief appointment with Mr. Murrow at his convenience and before he goes abroad. I mentioned that I have just come back from a two year global trip with some 30,000 ft. of color movies covering the trip and am anxious to ascertain whether or not Mr. M. may be interested in possibly heading a coast-to-coast T.V. program (on his return to N.Y. a year hence) using my footage which is spectacular. If he were interested, a 26 package of ½ hr. shows or 13 full hour shows could be prepared during his absence. Am anxious to discuss the matter now as I'll be returning to Asia in a few months and won't be back when Mr. M. returns in 1960. If it's impossible to see Mr. M. could I see one of his principal assistants perhaps? -- I failed to hear from you as promised. Pls. oblige. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Foreign Correspondent

From:- George H. Gray
P.O. Box 568,
P.O. Grand Central Station
New York 17, N.Y.
YUkon 6-1600, Ext. 1904.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Sheila Hogg,
Office of Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22(?), N.Y.

December 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Corley:

Thank you for your very nice letter and for your poem, "Shake a Hand."

Mr. Murrow, as you may know, is on a year's leave of absence and is at the moment traveling in Europe. I will send your letter on to him there at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Emmett Corley
1465 Bannotyne Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada

November 4/59

attention. Ed Morrow

Dear Sir: I read by my paper that you are entertaining the idea of doing a close-up film of our country. This will be very approved of our people.

Canadians feel strongly that americans in general are not informed properly of our country. This project of yours will alter american thinking.

my feelings towards our relationship between our two nations, lays heavy in my heart. For this I humbly contribute this verse I compose.

Respectfully yours

Emmett Corley
1465 Bannatyne ave
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, ~~CANADA~~

SHAKE A HAND

EMMETT CORLEY
1465 BANNATYNE AVE
WINNIPEG

IN THIS WHOLE CREATION;
THERE ONLY TWO NATIONS:
THAT LIVE LIKE BROTHERS SHOULD.
HERE IS A LESSON,
FOR THE U.N. SESSIONS;
HOW NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES COULD.

NOT A SOLDIER STANDS IN BETWEEN US.
AND THE SOIL, THAT WE TOIL,
IS THE SAME.
SHAKE A HAND; O'CANADA!
SHAKE A HAND; AMERICA!
LONG; MAY WE REMAIN IN FAME.
LET'S FILL OUR GLASSES, AND DRINK A TOAST,
FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN,
TO THE PACIFIC COAST,
NOT A INCIDENT OCCURS;
NOT EVEN A WORD.
THAT WE LIVE, TO GIVE, IS OUR BOAST.
SHAKE A HAND; AMERICA!
SHAKE A HAND; O'CANADA!

FOR THE HAND, OF THE MAN, IN MY HAND.
IS A FRIEND TO THE END OF OUR LAND.

Cornell, Katharine

KC

DRESSING ROOM
THEATRE

April 15, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted that you have accepted my invitation to be a member of the national committee for the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind."

I shall be assisted in the organizational work of the Crusade by Mr. John D. Lloyd, Director of Information and Development of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind. I have asked him to send you the plan for the Crusade as well as information about the Foundation and its activities.

As Chairman of the Crusade, I wish to express my sincere gratitude for your acceptance and to assure you that your presence on the committee will greatly enhance the tribute Miss Keller so richly deserves.

Cordially,

Katharine Cornell

Cornell, Katharine

April 8, 1959

Dear Miss Cornell:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th.

I am, of course, delighted to accept your kind invitation to join the Committee for the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind." It is possible that my somewhat heavy schedule might prevent my taking an active part in the Committee's program, but if my name is of any use, I am glad to lend it to this excellent cause.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Katharine Cornell
American Foundation for Overseas Blind
22 West 17th Street
New York 11, New York

mcc

KC

DRESSING ROOM
THEATRE

Coconut Grove Playhouse
Miami, Florida
March 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Helen Keller, the renowned humanitarian who, against the odds of her own deafness and blindness, became the world's acknowledged leader in work for the deaf and the blind, will be 80 years old in June 1960. Will you join me in honoring her on that event by lending your name and moral support to the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind?"

The Crusade is being organized by the American Foundation for Overseas Blind in recognition of Miss Keller's earnest desire that her work for the blind overseas should be perpetuated and expanded through the work of the Foundation, which she helped to establish more than forty years ago and in which, since World War II, she has served as International Relations Counselor. With nine-tenths of the world's blind population concentrated in countries where the development of services to aid them has been most neglected, the importance of this work cannot be overestimated.

Your identification with the Crusade committee would be of great value. This body will not have any active responsibilities. Fund-raising will consist primarily of the mail appeal program which has been used successfully by the Foundation for many years, and no meetings are contemplated with the possible exception of a meeting to launch the appeal. As members of the committee become acquainted with the work of the Foundation, it is hoped that they may become interested enough to take an active part in assisting its development program, but they will not be pressed to do so.

I am proud to have been a close friend of Helen Keller's for the past twenty years. Through Miss Keller I have been privileged to participate in many activities, both national and international, in behalf of the blind. Through her I became a director of the Foundation. Now I am honored to have been made Chairman of the Crusade, and hope that in the near future I may have the pleasure of receiving your acceptance of this invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

Katharine Cornell

Katharine Cornell

P.S. Since I am on tour, I should appreciate your addressing your reply to the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, 22 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Corwin, Norman

November 18, 1958

Dear Norman:

Many thanks for sending us the tearsheets. I have not noticed any stampede of sponsors to adopt my little idea, but I am neither surprised nor disappointed.

Sorry we had to abandon the Sandburg idea but, as Fred has undoubtedly told you, we are hoping to do it here in the east and maybe tie it in in some way with your play.

As ever yours,

P.S. So far as politics go, it is now being said here that Harriman offered me the same undying support that he did Tom Finletter - which is true.

ERM:skh

Mr. Norman Corwin
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Beverley Hills, California

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS - LOS ANGELES

STUDIOS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

November 12, 1958

Dear Ed and Fred:

Here are the MIRROR-NEWS tearsheets on The Speech. It was like a sudden lifting of smog.

I phoned Hal Humphrey today and asked him what the mail reaction had been. He said the series had unusually heavy response, all favorable, most of it cheering loud. He was particularly impressed by the fact that the bulk of it was not egghead mail, but from the kind of people who start off by writing, "I'm not the smartest guy in the world, but---" Fifty or sixty of the letters, he said, were ungrammatical. Most asked, in some form or other, the usual question: "What do we do about it?"

As I started saying in 1944, Murrow for President.

Thanks again and again for the film, which should be aboard tomorrow. And let me know if there is anything this volunteer outpost can do for you here at any time, beside quietly working for your presidency in '64.

Fondest best,

Norman Corwin

Corwin Norman.

June 3, 1958

Dear Norman:

Belated thanks for your gracious note of May 7th.

The delay was occasioned in part by a quick trip I had to make to London to do an interview with Prime Minister Macmillan and in part, of course, by the fact that I never seem to get around to my correspondence.

I am convinced Goya is in good hands and I am most eager to see the finished product.

When are you coming this way again? We have a fairly agreeable farm up in Dutchess County and you would be most welcome for as long as you can stay.

As ever yours,

Mr. Norman Corwin
Residence Palace Hotel
Roma - Via Archimede, 69
Italy

fc

RESIDENCE PALACE HOTEL
ROMA - VIA ARCHIMEDE, 69

May 7, 1958

Dear Ed:

I long knew that every intelligent American over the age of 12 watched your TV shows, but I am surprised and pleased to learn that the whole country knocks off to hear your daily radiocasts as well. I gather this from having received no less than five reports from scattered listening posts, that you recently took occasion to quote a line from one of my pieces.

Aside from the satisfaction that comes to a writer from evidence that he is not altogether lost without trace, like Major Bowes, is the far higher pleasure of seeing that he is still remembered by the only man who has a permanent hold, via squatter's rights, on the peak of Everest.

I have been here in Rome for the past two months, rescuing the script of an Italo-American film based on the life of Goya. I have learned a lot about Goya's work that I'd never have picked up otherwise, but I have fears that the end product may not be as close to the core of authenticity as the Van Gogh picture (Kirk Douglas) which I also wrote. I say this because the latter had Vincent's letters to draw from, whereas Goya, having written little of himself, has only Corwin. Also the Van Gogh film was mostly shot where it happened. We can't get permission to shoot in Spain. It seems the family of the Duchess of Alba is still going strong, and objects to the inevitable involvement of the most illustrious filly of the line, who screwed Goya to a farethewell up and down both banks of the Ebro.

But you have many other special correspondents to hear from, so I will pause for station identification, and the dispatch of my fondest regards to you, Janet and Casey.

Faithfully,

Norman

Norman Corwin

Ed Murrow
CBS, New York.

Cosmos Travel Bureau, Inc

COSMOS TRAVEL BUREAU, INC.

45 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • TEL. CIRCLE 5-7711

GABRIEL REINER
PRESIDENT

CABLE ADDRESS
"COSMOTRAV NEWYORK"

RESERVATIONS
SHIP, PLANE
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CRUISES AND TOURS

CAR PURCHASE
CAR HIRE

INSURANCE
TRAVELERS CHECKS
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

February 22, 1959

f.

Mr. Ed Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I note that you will be taking a trip before long.

Quite a number of our mutual friends have been using our services in connection with their travel to all parts of the world,especially to Eastern Europe.

As you may know we were the first organization that started arranging travel to Soviet Union and all the other countries in Eastern Europe.

Last summer we arranged the trip for Adlai E. Stevenson and I accompanied him on the part of his trip in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

William Attwood of LOOK Magazine, Walter Lippmann, John Gunther and others have used our services and you can check with them as a reference.

I shall be glad to meet with you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabriel Reiner

Coulter, Harold M.

HAROLD M. COULTER

PROMOTION AND MERCHANDISING

35 WEST 53rd STREET • NEW YORK 19 • COlumbus 5-7516

December 15, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was quite impressed with your article in the current issue of TV GUIDE, not only because of complete agreement but because I have butted heads with the same problem for over 20 years in and around Broadcasting.

This has been in what you refer to as "the other side of the desk", promotion and sales development including Director of a network's operation. In these various capacities, I have been a constant instigator and supporter of "public service-based promotions" on the air, not only from an honest belief in their need and contribution, but for practical business reasons which may interest you.

The public service promotion idea is not too popular with management at the outset because it has that nasty stigma of "institutional" on it. Yet on numerous occasions, we have greatly increased audiences and saved wavering revenue. It has the advantage of much more publicity mileage than the average 'gimmick' idea. And, as network campaigns go, it gets much more station support at the local level because it is hard for them to resist their public service obligations, especially when somebody else is doing the work.

Am attaching one such plan for your curiosity, simply because it is so much down the line of your article. I'd be sincerely interested in your reaction.

Cordially yours,

Hal Coulter

Harold M. Coulter

A RADIO DYNAMO!

"V O I C E S

O F

A M E R I C A"

A pre-tested plan with
an unusual combination
of advantages to you --
its Sponsor

Harold M. Coulter
35 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.

November, 1958

No starry-eyed, blue-sky idea...

"VOICES OF AMERICA"

was intensively tried and proved in a six-month test over a national radio network in 1950-51.

We submit and recommend its rebirth on a broad and permanent basis because the facts of national and world life circa 1958-59 tab it as a crying need. This in turn leads to the first of four direct benefits to you, its Sponsor.....

ADVANTAGE #1: PERFORMANCE OF A VITAL AND IMPORTANT PUBLIC SERVICE

--- quickly assessable in the project's operation as follows:

> "VOICES OF AMERICA" asks a fundamental question of each of 170 million Americans: Take a person like yourself behind the Iron or Bamboo Curtain.. in the neutral and uncommitted countries.. anywhere in the world. Assume that he has inadequate, erroneous or distorted knowledge and views about you - about America, what it is and stands for. If you could sit across the table from this person, over a friendly cup of coffee, you could go a long way to influencing this person - with the Truth. THIS YOU CAN DO! Think now what you would say to him about yourself, your family and friends, your job, your beliefs -- about your town and your country, and what it believes in its desire for freedom, peace and friendship with all people.
>
> Got the answer? Here's what you do .....

Under the thoroughly tested plan ---

All letters received either at local Radio/TV station or a central Post Office address are processed through a screening system under the direction of the United States Information Agency ("Voice of America" division). Note: Letter volume in the 1951 test project reached over 3,000 per week, thru one radio network.

The "cream of the crop" of messages are then selected by top VOA personnel... returned by the administration office to cooperating Radio/TV stations in the area of the letterwriter, who is in turn invited to the studio to tape record his or her own message in own voice. Tapes are then shipped thru administrative office to VOA who - with introductions and editing - present

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

presents

"THE VOICES OF AMERICA"

-- around the world!

Another fundamental proved by the test pattern of 1950-51 lay in the belief that the American people - if turned loose on a cause in which they passionately believe - would bring in words of sincerity, copy of conviction that would made Madison Avenue blush with inadequacy. The resulting scripts and recordings proved it right, as a reading and hearing will show.

We mentioned Advantage #1 as "Performance of a Vital and Important Public Service".

It is so because the plan has been proved to meet an important need of the U. S. and the Free World - more vital today against the shrewd, deceiving yet forceful and effective inroads of world communism than ever before.

The columnist David Lawrence sums it up in calling for an organized program of "missiles of Truth -- people to people".

> Said he: "The Russian people's fear of another war is the greatest deterrent of war. Peoples - not weapons - are the key to peace... the boner was America's failure to tell the people of Soviet Russia what new dangers 'Sputnik' really created for them... Free peoples can win the hearts and minds of enslaved peoples but it takes bold measures... 'Sputniks' of ideas".
>
> Mr. Lawrence's wisdom - and that of other astute observers - has been underscored by further Soviet danger moves in propagandizing for the Summit, in Asia and the Middle East; and quarrel over cessation of atomic bomb testing.

If this and all other supporting evidence is accurate, the sponsor of "VOICES OF AMERICA" can perform an incalculably valuable service to preservation of the free world of which his Company is a part -- and be so recognized! Because --

Beyond theory ---
"VOICES OF AMERICA" works!

Cooperation of the USIA and Voice of America is assured.

It has a track record of success within the State Department, as can be testified by Mr. Edward Barrett, then Under Secretary of State and now Dean, School of Journalism, Columbia University.

It began on Voice of America presents "The Voices of America" one tentative quarter-hour per week in English... ended at conclusion of the project in 15 languages!

It was the transcription generally trotted up Capitol Hill to explain the necessity of VOA to the assembled gentlemen.

The attitude of both the Administration and responsible leaders of both parties to a "people to people" resolution of ideas is well known. The 1950-51 test project can show letters of enthusiastic commendation from leaders in all walks of American life -- William Green, Gen. Bradley, Governors, heads of Veteran's groups, and scores more.

The stepped-up, broader campaign we propose will win even greater universal acclamation for "VOICES OF AMERICA" - and its sponsor.

Which leads to ---

Advantage #2: HARD-HEADED PUBLICITY VALUES

In local publicity, it will take an expert to <u>keep it off the front page</u>! The former project delivered a small mountain of local clips, radio interviews, etc. Reason: Local citizen piercing Iron Curtain with own message of truth and freedom is NEWS. Front page news, picture news, feature news with message and human-interest background included.

In national publicity, the effort itself is a major nationwide press conference announcement. Individual stories and the accumulation of stories provide the grist about PEOPLE of which syndication, magazines and other media are composed.

And it is as controversial as motherhood.

Advantage #3:

LOCALIZED IMPACT & PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTORS/DEALERS

We have discussed the "can't keep it off the front page" aspect of this promotion. Because of this very fact, it provides a stage upon which your local distributors can share honors... in general publicity, in the big splash, interviewing and picture-taking when a letter from the area is selected. Your dealer belongs in this picture!

"VOICES OF AMERICA" can be productively merchandised. Through contacts and cooperation of local organizations ... posters, handouts and message forms at your point of sale. Which brings to mind ---

THE SAN DIEGO PLAN

It can be stated unequivocably that the great national organizations will give 90% commendation to "VOICES OF AMERICA" -- and publicize it in testimonials, organization magazines and bulletins, and very likely draw actual, organized participation from their memberships.

San Diego did it all by itself.

In the 1950-51 test run, citizens of this area voluntarily organized a "Voices of America Committee". Its list of some 20-odd member organizations included Public and Parochial schools, veterans organizations, Scouts and other youth groups, Churches, labor unions, women's clubs and civic clubs - and the City itself. Participation in the plan - and publicity - by obvious nature outstripped any other area.

YET HERE IS THE PATTERN - THE BONANZA! - WHICH UNDER COMPETENT PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PROMOTIONAL SUPERVISOR CAN MAKE "VOICES OF AMERICA" ONE OF THE MOST DYNAMIC AND LIVING PROGRAMS TO HIT THE AMERICAN SCENE!

Advantage #4:

A WEALTH OF GOOD WILL ABROAD FOR THE EXPORT MANUFACTURER

A full report presentation is available on the 1950-51 test project of "VOICES OF AMERICA". It must be absorbed to realize the warmth and heart inherent in the plan. The little girl whose Pastor paid her bus fare 40 miles into Scranton to do her recording... the grade school class in Iowa who sent in a class letter... the children of Culpepper, Va. who paraded a float tableau thru the town... the shop worker with a son in Korea, who still held out his hand to the Chinese friends he made when they visited the Illinois Central works in Paducah... the expatriate newspaper columnist in Little Rock, who wrote anonymously because of relatives in East Germany.

The underlying emotion of messages to "VOICES OF AMERICA" might be summed up most simply as -- the message of Easter. If it is axiomatic that people like to be liked... such a program can bring big public relations benefits and goodwill to its sponsor in his overseas markets.

More notable because, unlike the classic example of the weather, somebody IS doing something about it.

That somebody could be you.

Costello, Wm.

F

June 26, 1959

Dear Bill:

Thanks for yours of June 23. I am deeply distressed to hear that things are not going well at Mutual and hope that somehow they can figure some solution for their financial problem.

I am delighted to hear that the Nixon book progresses.

I wish I could answer your question about the possibilities with CBS News but, so help me, I can't. I no longer see anyone in the management here and I honestly don't know what to suggest.

One hunch might be worth pursuing and that would be for you to get in touch with the Radio Worldwide boys. I don't know who is really running their shop but I think Vic Sholis, WHAS, Louisville, would be at least a useful contact.

I will be in this country until the end of August and, if there is anything at all that I can do, please don't hesitate to give me a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Costello
1016 Investment Building
Washington 5, D.C.

William Costello

Counsellor on International Affairs

1016 Investment Building, Washington 5, REpublic 7-3525 - DIstrict 7-6302

June 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

I hear that at the end of the week you "lay down de shovel an' de hoe." Whatever that means in the way of new leisure or new endeavors, I hope you're both going to be able to enjoy every minute of it.

For me the outlook is highly disturbing. Mutual has been limping along, getting deeper and deeper into debt. I collect my weekly guarantee, but I have a really enormous amount of money coming in unpaid fees. Negotiations to salvage the network are in progress, but if they fail to get results this week, the thing may collapse and vanish.

Meanwhile, I have made progress with the book on Nixon about which Bolte called you last fall. It appears that I'll be able to finish by the deadline, and on the whole it promises to be a creditable work -- more incisive at any rate than Mazo's, which is just out.

If Mutual goes down the drain, I am at a loss where to turn. My choice would be NBC, but some discreet negotiations during the last year seem to yield little more than pious hopes that some day...?

I am beginning to feel that I should have taken your advice at the time my contract was first cancelled -- I should have swallowed my pride and tried making a fight for a compromise assignment. So I am led by this circuitous route to this final question: Is it conceivable that the CBS news organization might yet find a place for me? I address the question to you because it would obviously be futile to go directly to Koop, Day or Mikkelson. Is there another avenue?

The matter will become really urgent if Mutual folds, mainly because of the seven thousand dollars they haven't paid me. Without that cushion, my needs would soon be desperate. Hence, before your leave-taking, I obtrude my problems....hastening at the same time to make what my Irish ancestors would call a small act of contrition.

love to Janet and all the best....

Bill

Castello, Wm

February 24, 1959

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the wire. Tell Helen I am going to try to learn to do everything except paint.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Mr. William Costello
Mutual Broadcasting System
1627 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

WU003 PD

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ED MURROW CBS NEWS

HUZZAS AND WELCOME BROTHER RAT, BLESS YOUR INDOLENT SOUL

BILL COSTELLO

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HUZZAS RAT..

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Costello.

January 15, 1959

Dear Brother Bill:

I am not sure I can be of much help to you on the Dewey-Nixon business. My relations with Nixon are non-existent, and, while Dewey and I are neighbours and friends, we have a sort of arms-length relationship when it comes to politics. I, too, have heard that Dewey has transferred his affections to Rockefeller, but I don't know this of my own knowledge. I do know that during the 1952 campaign, Dewey practically held Nixon's hand by the telephone during the crisis over his personal fund. I can also tell you, although I certainly would not want to be quoted on this, that, up to a few weeks before the election, Dewey did not think Rockefeller could win.

If I can ferret out anything in the course of next weekend or so, I will make you a signal.

I think the year-end show suffered from too much rehearsal, too much production and, in general, too little spontaneity. My love to your family.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. William Costello
Investment Building
Washington 5, D.C.

William Costello

Counsellor on International Affairs

Cable: Coscounsel

Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C., STerling 3-7079

January 12, 1959

Dear Brother Ed:

As you are aware (from the call to you by Viking Press), I am working on something about Nixon that could be called either a long profile or a short book. It's a hell of a thing to try to do along with broadcasting, but I'm sweating it out.

One of the best-kept secrets about him is his relationship with Tom Dewey. I have heard reports that the two have met with some degree of regularity ever since 1952. Other reports say Dewey is now ready to transfer his political affections to his less controversial boy in Albany. At the same time, Joe Martin publicly accuses Nixon and Dewey of having pulled the intrigue against his leadership.

I know you have no time to write anything about your knowledge of this labyrinth, but I'd be most grateful if you could dictate a short memo, covering the Nixon-Dewey relationship (if any), and any anecdotes from your own experience. Failing that, I'll try to cometo New YOrk this spring for a talkfest, about that and other things.

Incidentally, I am grateful too for your fortitude in lying so valiantly on my behalf to Viking.

cheerio.....Bill

By the way, I thought you looked less whipped than in other years on the year-end show -- the which, by the way, suffers for want of a new format.

Sending this to your apartment because even personal mail to your office seems to get lost.

Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Norman Cousins
Editor

24 April 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is the text of the three Appeals to be released from Oslo on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 28, 29, and 30, respectively. Mr. Cousins asked me to put them in your hands and to tell you the following concerning them:

[1] They are in unedited form at the moment; edited versions will probably be available Saturday.

[2] They are still highly confidential, since it is extremely important that the text be released first from Oslo.

If I can be of any help, please do not hesitate to call me at the office (JU. 2-0220) or at home (LE. 5-2172).

Sincerely,

Sallie Lou Parker

Sallie Lou Parker

Cousins
norman

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Albert Schweitzer. PEACE OR ATOMIC WAR?

First Appeal: The Renunciation of nuclear tests.

In April of last year I raised my voice, together with others, to draw attention to the great danger of radioactive poisoning of the air and the earth, following tests with atom bombs (uranium bombs) and hydrogen bombs. With others I appealed to the nuclear powers to come to an agreement to stop the tests as soon as possible at the same time declaring their genuine desire to renounce the use of atomic weapons.

At the time there was reasonable hope that this step would be taken. It was not to be. The negotiations led by Mr. Harold Stassen in London last summer between the United States and achieved nothing. The conference arranged by the United Nations in the autumn of last year suffered the same fate, as the Soviet Union withdrew from the discussions.

The Soviet Union has recently proposed a disarmament plan, on the basis of which apparently discussions are being planned. As a first step the plan presupposes that nuclear tests should cease immediately.

What chances has this condition of being fulfilled?

One might have thought to agree on this point would be easy for all those involved. None of them would have to sacrifice any of the atomic weapons in their possession, and the handicap of not being able to try out new ones would be the same for all.

Even so the proposal is difficult for the United States and Britain to accept. They spoke against it when the matter was discussed in the Spring of 1957. Since then ceaseless propaganda has been directed

against the view that the radiation following nuclear tests is so dangerous that it is necessary to stop them. The American and European Press is constantly receiving abundant propaganda material supplied by government atomic commissions and scientists, who feel called upon to support this view.

From a statement issued by the sub-committee of the American Atomic Energy Commission, I quote the following phrases: "Within the framework of scientific and military requirements, it is advisable that nuclear tests are limited to a minimum. The necessary steps should be taken to correct the present confusion of the general public. The present and potential effects on heredity from the gradual increase in radioactivity of the air are kept within tolerable limits. The possibility of a harmful effect which people believe to be outside control, has a strong emotional effect. The continuation of nuclear tests is necessary and justified in the interests of national security."

What is meant by "the confusion of the public" is the fact that people are becoming increasingly aware of dangers resulting from nuclear tests.

The meaning of the obscure statement that "the effect on heredity of the increase in radio-activity of the air is kept within tolerable limits" is that, that the number of deformed children that will be born as a result of the harm done to the sexual cells, supposedly will not be large enough to justify the stopping of the tests.

The view of the scientists that feel called upon to reduce the danger of radioactivity to what they believe to be its right

proportions, is expressed by a Central European scientist who concluded a speech on this subject with the following bold, prophetic words: "If the tests are carried on with the same frequency as in the last years, the radioactive poisoning will be four times stronger in 1983 than at present, and about six times stronger around the year 2000. Even that strength would be small compared with natural radiation. It can be stated categorically that the risk for mankind involved in nuclear tests is small. That is not to say there is no risk. In this context I should like to quote the words of the American physicist and member of the Atomic Commission, Professor Dr. Libby. "The risk of radioactive poisoning must be balanced against the risk to which the entire free world would be exposed if nuclear tests were abandoned before a safe international disarmament agreement has been brought about. The tests are necessary if the United States are not to be left behind in the developement of nuclear weapons."

During the continued reassurance campaign a very prominent American nuclear physicist went to the length of declaring that the luminous watchdials in the world represent a greater danger than the radioactive fall-out of nuclear tests up till now.

The reassurance propaganda expects much from the glad tidings that science has succeeded in making the prototype of a hydrogen bomb producing far less of dangerous radioactive materials than the usual ones. The new bomb is called "the clean hydrogen bomb". The old type must from now on be content to be called the dirty bomb.

The clean hydrogen bomb differs from the other in having a jacket made of a material which does not, like Uranium 238 release immense

quantities of radioactive elements at the enormous explosion temperature. That is why it is less harmful as regards radioactivity than the usual ones. It is, however, also less powerful.

The new, highly praised hydrogen bomb is - let it be said in passing - only relatively clean. Its trigger is an uranium bomb made of the fissionable uranium 235 - an atomic bomb as powerful as the one dropped over Hiroshima. This bomb, when detonated, also produces radioactivity, as do the neutrons released in great numbers at the explosion.

In an American newspaper at the beginning of this year, Edward Teller, the father of the dirty hydrogen bomb, sings a hymn of praise to the idyllic nuclear war to be waged with completely clean hydrogen bombs. He insists on a continuation of the tests, to perfect this ideal bomb.

Here are two stanzas from Edward Teller's hymn to the idyllic nuclear warfare.

"Further tests will put us into a position to fight our opponents' war machine, while sparing the innocent bystanders." "Clean weapons of this kind will reduce unnecessary casualities in a future war."

Of course, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is thinking of producing this less effective bomb for use in a possible war. The American war department has quite recently declared that the irradiation of whole areas has become a new offensive weapon.

The clean hydrogen bomb is intended for shopwindow only - not for use. The bomb is to help people to believe that from now on nuclear tests will be followed by less and less radiation, and that real argument

speaks against the discontinuation of the tests.

Those who think that the danger created by nuclear tests is small, mainly take the air radiation into consideration, and persuade themselves to believe that the danger limit has not yet been reached.

The results of their arithmetic are, however, not so reliable as they would like to believe. Through the years the toleration limit for radiation has to be reduced several times. In 1934 it was 100 radiation units per year. At present the limit is officially put at 5. In many countries it is even lower. Dr. Lauriston Taylor (USA), who is regarded as an authority on protection against radiation, holds, like others, that it is an open question whether there is anything called a harmless amount of radiation. He thinks that we can only speak of an amount of radiation which we regard as tolerable.

We are constantly being told about "a permissible amount of radiation". Who permitted it? Who has any right to permit it?

When speaking about the risk of radiation we must take into consideration not only the radiation coming from the outside, but also of that coming from radioactive elements in our body.

What is the source of this radioactivity?

The radioactive elements brought up in the air by nuclear tests do not stay there permanently. In the form of radioactive rain and radioactive snow they fall down on the earth. They enter the plants through leaves and roots and stay there. We absorb them through the plants by drinking milk from the cows or by eating the meat of animals which have fed on it. Radioactive rain infects our drinking water.

The most powerful radioactive poisoning occurs in the areas between the Northern latitudes 10° and 60° , because of the numerous nuclear tests conducted mainly on these latitudes by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The radioactive elements absorbed over the years by our body are not evenly distributed in the cellular tissue, but are deposited and accumulated at certain points. From these points the internal radiation takes place, causing injuries to particularly vulnerable organs. What this kind of radiation lacks in strength is made up for by its longlevity, working as it does, day and night for years.

It is a well-known fact that one of the most widespread and dangerous elements absorbed by us is Strontium 90. It is stored in the bones and emits from there its rays into cells of red bone marrow, where the red and white corpuscles are made. Blood diseases - fatal in most cases - are fatal the result.

The cells of the reproductive organs are particularly sensitive. Even relatively weak radiation may lead to fatal consequences.

The most sinister aspect of internal as well as external radiation is that years may pass before the evil consequences appear. Indeed, they make themselves felt, not in the first or second generation, for ~~centuries to come~~ but in the following ones. Generation after generation, for centuries to come, will witness the birth of an ever-increasing number of children with mental and physical defects.

It is not for the physicist, choosing to take into account only the radiation from the air, to say the decisive word on the dangers

of nuclear tests. That right belongs to the biologists and physicians who have studied internal and as well as external radiation, and those physicists who pay attention to the facts established by the biologists and physicians.

The declaration signed by 9235 scientists of all nations, handed to the Secretary General of the UN by the well-known American scientist Dr. Linus Pauling on January 13, 1958, gave the reposeurness propaganda its death-blow. The scientists declared that the radioactivity gradually created by nuclear tests represents a greater danger for all parts of the world, particularly serious because its consequence will be an increasing number of deformed children in the future. For this reason they insist on an international agreement putting an end to the nuclear tests.

In future the propaganda for the continuation of nuclear tests can no longer maintain that the scientists do not agree on the question of the danger of radiation, that one must, for that reason, await the decision of international bodies and abstain from alarming the public by saying that radiation represents an actual danger, growing more serious every day.

This propaganda will continue to set the tune in certain newspapers. But beside it the truth about the danger of nuclear tests marches imperturbably along, influencing an ever-increasing section of public opinion. In the long run, even the most well-organised propaganda can do nothing against the truth.

One incomprehensible aspect of the propaganda for the

continuation of nuclear tests is its complete disregard of their harmful effects on future generations which, according to biologists and physicists, will be the result of the radiation to which we are being exposed.

The declaration signed by the 9215 scientists did well in stressing the danger.

We must not assume the responsibility for the future birth of thousands of children with the most serious mental and physical defects, simply because we did not pay enough attention to that danger. Only those who have never been present at the birth of a deformed baby, never witnessed the whispering shock of its mother, dare to maintain that the risk in going on with nuclear tests is one which must be taken under the given circumstances. The well-known French biologist and geneticist Jean Rostand calls the continuation of nuclear tests "the future crime" (le crime dans l'avenir). It is the particular duty of women to prevent this sin against the future. It is for them to raise their voices against it in such a way that they will be heard.

It is a strange fact that till now nobody has taken into a consideration that the question of whether nuclear tests should be stopped or continued is not one which concerns the nuclear powers exclusively, a question for them to decide at pleasure. Who is giving these countries the right to experiment, in times of peace, with weapons involving the most serious risks for the whole world? What has international law - enthroned by the United Nations and so highly praised in our time - to say on this matter? Does it no longer look out on the world from its temple? Then take it out that it may face the facts and do its duty

accordingly.

International law would at once discover the interesting case of Japan. That country suffers heavily from the effects of nuclear tests. The radioactive clouds created by the Soviet tests in North-East Siberia and by the American ones at Bikini (an island in the Pacific Ocean) is carried by the winds over the country. The resulting radioactive poisoning is the worst possible. Very powerful radioactive rain-falls are quite common. The radioactive poisoning of the soil and the vegetation is so powerful that the inhabitants of various districts ought to abstain from using their harvest for food. They are then faced with situations in which they are forced to eat rice infected with strontium, an element particularly dangerous for children. The ocean surrounding Japan is also at times dangerously radioactive, and thereby the very food-supply of the country - in which fish has always played an important part - is being threatened because of the large amount of radioactive fish unsuitable for consumption.

As every new nuclear test makes a bad situation worse, the Japanese ministers, when hearing of plans for new tests to the north or south of Japan, have presented their country's urgent appeal in Washington or Moscow, beseeching the American or Soviet authorities to give up their plans. The answer was always the same - they regret there there can be no question of doing so while as yet the powers have reached no agreement to that effect. As late as on February 20th, 1958, this happened again in the capital of one of the nuclear powers.

We always learn about the appeal and the refusal through

short telegrams in the newspaper - just like any other news item. The press did not disturb us with editorials drawing our attention to and making us aware in that which lies behind the news - the misery of the Japanese people. In that way we and the press are made guilty of lack of compassion. Here guilty is, however, international law, which has kept silent and indifferent on this question, year after year.

It is high time that it is being realised that the question of the continuing or ceasing of nuclear tests is a matter for international law to take up. Mankind is imperilled by the tests. Mankind insists that they stop, and has every right to do so.

If there is left in the civilisation of our times anything of living international law, or if it should be re-established, then the nations responsible for nuclear tests must renounce them immediately, without making this dependant on a disarmament agreement. This matter has nothing to do with disarmament. The nations in question will continue to have weapons those weapons which they now have.

There is no time to lose. New tests increasing the danger must not be allowed to take place. It is important to realise that even without new tests the danger will increase during the coming years: a large part of the radioactive elements flung up in the atmosphere and stratosphere at the nuclear experiments is still there. It will come down only after several years - probably about fifteen.

The immediate renunciation of further tests will create a favourable atmosphere for talks on banning the use of nuclear weapons. When this urgently necessary step has been taken such negotiations can

take place in peace.

That the Soviet Union is willing to renounce further tests from nowon, is of great importance. If Britain and USA could bring themselves to the same reasonable decision demanded by international law, humanity would be liberated from the fear of being threatened in its existence by the increase of the radioactive poisoning of the air and of the soil caused by the tests.

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ALBERT SCHWEITZER: PEACE OR ATOMIC WAR.

2nd. APPEAL: "THE DANGER OF AN ATOMIC WAR."

Today we have to envisage the pending possibility of an outbreak of an atomic war between Soviet Russia and America. It can only be avoided if the two powers decide to renounce atomic arms.

How does this situation arise?

In 1945 America succeeded in producing an atom bomb with Uranium 235. On August 6th. 1945 this bomb was released on Hiroshima and on August 9th. on Nagasaki.

Owing to the fact that America possessed such a bomb it held a military advantage over other countries.

In July 1949 the Soviet Union also disposed of such a bomb. And its power was equal to the one which was brought into being by America between 1946 and 1949. Consequently the peace between the two powers was maintained on the basis of mutual respect for the bomb of the other.

On October 3rd. 1952 England exploded its first atom bomb on the Isle of Montebello (situated on the north-west coast of Australia.)

In order to achieve a new advantage, America took the decision to invite Edward Teller to produce the H bomb. It was expected that this type of bomb would exceed many times the power of the Uranium bomb. This bomb was first released in May 1951 at Eniwetok on the Pacific Atoll Elugelab in October 1952. On 1st. March 1954 at Bikini, one of the group in the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean, the most perfected

H bomb was exploded.

As a result it was noticed that the actual power of the explosion was much stronger than was originally expected on the basis of calculations.

But at the same time as America, the Soviet Union also started producing H bombs, the first of which was exploded on August 12th. 1953. Both powers progressed contemporaneously. America invented the atom bomb during the second world war and worked on the basis of the rockets which served Germany in these days.

War no longer depends on might, ability of airplanes to carry bombs to their targets. Now there are guided rockets that can be launched from their starting point and directed with accuracy at a distant target. Rocket missiles are carried by rockets containing the fuel necessary for the propulsion of the rockets gas. This fuel ~~produces~~ proceeds at tremendous velocity through a narrow opening. One is in the process of discovering a fuel which is similiar and more efficacious to deal with.

The missile which is carried by the rocket can be an ordinary missile, or one which contains an Uranium warhead or an H bomb warhead.

It is said that the Soviet Union disposes of rockets with a range up to 1000 km. After these came rockets with a range up to 1800 km. - if they are not already in use.

It is said that America possesses rockets with a range of 2400 km.

Whether the so-called intercontinental missile which has a range of 8000 km. exists cannot be ascertained. It is assumed that the

problem of its production is on the way to being solved, and that in the East, as well as in the West, one seems to be occupied with its production.

Although one has not yet completed an intercontinental rocket, America has to be prepared in case of an atomic war for U- if boats could shoot such projectiles far into the country.

These rockets proceed with immense velocity. It is expected that an inter-continental rocket would not take more than half an hour to cross the ocean with loads of bombs weighing from one to five tons.

How would an atomic war proceed today? At first the so-called local war would be taken into consideration. But today there is little difference between a local war or a global war. Rocket missiles will be used up to a range of 2400 km. The destruction should not be underestimated, even if caused only by a type of Hiroshima bomb, not to speak of an H bomb.

It can hardly be expected that an enemy will renounce the use of atom bombs, or the most perfected H bombs on large cities from the very outset. The H bomb has a thousand-fold stronger development of power than the atom bomb.

It is therefore quite possible that in a future atomic war both rocket projectiles and large bombers will be used together. Rocket projectiles will not replace large bombers, but will rather complete them.

The effect of an H bomb when released will have a range of several miles. The heat will be 100 million degrees. One can imagine how great the number of city-dwelling human beings who would be destroyed by the pressure of the explosion, by flying fragments of glass, by heat and fire and by radio-active waves, would be even if the attack is only of short

duration. The deadly radio-active infection, as a consequence of the explosion, would have a range of some 45000 square miles.

An American General said to some Congressmen: "If at an interval of 10 minutes 110 H bombs are dropped over the U.S.A. there would be a casuality list of about 70 million people, besides some thousands of square miles would be made useless for a whole generation. Therefore countries like England, West Germany and France could be finished off with 15 to 20 H bombs."

President Eisenhower has pointed out, after watching manoeuvres under atomic attack, that defense measures in a future atomic war become useless. In these circumstances all one can do is to pray.

Indeed, not much more can be done in view of an attack by H bombs than to advise all people living to hide behind a very strong wall made of stone or cement, and to throw themselves on the ground and to cover the back of their heads, and the body if possible, with cloth. In this way it may be possible to escape annihilation and death through radiation. Very important is that the people surviving are given food and drink which are not radio-active and that they be transported away from the radio-active district.

It is impossible to erect walls of such thickness for the whole population of a city. Where would the material and the means come from? How would a population find time even to run to safety in such bunkers?

In an atomic war there would be neither conqueror nor vanquished. During such a bombardment both sides would suffer the same fate. A continuous destruction would take place and no armistice or peace proposals could bring it to an end.

When people deal with atomic weapons, no one can say to the other - "Now the arms must decide," - but only - "Now we want to commit suicide together, destroying each other mutually..."

There is a reason for an English M.P. saying - "He who uses atomic weapons becomes subject to the fate of a bee, namely, when it stings it will perish inevitably, for having made use of its sting.

Atomic weapons used in order to defend freedom would become subject to a similiar fate.

Those who conduct an atomic war for such freedom will die, or end their lives miserably. Instead of freedom they will find destruction. Radio-active clouds resulting from a war between East and West would imperil humanity everywhere. There would not be any need to use up the remaining stock of atom and H bombs. There are about 5000 of them.

An atomic war is therefore the most senseless and lunatic act which could ever take place. This must be prevented at all costs.

Unfortunately the danger exists that a cold war may turn into an atomic war. This danger is much greater today than it has ever been. The reason lies in the possibility of employing long distance rockets.

In days gone by America held to the principle of being, apart from the Soviet Union, the sole owner of such weapons. There was no use equiping other countries with such weapons, e.g. atom and H bombs. These countries would not have known what to do with them. However, owing to the bringing into existence of rocket projectiles of a smaller type, and of a longer range, the situation is changing. Use of such smaller weapons

is possible by small countries who are in alliance with America. As a result America has deviated from its principle not to put atomic weapons into the hands of other countries. This is a decision with grave consequences.

On the other hand it is comprehensible that America wishes to supply the NATO countries with such new weapons for defence against the Soviet Union. The existence of such arms constitutes a new threat to the Soviet Union, one that did not exist before. Hereby the ground is laid open for an atomic war between America and the Soviet Union on European soil. This situation did not exist before. Now the Soviet Union can be reached with such long-range rockets from European soil, as far as Moscow and Kharkov, up to 2400 miles away.

Rockets of an average range could therefore be used for defence purposes by Turkey and Iran against the Soviet Union. They could penetrate deeply into its country with arms accepted from America.

The Soviet Union may now be forced into a situation when it has to defend itself against such rockets.

Both America and the Soviet Union may now seek alliances with the Middle East by offering such countries financial support. Such quarrels as may occur could start in secret. Therefore events in the Middle East could endanger the peace of the world.

The danger of an atomic war is being increased by the fact that no warning would be given in starting such a war, but it could take place merely on the basis of some incident. Thus the time factor enters - the side that attacks first would have the initial advantage over the attacked

Already in the very beginning the attacked would find himself having sustained losses which would reduce his fighting capacity considerably.

As a result one has to be on the alert all the time for a counter attack. This factor comprises an extreme danger in the event of a sudden outbreak of an atomic war. When one has to act with such speed but has to reckon with the possibility that an error may occur what is registered on the radar screen, and that this could result in the outbreak of an atomic war.

Attention was drawn to this danger, which must now be reckoned with, was drawn by the American General Curtis Le May. Quite recently the world found itself in such a situation. The radar station of the American Air Force and American Coastal Command reported that an invasion of unidentified bombers was on the way. Upon this warning the General who was in command of the strategic bomber force ordered that reprisal bombardment should be made. However, realising that he was taking a great risk responsibility on himself he hesitated. Shortly afterwards it was pointed out that the radar stations had committed a technical error. What could have happened if a less balanced General had been in his place!

In the future such dangers are likely to increase. This might cause a sudden outbreak of an atomic war. Owing to the fact that small rockets exist which pass through the air with terrific speed and are so reghstered only a little later - defence possibilities become very limited. There remains only second to decide, in order to proceed to the defence. There remains only seconds to decide whether what is registered are genuine rockets, so that the defence can be proceeded with. This defence consists in sending out rockets to counter attack and

to explode these rockets of the enemy before they can reach their targets and also to dispatch bombers with a view to destroying the ramps from which they are launched.

Such decisions cannot be left to the human brain. It works too slowly. It has to be entrusted to an electronic brain.

If it appears that enemy rockets are really on the way on the radar screen, calculations as to their distance have to be made to the fraction of a second, as ~~to their distance,~~ so that an immediate start can be made by releasing defence rockets.

All this proceeds automatically. Such is our achievement that we now depend entirely on an electronic brain, and on errors and collisions with which one has always to reckon. In every respect the human brain is at a disadvantage. The making of a decision by means of an electronic brain is not as thoroughly reliable as the making of a decision by the human brain. Somehow the mechanism of the electronic brain may become faulty. Moreover, the electronic brain is again dependent on the absolute reliability of its complicated functions. Everything has to click to the minutest detail.

It is therefore not excluded that the whole situation could worsen. We have to reckon with the fact that America may proceed with the supply of atomic weapons to other countries. These weapons are entrusted to them in the belief that these countries will not use them selfishly, or unscrupulously. Both the other atomic powers are at liberty to do ~~the same~~. likewise.

Yet, who can guarantee that among the favoured countries in possession of such weapons there may not be a "black sheep" acting on its own, without troubling about the consequences? Who is to prevent them? Who is able to make them renounce the use of atomic weapons, even should other countries have decided to make such a decision in common? The dam is ~~punctuated~~ punctured and it may break down.

That such worries have become very real is shown by an explanation on the 13th January 1958 on behalf of 9235 scientists of the UN regarding the cessation of atomic tests. One of their explanations is the following: "As long as atomic weapons remain in the hands of the three great powers, an agreement as to their control is possible. However, if the tests continue and extend to other countries in possession of atomic weapons, the risks and responsibilities in regard to an outbreak of an atomic war become all the greater. From every point of view the danger in a future atomic war becomes all the more intense, so that an urgent renunciation of atomic weapons becomes absolutely imperative.

America takes an extraordinary standpoint on the question of renunciation of atomic weapons. It cannot be otherwise. Her conviction is that they should be outlawed. Yet, at the same time, ~~should this not become a fact?~~ in case this does not come about, America strives with other countries in NATO, to put herself in the most favourable military situation. For this reason America insists that these rockets which it offers to other countries should be accepted as soon as possible. It wishes to hold such a position as to be able to maintain peace by terrifying its opponent. Now it experiences that most of the NATO countries are not in any hurry to acquire

the weapons which they are being offered. An increasingly strengthening public opinion is the cause of this.

It would be of immense importance if America in this hour of destiny would decide in favour of renouncing atomic weapons, so as to avoid the possibility of an eventual outbreak of an atomic war. The theory in regard to the maintainance of peace through terrifying an opponent by a corresponding build-up of armaments at the present time, may only heighten the danger of war.

A ray of light in darkness! In December 1957 the Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki (on his own initiative, and inspired by the Soviet Union) made a proposition to the effect that Czechoslovakia, East and West Germany should consist of an atom-free zone. If this proposition is accepted in atom-free zone could be enlarged on other adjoining countries who would consider themselves privileged by accepting this plan. The present maintainance of peace will will be assured. The beginning of the and of the spectre what to surround the Soviet Union will become an accomplished fact.

With this sensible proposition, public opinion in Europe is in absolute agreement. It has been convinced during recent months, that under no circumstances is Europe to become a battlefield for an atomic war between the Soviet Union and America. From this standpoint it will no longer delight. The time is past when a European power could plan secretly to establish itself as a big power by manufacturing atomic weapons exclusively for its own use. In view of the fact that no public opinion would agree to such an undertaking, it becomes unusual ever

to prepare secretly for the realisation of such a plan.

Past are [redacted] the times when NATO generals and Europeans governments can decide on the establishments of launching sites and pile stocking of atomic weapons. In view of the fact that the dangers of atomic war and its consequences cannot be avoided, a political procedure as employed hitherto can no longer come into consideration any more.

Only agreements that are sanctioned by public opinion are now valid.

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ALBERT SCHWEITZER. "Peace or Atomic War?"

Third Appeal: Negotiations at the Highest Level.

What is the position in regard to the negotiations that should lead to the renunciation of nuclear weapons?

One reads and hears that the success of the projected Summit Conference must depend entirely on its every detail being diplomatically prepared beforehand. The best diplomacy is objectiveness. A fitting preparation would be on the way (if a respectful and well-meaning criticism is permissible) if the statesman and other personalities from far and from nearby - who are associated with it - would make a change from their present undiplomatic way of dealing with each other and return to a diplomatic one. Many unnecessary, thoughtless, discourteous, foolish and offensive remarks have passed between them, both in the spoken and written word, and this was not advantageous to the political atmosphere.

It would be fitting if, at last, those who have the authority to take the responsibility, and not those who have only nominal authority and who cannot move an inch from their instructions, would confer together.

It would be fitting to go ahead with the conference. For close on four months East and West have talked and written to one another, without any conclusions as to the date and the work programme being reached.

Public opinion everywhere is finding it difficult to accept

this state of affairs and is beginning to ask itself whether a conference which came into being so lamentably has any hope of really achieving anything.

It would be fitting to hold the conference in a town in some neutral European country, for example Geneva, as was the case in 1955.

It would be fitting that at this conference only questions that have to do directly with the renunciation of nuclear weapons should be discussed.

It would be fitting if not too many people were present at the summit meeting. Only the highest personalities of the three nuclear powers together with their experts and advisers should take their seats there.

Ingress could also be permitted to the representatives of those peoples who - like the NATO countries with America - have connections in nuclear matters; they could then state their opinion on the decisions that hold such grave consequences also for them.

It would be only in a quite arbitrary manner that other peoples could claim to be present at the summit. Either all would be qualified to be there, or none... In addition, experience teaches that unnecessarily large attendance brings no advantage to a conference.

The Summit Conference therefore is in no way an international or half international one, even though its decisions are of great importance to the whole of mankind.

The three nuclear powers and they alone must decide, in awareness of their responsibility to their peoples and to all mankind, whether or not they will renounce the testing and the use of nuclear weapons.

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In regard to the planning of the conference, impartiality cannot be remark justified, which is that to date most planning has been done without objectiveness, and has therefore led nowhere. This leads to the thought that the same outcome could result from the Summit Conference if it were conducted in the same manner.

Wherein lies the difference between the partial and the impartial; the fitting and the unfitting in this matter? It lies in the answer to the question on what basis the three nuclear powers decide whether or not to renounce the testing and the use of nuclear weapons.

The unobjective reply would be that the decision will depend on whether an agreement is reached on disarmament or not.

This is a false logic; it presumes that there could be an agreement acceptable to both the East and the West on this issue. But previous negotiations have shown that this is not to be expected; they got stuck right at the start because East and West were unable to reach agreement even on the conditions under which such discussions should take place.

The anticipated procedure itself is by its very nature not impartial. It is based on false logic. The two vital issues so essential to the very existence to mankind - the cessation of tests and the disposal of nuclear weapons, cannot be made dependent on the Heavens performing the impossible political miracle that alone could ensure that none of the three nuclear powers would have some objections to a complete agreement on disarmament.

The fact is that the testing and use of nuclear weapons carry in themselves the absolute reasons for their being renounced. Prior agreement on any other conditions cannot be considered.

Both cause the deepest damage to human rights. The tests in as far as they do harm to peoples far from the territories of the nuclear powers - endangering their lives and their health; and this in peace time; an atomic war in so far as the resultant radioactivity would make the land of peoples not participating in such a war, uninhabitable and thus it would be the most unimaginably senseless and cruel way of endangering the existence of mankind. That is why it does not become reality.

The three nuclear powers see it to themselves and to mankind to reach agreement on these absolute essentials without first dealing with prior conditions.

The negotiations about disarmament are therefore not the forerunner of such agreement but the outcome of it. They start from the point where agreement on the nuclear issues has been reached, and their goal is to reach the point where the three nuclear powers and the peoples who are connected with them must agree on guarantees that will seek to avert the danger of a threat of a non-atomic danger nature taking the place of the previous danger. Everything that the diplomats will have done objectively to prepare the preliminaries to the conference will keep its meaning even if it will be used not before renunciation, but, as the result of it.

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Should agreement be reached on the outlawing of nuclear weapons that alone without any negotiations will have led to a great improvement in the political situation. The reason for this lies in the fact that as a result of such an agreement time and distance would again become realities with their own rights.

Nuclear arms gives a distant war the effect of a near war. The Soviet Union and America, in spite of the vast distance that separates them can menace one another in so frightful a manner as a result of atomic missiles and in so short a space of time, as if they lay next to one another. As a result of having become neighbours they are in constant fear of their lives every minute.

But if nuclear arms are no longer in question even the rockets and missiles would not present nearly the same destructive danger. The nearness that endangers existence would have ceased to be.

If rockets are no longer nuclear arms Europe is no longer a battlefield for a distant war which has the effect of a near war between the Soviet Union and America.

Only America with her batteries of nuclear rockets in Europe is present militarily with mighty power in Europe. Europe has become an in-between land between America and Russia, as if America by some displacement of a continent had come closer to her.

But if atomic rockets are no longer in question, this unnatural state of affairs would come to an end. America would again become wholly America; Europe wholly Europe; the Atlantic again wholly the Atlantic Ocean - a sea bringing distance in time and space.

That way the beginning of the end of American military presence in Europe will be introduced. It came about as a result of the two world wars. The great sacrifices that America brought to Europe during the second world war and in the years following it, will not be forgotten; the happy-ended and great help that Europe received from her and the thanks owing for this, will not be forgotten.

But the unusual situation created by the two world wars that led to a dominating military presence in Europe, cannot continue indefinitely. It must gradually cease to exist -- both for the sake of Europe and for the sake of America.

Now there will be shocked voices from all sides that will beware of poor Europe if American aiding weapons no longer defend it from within and from without. What will happen if Europe is delivered to the Russians? Must it then not be prepared to languish in a certain semi-voluntary form of imprisonment for long years?

Here it is to be said that perhaps the Soviet Union is not quite so fresh aggressive as to think only of throwing itself on Europe at the first opportunity in order to devour it, and perhaps also not quite so unintelligent not to consider whether there would be any advantage to be gained in upsetting her stomach with this indigestible meal.

That Europe and the Europeans have to agree about in their own way, along together for better or for worse. This is a new knowledge fact that can no longer be ignored politically.

Another factor that must be considered politically is that it is no longer a question of subjugating peoples, but trading in all

along with them mentally and spiritually.

A Europe standing on its own has no reason to despair.

oooooooooooo

Disarmament discussions between the three nuclear powers must concern themselves with guarantees that actual, total and durable disposal of nuclear weapons will be secured. The question of the possibility of control will also have to be foreseen. Reciprocal agreement will have to be reached about allowing international commissions to investigate on national soil.

One talks of giving aircraft belonging to an international police the right to fly at medium and high altitudes for purposes of spying.

One asks to what extent a land would be willing to subject itself to such control on its own soil? Unfortunate incidents could easily occur as a result. And what about the power that should be entrusted to such an international control? Even the widest form of such control could never ensure that everywhere and all the time it could not be avoided? In the final analysis East and West are dependent on presupposing a certain reciprocal trust in one another.

The same applies also in another matter. As a result of renouncing nuclear arms, the Soviet Union's military might in so far as Europe is concerned would be less affected than that of America. There would remain to the Soviet the many divisions armed with conventional weapons; with these divisions it could easily over-run the NATO states in western

Europe -- particularly Western Germany without it being possible for anyone to come to their aid. With this in mind, the Soviet Union should agree in the course of disarmament negotiations to reduce her army, and to commit herself not to undertake steps against Germany. But here, too, no number of detailed agreements and internationally guaranteed disarmament agreements would be enough; the partners are still dependent on trusting one another.

But we live in a time where the good faith of peoples is doubted more than ever before. Expressions putting into doubt the trustworthiness of each other are hurled back and forth. They are based on what happened in the first world war when the nations experienced dishonesty, injustice and inhumanity from one another. How can a new trust come about? And it must.

We cannot continue in this paralyzing mistrust. If we want to work our way out of the desperate situation in which we find ourselves another spirit must enter into the people. It can only come if the awareness of its necessity suffices to give us strength to believe in its coming. We must presuppose the awareness of this need in all the peoples who have suffered along with us. We must approach them in the spirit that we are human beings, all of us, and that we feel ourselves fitted to feel with each other; to think and to will together in the same way.

The awareness that we are all human beings together has become lost in war and through politics. We have reached the point of regarding each other only as members of a people who is allied with us or against us,

and our systems, prejudice, bigotry or chicanery in all conditions by this. Now we must realize the fact that we - all nations are human beings, and that we must strive to educate to each other that moral capacity we have.

That way we can begin to believe that also in other peoples there will arise the need for a new spirit, and that can be the beginning of a feeling of mutual trust-confidence towards each other. The spirit is a mighty force for transforming things. We have seen it at work as the spirit of evil which virtually threw us back from starting towards a culture of the spirit into barbarism. Now let us place our hopes that the spirit can bring people and lands back to an awareness of culture.

At this stage we have the choice of two risks; the one consists in continuing the mad atomic arms race with its danger of an unavoidable atomic war in the near future; the other in the renunciation of nuclear weapons, and in the hope that America and the Soviet Union and the peoples associated with them, will manage to live in peace. The first holds no hope of a prosperous future; the second does. We must risk the second.

In President Eisenhowers speech given on the occasion of the launching of the ~~Spanish~~-Sputnik on November 7th. 1957 the following words appear:

"That the world needs more than a gigantic leap into space is a gigantic leap into peace." This gigantic leap consists in finding the courage to hope that the spirit of good sense will arise in people and in lands a spirit sufficiently strong to overcome the insanity and the inhumanity.

****

If negotiations on disarmament are held not as a preliminary to the renunciation of nuclear arms but as a result of it, they would have a much larger meaning. They would be a big step in the direction of finally liquidating the confused situation that came about as a result of the second world war.

Disarmament and all questions leading to a stable situation - such as for example the reunification of east and west Germany - could be discussed much better after agreement had been reached on the renunciation of atomic weapons. In many ways a later conference could also deal with many issues left unresolved in the peace treaties after the second world war.

Into agreement on renunciation of nuclear arms has been reached it would be the responsibility of the United Nations to undertake to see that not in the future they would neither be made nor used. The danger that one or another people might hit on the idea of manufacturing nuclear weapons will have to be borne in mind for some considerable time. We must consider ourselves lucky that there are not yet any in the possession of other peoples somewhere in the world.

The problem of how the disarmament and renunciation of all weapons can go will have to be gone into, because the second world war showed what terrible damage the conventional weapons caused... damage that rockets can make possible in vastly increased proportion.

It could be wished that one could agree already now to renounce rockets and missiles.

This can only come about as a result of a spiritual process

prosperous in all peoples difficult to visualize at this time. The future holds a very difficult problem. The most difficult of these will be the migration of masses of over-populated countries to neighbouring lands.

But if in our time we renounce nuclear arms we will have taken the first step on the way to the distant goal of the end to all wars. If we do not do this we remain on the road that leads to atomic war and misery in the near future.

Those who are to meet at the Summit must be aware of this, so that they can negotiate with propriety, with the right degree of seriousness and with a full sense of responsibility.

The Summit Conference must not fail - public opinion will not accept that the renunciation of nuclear weapons is necessary to peace, and that agreement on again this time.

Cowan, Warren

RECEIVED

1959 JAN 29 PM 6:35

C BS TELETYPE ROOM N.

WU020 PD

FAX BEVERLY HILLS CALIF JAN 29

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS

DEAR ED- RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST YOU CONSIDER GAS CHAMBER SEQUENCES "PORTRAIT OF A MURDERER," "I WANT TO LIVE," JOSEPH WELSH ON OMNIBUS, ORSON WELLES DARROW SPEECH IN "COMPULSION" GOVERNOR PAT BROWN STAND ETC., AS TREND TOWARD SERIOUS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CONTROVERSY WHICH DOCUMENTS WITH GREAT POWER.

RESPECTFULLY

WARREN COWAN

631P..

No answer

Cramer, Marc

January 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Cramer:

I regret the delay in complying with your request of December 15th.

Your letter arrived while I was in Paris with Mr. Murrow for the NATO meeting. I now enclose two copies of the Murrow-Oppenheimer script. Incidentally, SEE IT NOW tells me that it will be difficult to provide further copies since the stencil of the script has been lost.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Marc Cramer
Park Towers
1700 East Holcombe
Houston, Texas

mcc

Park Towers SEVENTEEN HUNDRED EAST HOLCOMBE • HOUSTON

12/15/57

Dear Miss Campbell,

I am completely out of the Murrow-Oppenheimer transcripts and I am in dire need of at least a couple...will you please oblige. The above address will reach me.

Hope you have a very happy holiday season and that Egbert Roscoe doesn't work you too hard when he returns.

Kindest personal regards,

Verybsincerely yours,

Marc C.

Marc Cramer

Miss Kay Campbell
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Crandall, George

April 22, 1958

Dear George:

The other day I mentioned to you the name of Bob Swan.

I have known him for about fifteen years, watched him come up through the Joseph Katz Agency and have seen him deal with sponsors, network officials and, you should forgive the word, "talent."

Swan is young but very steady, has unlimited enthusiasm and is able to stimulate the same in others. I have seen him handle some exceedingly delicate negotiations involving contrasting personalities and have never yet seen him put his foot wrong. He is honest and direct, without being bellicose or offensive, and personally I wouldn't trade a handshake with him for reams of lawyers' copy.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Crandall
National Telefilm Associates
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

fc

Crandall, G

March 20, 1958

Dear George:

Very many thanks for your wire on the occasion of my twentieth anniversary. It was more than nice of you to remember, and I am deeply appreciative of your good wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Crandall
144 East 24 Street
New York 10, New York

mcc

RECEIVED
1958 MAR 13 PM 12:55
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FAX NEW YORK NY MAR 13 1219P

MR EDWARD R MURROW CBS

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY AS NEWSCASTER. AS A STOCKHOLDER OF CBS I SALUTE THE COMPANY FOR ITS GREAT GOOD FORTUNE HAVING YOU SERVE THEM AND SUGGEST THEY DECLARE A SPECIAL DIVIDEND IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION. OTHERWISE WARMEST REGARDS AND ALL GOOD WISHES FROM AN OLD AND DEVLOTED FRIEND

GEORGE CRANDALL

1250P..

Crankshaw, Edw

THE OBSERVER
The Observer Limited
22 TUDOR STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

27th February, 1959.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is just to acknowledge with many thanks your letter and enclosure of 24th February addressed to Mr. Crankshaw, who is at present abroad. He will be returning to this country next week when I will give him your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Reynolds

Secretary to
EDWARD CRANKSHAW.

Crawford
Joan, J

April 18, 1959

Dear Joan:

Thank you for your letter concerning the 1959 MS HOPE CHEST.

We will gladly do what we can to help the Campaign, but will not be able to let you know ahead of time because items of this nature have to be scheduled at any time the day's news permits.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Joan Crawford
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

mec

1959 / MS

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
ORegon 4-4100

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Honorary MS Hope Chest Chairman
Alfred N. Steele
MS Hope Chest Chairman
Miss Joan Crawford, Chairman
Women's Activities

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April 17, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you may know, Alfred and I are working closely with the National Multiple Sclerosis Society to help conquer chronic, crippling MS.

Because this work is so close to our hearts I feel that I would be remiss in my efforts if I did not call upon my friends to cooperate with us in this fight. Will you help us by mentioning the 1959 MS HOPE CHEST on your program during our campaign which takes place from Mother's Day through Father's Day — May 10/June 21.

I am enclosing a set of announcements and a folder about MS with this letter.

If you want any additional material, Please let us know and we will be glad to supply it.

I do hope you will let me know that you can schedule an MS appeal on your program as I would like to alert our chapters throughout the country to have their members listen in. It would mean a great deal, not only to the victims of MS but to our volunteer workers as well. Believe me, I know how much an appeal from you could help our cause.

Thank you for your generosity.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Crawford

Joan Crawford, Chairman
Women's Activities

RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

SPECIAL FOR MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 10, 1959

Fifty-one years ago Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia set aside the second Sunday in May to honor her own mother. Five years later Congress made Mother's Day a national holiday. Today nearly everyone in the United States will remember mother with some act of regard or a gift. But this year Mother's Day also marks the beginning of the national MS HOPE CHEST campaign. MS stands for multiple sclerosis...a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system. The cause and cure of MS are still unknown. Many of its hundreds of thousands of victims are confined to wheelchairs... and many of these victims are mothers. Multiple sclerosis hits hardest at men and women in the 20-to-40 age group. It can strike suddenly...and it can strike anywhere. Its victims...who never dreamed such a thing could happen to them...fasten their hopes on the medical and scientific research that is being conducted to find the cause and cure of MS. Won't you make it a point today to give something to the MS HOPE CHEST which supports this research? You will be surprised how good it will make you feel.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

The Sphinx of Thebes is credited with posing the most famous riddle of all time. What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two, at evening upon three? Oedipus gave the answer: A man. As a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff.

This holds true today, of course...for all who are normal and healthy. But there are hundreds of thousands of people who are still young or in the prime of life who cannot walk. These are the people who are afflicted with multiple sclerosis. MS is a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system and many of its victims are confined to wheelchairs. The cause and cure of MS are still unknown, but medical science is searching for these answers. This research depends on the MS HOPE CHEST for funds. There is an MS HOPE CHEST campaign in your community. Please contribute as generously as you can...you'll be helping multiple sclerosis patients everywhere and it will make you feel good too. Not one of these patients ever dreamed that multiple sclerosis would happen to him...but it did...and it can happen to anyone... anywhere. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today. You'll be glad you did.

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National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Each time a satellite makes a turn around the Earth it reminds us that nothing is impossible. Today's hopes, through scientific research, can become tomorrow's realities. In the field of medicine these hopes sustain both the researchers and the victims of disease. Today medical men and scientists are searching for the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis. This is a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system that strikes mainly at young people in the twenty-to-forty age group. Hundreds of thousands are afflicted with this baffling disease. Not one of them ever dreamed that MS would strike him. The eyes of these MS victims are fixed on the research laboratory. This is where the answers lie...and in time they are bound to be ferreted out. But this vitally needed research must have the support of the public....and this is where you can lend a helping hand. Help conquer MS. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST. Do it today. You'll be glad you did.

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National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Want to play anagrams? What two words can you make out of the letters spelling HOPE CHEST...That's H-O-P-E C-H-E-S-T? The first two I make are HOT SPEECH. You know, it really isn't hard to make a hot speech about the MS HOPE CHEST because this HOPE CHEST supports the medical and scientific research that is being conducted to find the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis. MS is a baffling disorder of the central nervous system that causes more chronic disability among young people than any other disease. MS is chronic and it's crippling. It can strike anywhere, but its victims are mainly young adults in the twenty-to-forty age group. Some progress has been made recently in this area, but the big mysteries of cause and cure remain. Through the MS HOPE CHEST, you can help medical science find these answers. Hundreds of thousands of victims of multiple sclerosis look to the MS HOPE CHEST for help. Be an angel. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today. It will make you feel so good, you'll be glad you did.

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Sometimes it's fun to play the game of Memorable Dates. Just choose any year at random and check the two most important things that happened. Take 1882. The Panama Canal was begun by the French...and in Berlin a disease germ was discovered. In 1898, an Empress was assassinated...and radium was discovered. 1959 certainly will have its share of memorable dates. Rockets, missiles, satellites...but let's hope there will also be memorable progress in the conquest of disease. This is a field in which we can all play a part. The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is waging a continuous battle against MS...and it needs our help. Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system...and its cause and cure are still being sought. Medical and scientific research are supported by the MS HOPE CHEST...and the MS HOPE CHEST is supported by you. Help conquer MS. Give to your local MS HOPE CHEST. It will make you feel so good, you'll be glad you did.

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National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

All that is science now was once mystery.

Dedicated men in all ages have chipped away at the hard barriers of knowledge in search of truth. In the field of medicine this work never ceases because there are still many mysteries to solve. One of the most baffling diseases to challenge the medical and scientific researcher is multiple sclerosis. This disease causes more chronic disability among young adults than any other. MS is a crippling disease of the central nervous system...and its victims number in the hundreds of thousands. But the cause and cure of MS are still unknown. Those afflicted with multiple sclerosis fasten their hopes on research. They believe that medical science can and will find the answers. Won't you help them by supporting this research? Funds for research are provided through the MS HOPE CHEST. You'll find real pleasure by offering a helping hand to those who are disabled by MS. Drop your contribution in the MS HOPE CHEST today.... you'll be glad you did.

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National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

The Four Freedoms are justly famous. Freedom of speech and worship... freedom from want and fear. If there could be a Fifth Freedom, most people would vote for freedom from illness and disease. Certainly the hundreds of thousands of victims of multiple sclerosis would vote for this Fifth Freedom...because MS is a chronic, crippling disease that often robs its victims of their right to live a normal, useful life. Doctors have known about MS for more than a hundred years, but the search for its cause and cure still goes on. The impact of multiple sclerosis on the home and community is tremendous...because MS strikes mainly at young people in the twenty-to-forty age group. Help fight this baffling disease through the MS HOPE CHEST. The MS HOPE CHEST supports medical and scientific research and provides patient aids. Give as generously as you can. There's an MS HOPE CHEST near you. Give and be glad.

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National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Young people have big dreams. Adults learn to settle for less. But when all dreams are shattered, that spells tragedy.

"I never dreamed it could happen to me..." Hundreds of thousands of victims of multiple sclerosis have said that. They know the despair of being confined to a wheelchair by a chronic, crippling disease. Many MS victims are young people...many are parents of young children. They feel trapped and the future looks black because they have to face the hard fact that the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis have not yet been found. But these MS patients aren't fighting their battle alone. The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is waging an organized attack against MS. Through the MS HOPE CHEST, medical and scientific research is being carried out, and therapy and patient aids are being provided. The fight will continue until the riddle of multiple sclerosis is solved. Won't you do your part to help conquer MS? Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST. You'll be glad you did.

ADVERTISING COUNCIL APPROVED: Our current program is included in the Radio-TV Bulletin of The Advertising Council. It is our clear understanding with the Council that the assistance we are requesting is not intended to displace any regular Council allocation, but is sought as an additional contribution of time over and above your normal schedule of participation in the Radio or Television Allocation Plan.

RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Each year increasing thousands of multiple sclerosis victims turn to the National Multiple Sclerosis Society for help. The burden is a heavy one, economically -- and a grave one, medically -- because multiple sclerosis is a disease of the central nervous system that strikes mainly at young adults in the 20-to-40 age group. The victims of this chronic, crippling disease have to be taught new ways of supporting themselves. Clinical care and therapeutic treatments are needed as well as patient aids and family counseling services. The cause and cure of MS are still being sought. The hope of solving these mysteries lies in scientific research. But, in the meantime, the hundreds of thousands who are disabled by multiple sclerosis need practical help with their practical problems. In their desperate plight, they turn to the National Multiple Sclerosis Society...and the National Society turns to you. Offer a helping hand to those who are suffering with multiple sclerosis and see how good it makes you feel. Drop your contribution in the MS HOPE CHEST today. Give and be glad.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Do you know of someone in your town who was once active in community affairs, but is now confined to a wheelchair because of multiple sclerosis? You probably do--because MS has claimed hundreds of thousands of our neighbors. This chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system can strike suddenly...and it can strike anywhere. It has a terrible impact on home and community because so many of its victims are disabled in the most productive years of their lives. Just think what it means to a vigorous young mother or father to be seriously crippled by MS. With one voice these MS victims say, "I never dreamed it could happen to me...." But it did happen...and they have to face the hard facts about MS. But MS patients are able to take comfort in the fact that they are not fighting their battle alone. The MS HOPE CHEST is fighting with them all the way...searching for the answers through medical and scientific research. Won't you help by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST? An investment in the health of your community is the best investment you can make in your own future. Give and be glad.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

We would all like to get rid of our nightmares, but none of us would want to live without our dreams...and that creates a paradox, because only dreamers have nightmares.

But different people mean different things when they speak about dreams. "I never dreamed it could happen to me...." We've all said that at one time or another. But when an MS patient says it, he means he never dreamed multiple sclerosis would strike him.

MS is a living nightmare...a disease that shatters future dreams because it may change the whole life of its victims. The search for the cause and cure of MS still goes on. This chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system can strike anyone, but its victims are mainly young people in the twenty-to-forty age group. We can help these hundreds of thousands of MS victims by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST. MS HOPE CHEST funds are used to support medical and scientific research to find the cause and cure of MS and to provide clinics, therapy and patient aids.

Get in the fight to conquer MS. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today. You'll be glad you did.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

SPECIAL FOR FATHER'S DAY, JUNE 21, 1959

Today is Father's Day, and you probably have remembered Dad with some act of kindness or a gift. But June 21 this year is also important in another way. It marks the climax of the 1959 MS HOPE CHEST campaign. If you haven't already made a contribution, won't you make it a point to give something today? The MS HOPE CHEST supports medical and scientific research to find the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis. MS is a baffling, chronic disease of the central nervous system that cripples and disables its victims. One of the most tragic facts about MS is that it strikes mainly at the young. Since most of its victims are in the twenty-to-forty age group, they include many fathers and mothers of young children. This could be a very special day indeed if everyone would remember these MS fathers as well as their own. MS patients pin all their hopes on research. That's where the answers to cause and cure lie...and with full support of the public medical science is bound to find them. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today. Just send your contribution to MS HOPE CHEST. You'll be glad you did.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(20-30 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(1) As music must investigate discord to produce harmony...so must medicine, to produce health, examine disease. Support medical and scientific research to find the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis. MS is a chronic, crippling disease that numbers its victims in the hundreds of thousands. MS causes more chronic disability among young people than any other disease. Support MS research. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today and see how good it makes you feel.

(2) Among the blessings showered on man by modern medical science are the so-called miracle drugs. But no cure has yet been found for multiple sclerosis. MS strikes mainly at young people in the twenty-to-forty age group. Many of its victims are parents of young children. The hope of conquering MS lies in medical and scientific research supported by the MS HOPE CHEST. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST in your community and see how good it makes you feel. Give and be glad.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(20-30 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(3) It is doubtful if political tyranny ever imposed on its people such a fear as disease. The colonial American dreaded smallpox far more than taxation. Medical science has freed us of many of the old fears, but there are others that plague us still. We do not yet know the cause and cure of chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis. This disease afflicts hundreds of thousands...mainly the young in the twenty-to-forty age group. Support MS research. You can do this by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST. Don't put it off. Give today and see how good it makes <u>you</u> feel.

(4) A famous statesman said that the health of a people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and powers as a nation depend. We all agree with that. But passive agreement is not enough. We must fight disease, and fight it hard. One of the most baffling of all diseases is multiple sclerosis. Although MS numbers it victims in the hundreds of thousands, its cause and cure are still unknown. Multiple sclerosis can hit anyone... anywhere...but it hits hardest at the young. Help fight MS. Give as generously as you can to the MS HOPE CHEST.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(20-30 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(5) The lifeblood of our nation's health is scientific research. Research is now under way on a large scale to find the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis. MS is a mysterious disease of the central nervous system that numbers its victims in the hundreds of thousands. Your donation to the MS HOPE CHEST will help support this research and will provide clinics and patient aids to MS sufferers who are unable to help themselves. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST and see how good it makes <u>you</u> feel.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(10 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(1) "I never dreamed it could happen to me...."

That's a multiple sclerosis victim speaking. He's been hit by a chronic, crippling disease for which no cause or cure are known. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today. You'll be glad you did.

(2) Hundreds of thousands of young people in the 20-to-40 age group are victims of crippling multiple sclerosis. Help them win their fight against this chronic disease. Support research through the MS HOPE CHEST. Give and be glad.

(3) Have you made your contribution to the MS HOPE CHEST? Don't put it off. Join your neighbors in the fight to conquer MS -- a disease that causes more chronic disability among young people than any other disease. Give today.

(4) Not one of the thousands of men and women who are confined to wheelchairs by multiple sclerosis ever dreamed it could happen to him. Help find the cause and cure of MS. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST. You'll be glad you did.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1959 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(10 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(5) Multiple sclerosis -- MS for short -- is a mysterious disease that afflicts hundreds of thousands of young people. Research to find the cause and cure of this crippling disease is supported by the MS HOPE CHEST. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST. You'll be glad you did.

(6) Multiple sclerosis is a progressive disease that cripples and often confines its victims to a wheelchair for life. It can hit suddenly...and hard...and no one ever dreams it will happen to him. Help fight MS. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST. Give and be glad.

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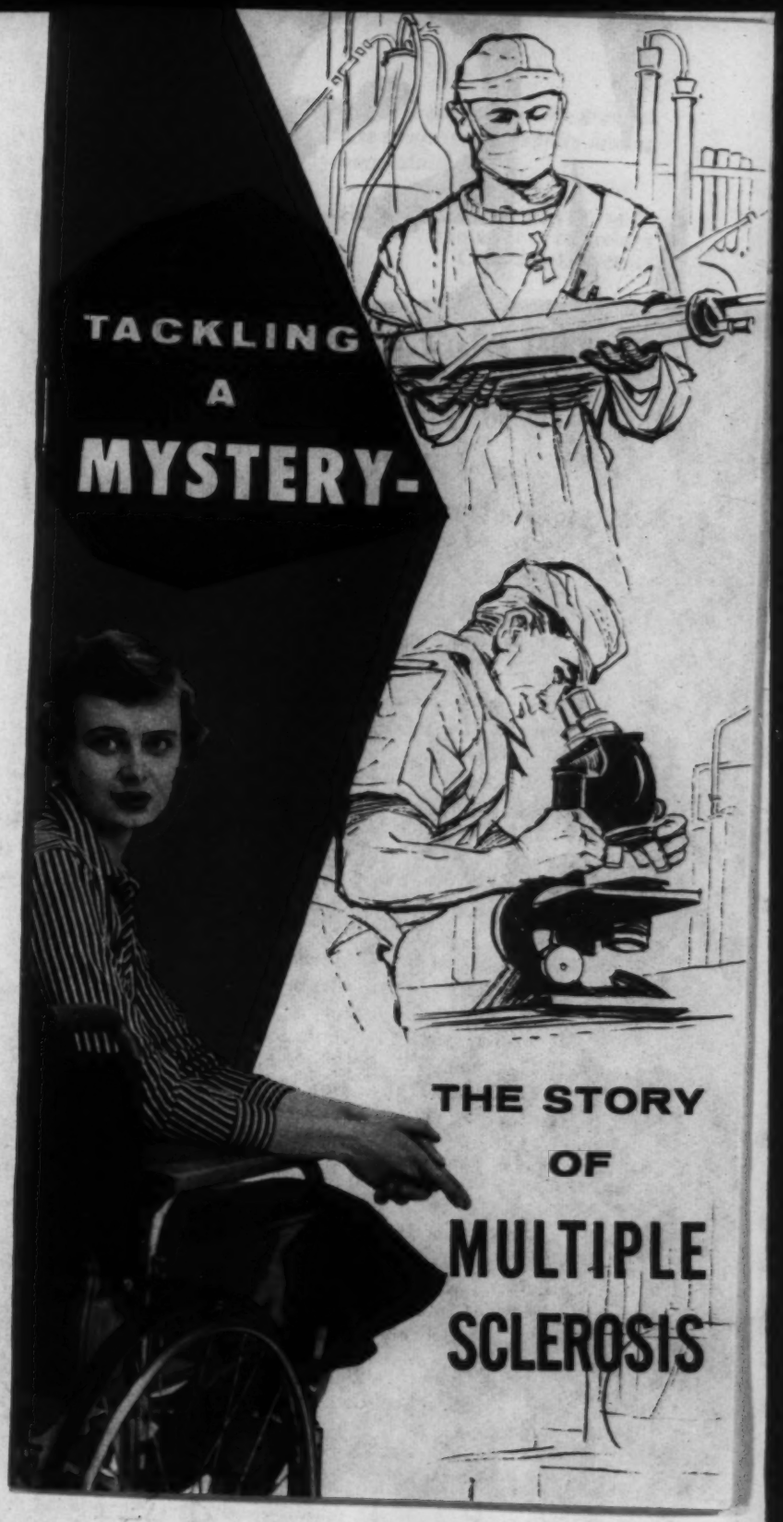
TACKLING A MYSTERY-



THE STORY OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

MS

NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

Supported by the MS HOPE CHEST

257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

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"Multiple sclerosis is the greatest cause of chronic disability among young adults."

—H. HOUSTON MERRITT, M.D.
Professor of Neurology
Columbia University

WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS?

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IS A DISEASE OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, usually progressive and crippling neurological disease. It is typically slow and insidious in onset, frequently difficult to diagnose until symptoms have progressed to the point of extensive disability. There is no specific diagnostic test yet for multiple sclerosis though research aimed at developing such a test is under way.

MS SYMPTOMS

Early symptoms usually are mild and transient, frequently being no more than numbness of a part of the body, blurred or double vision and excessive fatigability. Frequently the early symptoms disappear but recur at a later, unpredictable time usually in a more severe and persistent form. There may follow a series of symptom recurrences, resulting over a period of years in progressive incapacitation to include severe incoordination, instability of gait and ultimately spastic paralysis, frequently with urinary and bowel incontinence. Multiple sclerosis is a crippler, a lingering disability. Occasionally there are unexplained instances of prolonged remission from the disease, a hope of each patient and a process which certainly must hold a clue as to the entire disease process. Research is seeking the cause of these improvements in the hope that eventually they can be induced.

Most authorities agree that MS is not hereditary, although more than one case in a family is not unknown. There is no evidence that MS is contagious.

WHERE DOES MS STRIKE?

The pathology of the disease is limited to the central nervous system, that is, the brain and spinal cord, and consists of disseminated patchy areas of demyelination (removal or destruction of myelin). Myelin is a fatty substance which sheaths the nerve fibers and appears to act as an insulator.

With the disappearance of myelin the nerve impulses are distorted. This condition might be compared to destruction of insulation in a telephone cable, resulting in distortion or blockage of electrical impulses responsible for message transmission. Efforts to repair the damage result in the formation of scar-tissue plaques in the site of demyelination; these further disrupt nerve transmission. The symptoms of multiple sclerosis are variable, presumably because of the variability of location and size of the areas of demyelination and scar-tissue formation.

WHOM DOES MS STRIKE?

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: THE DISEASE OF YOUNG ADULTS

The main targets of MS are young adults, particularly those in the 20-to-40 age group.

MS is no respecter of sex, occupation or race. Athletes, students, mothers, fathers, laborers, professionals—people from all walks of life are numbered among its victims, the most common factor of all being that they are young adults.

Young adults are our most important national asset. They are the people who are starting and supporting families and carrying on a great part of of our cultural, industrial and business activity. The contrast between what they might have been and what they are when afflicted with MS presents a tragic picture.

Both patients and their families suffer when MS strikes. Frequently young fathers can no longer earn a living. Mothers must go out to work at a time they're most needed by their small children. Chil-

dren are forced to shoulder responsibilities beyond their tender years. In short, the whole community suffers when MS strikes.

HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE MS?

MANY THOUSANDS IN THE UNITED STATES

It would be almost impossible to determine the number of persons in the U.S. with MS. In many cases, definite diagnosis has not been reached. Others have been incorrectly diagnosed or have not been told they have MS, while still others prefer not to reveal they have the disease. Competent authorities have estimated that there are in the U.S. more than 500,000 patients suffering from MS and closely related diseases within the Society's research interest.

These are diseases which impose hardships not only on patients but on their whole families as well. Thus, nearly 2,000,000 Americans are directly affected when these diseases strike.

Other neurological and sensory disorders afflict millions of our countrymen. Many of these disorders appear interrelated in various ways. The solution to MS may provide answers to other neurological disease problems such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which felled the famous Lou Gehrig and, more recently, World War II ace Major John T. Godfrey. *MS Hope Chest* funds support scientific research in this related field.

WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT MS?

THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

The Society promotes and finances important basic and clinical research and has enlisted the active interest of a large group of physicians, neurologists and other scientists. It has gone a long way toward changing a neglected disease into a matter of great concern to many people. Patients and their families are given hope, knowing that an energetic and growing organization is working effectively to find the solutions to their problems and that they are not forgotten people. Progress *is* being made though much more remains to be done.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND BLINDNESS

Successful efforts by the Society and other interested groups in convincing Congress in 1950 of the urgent need for federal government support of research in neurological diseases led to establishment of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. The scientific field covered by the NINDB is extensive. The Society works closely with the Institute, a part of the United States Public Health Service, not only in coordination of effort but also to stimulate research in the problem of MS.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

While there is no effective and specific treatment at present, the future of MS patients certainly does not present a hopeless picture. Sound, careful medical management and avoidance of emotional stress and overfatigue are relatively simple means by which the condition of patients often is improved and the patient afforded a degree of protection against progress of the disease.

Physicians have found rehabilitation techniques to be effective with individual patients. The neurological status and physical potential of each patient requires appraisal by the physician so that a rational approach and a reasonable rehabilitative goal can be set for that patient and the patient taught to live to the fullest within that potential. Thus, the physician, in every case, *must determine most promising methods.*

To aid in the application of rehabilitation techniques, the National Society has prepared a series of manuals. These manuals are available to patients at no cost but *only* on prescription of the attending physician. Their titles are listed inside back cover.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS

This work is one of many activities being carried on by MS chapters. Many patients find these meetings helpful; some do not. Those who are helped attend and those who are not, stay away. One very successful group describes its activities as "the fellowship of the handicapped."

NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

I. Initiates, promotes and supports research directed toward finding the cause and a means of controlling multiple sclerosis.

Important research projects have been initiated and financed by the Society. Some of these studies have been completed, others are continuing and still others are constantly being started. An impressive body of knowledge about multiple sclerosis has been built up but other important areas need to be studied. The cause and control of this disease will be found through scientific research.

II. Encourages clinical studies of MS directed toward increased ability in diagnosis, management of the disease and evaluation of therapeutic efforts.

The pressing present need is for increased basic knowledge of the disease process so that a rational approach may be made to treatment. This is a chief research emphasis of the Society. It is through the combined efforts of basic scientists and clinical investigators that medical progress is made.

III. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

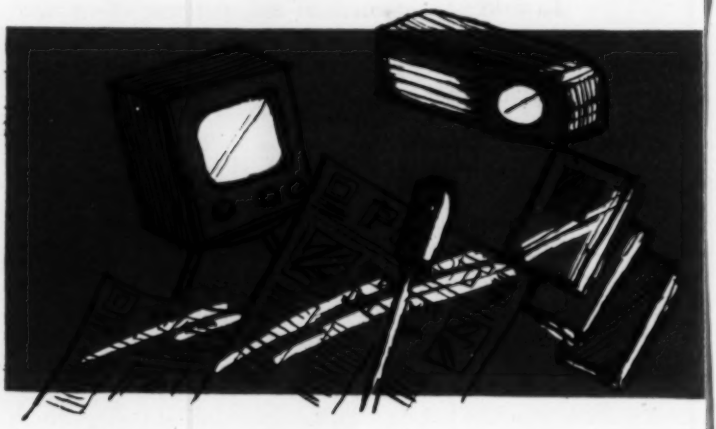
The research program of the Society is augmented by a research fellowship program in which outstanding young scientists at a postdoctorate level are financially supported with *MS Hope Chest* funds during a period of advanced training in scientific areas related to multiple sclerosis in order to make available for research a larger number of interested and highly trained research specialists in this disease.

IV. EXCERPTA MEDICA

The urgent need by all research investigators to have ready access to information on current world-wide research in fields related to MS led the Society in 1956 to contract with Excerpta Medica to prepare and publish Multiple Sclerosis Abstracts in English. These Abstracts are prepared from the world's scientific literature and distributed on a continuing basis to assist research scientists in keeping abreast with the work of others.

V. Informs MS patients, their relatives and friends of the known facts regarding this disease.

This work is being accomplished by publishing a quarterly bulletin called MS *Keynotes;* other educational media and by direct correspondence.



VI. Informs the general public as to the nature, prevalence and importance of multiple sclerosis; and the needs of those who suffer from it through publications, radio and TV.

VII. EXTENDS DIRECT AID TO THOSE WHO HAVE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Chapters throughout the country are the front line of attack on the problem of giving direct aid to sclerosis patients in a personal and intimate way. They bring to bear the resources of the community

which can be utilized and the means by which these resources can be stimulated and enlarged. Twenty-nine MS clinics for diagnosis and medical management of patients are being supported wholly or in part by chapters of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society but many more are needed.

In addition to medical aid, patients often need assistance and social contacts to combat the loneliness which may occur. These needs can be most effectively met by chapter activities.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

What does the future hold? It is difficult to predict outcome or speed of development in scientific research. However, on the basis of progress made and the high caliber of current MS research, leading scientists express confidence that major "breakthroughs" will come. MS will be conquered.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

For The Public

Free literature on MS and the Society.

Multiple Sclerosis—the story of MS from first records to present day. Prepared in cooperation with U.S. Public Health Service.

SOS for MS. Describes MS symptoms; what to look for, what to do.

I Never Dreamed. Tells what MS is, what's needed and being done about it.

This is Hope. How MS strikes and its effect on victims and their families.

Tackling a Mystery—The Story of Multiple Sclerosis. Facts about MS and MS Hope Chest.

MS KEYNOTES. National Society's quarterly news publication. Reports chapter and patient activities, scientific findings and other news of interest.

Annual Report.

FILMS

In Sickness and in Health —16mm color motion picture narrated by Joan Crawford. Available through chapters.

FOR PATIENTS AS PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIAN

(These are furnished *only* on prescription of the attending physician)

A Home Program for Independently Ambulatory Patients.

A Home Program for Patients Ambulatory with Aids.

A Home Program for Wheelchair Patients.

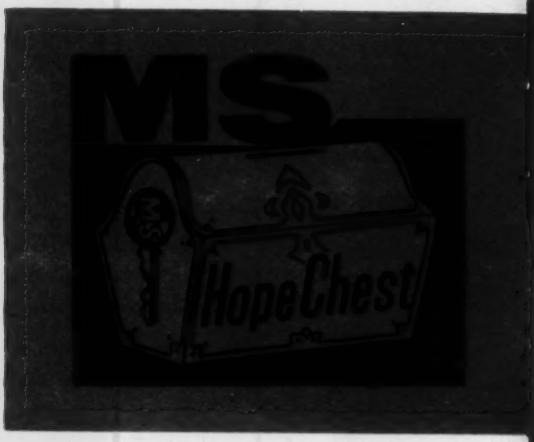
A Home Program for the Care of Bed Patients.

Mental Health and MS
by Molly Harrower, Ph.D.
(Physician's prescription not required)

All programs and services of the

NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

are financed solely with funds voluntarily contributed to the . . .



ONE YEAR MEMBERSHIP
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(Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes)

Printed through the courtesy of Charles Offset Company, N. Y. 4-150M-11/58

Crawley, Aidan

Dec 20th

Magic bridge
Staple Clayden
Bletchley. Bucks

Dear Ed:

The Kinescope has arrived and we look at it Tuesday. I hope to do four programmes, but mean for certain. I am having a little difficulty with Mrs. Goldie who arrived back from her first visit to the U.S. feeling that it was wrong to criticise

anything, but I'm dining with George Barnes Tuesday to put that right. I'll let you know when the programmes are due to come on and make sure a kinescope is made & sent to you. In the meantime I'm pressing them to press you to do one on England, and to invite Fred to produce one. Both experiences would do them all so much good. Much the

best part of an immensely stimulating trip was working with all of you; I really enjoyed it.

This is Virginia's first article which appeared in The Observer. I'm writing one or two also, and probably doing some radio talks as well. Within three hours of landing I was addressing the Swindon Labour Party, and it looks as if I have a reasonable

chance of being selected. But oddly enough England seemed rather small & drab, and our quarrels petty; we may lose votes (for the Labour Party) through commercial T.V. but not our civil liberties.

I envy you your battle.

A Christmas card from you & Janet brightens the mantlepiece, but outside perpetual fog neutralizes everything. The cows emerge twice a day to give milk. A triumphant 1964 to "see it now" — Aidan.

By the way, I rang Morris before I left, to make sure he was clear that I couldn't use all his stuff for the BBC - and got on to his wife. She was quite affable; said they had neither of them seen the programme but that friends had rung them up. Said it was "very biased" - "like all Morris's programmes." She added that had he realised earlier I was doing

a programme for you he probably wouldn't have played. "We regard Unerrow as so very Left." As Virginia remarked, in this country you would be well r. the right of centre in the Conservative party.

American Notebook "The Observer." Dec 20

The Perils of Safety

By Virginia Cowles

SENATOR McCARTHY'S clash with Mr. Truman, and now with President Eisenhower, is only a mild symptom of what is going on in the United States. A struggle is taking place which transcends personalities and is threatening to divide the country more bitterly and dangerously than at any time since the controversy that led up to the Civil War a hundred years ago. Then it was a question of State rights. Now it is a question of the rights of the individual.

I have just spent seven weeks in the United States, and for an American like myself, who had not been "home" since 1947, it was a startling and painful experience to find the transformation that has taken place in the last six years.

In Washington, D.C., I was astonished to find that people were reluctant to talk on the telephone. "What did you think of Truman's speech?" I would ask innocently; then came the inevitable reply: "Can't we meet sometime and have a chat?"

* * *

I LEARNED from my newspaper friends that dozens of telephone wires are tapped by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, even including the wires of reputable journalists. I talked to a humble Government employee who told me it was no longer a joke that people in Government service were afraid to be seen reading the mildly Left-wing "New Republic"; that when he bought a copy on the news-stand he was always careful to conceal it inside his evening paper.

In Chicago, where the reactionary forces are even more vocal than in the East, my husband found it difficult to interview people about ordinary working-class conditions. One man told him that the $60 a week factory workers take home did not go far because of high rents and the cost of food; then he suddenly broke off anxiously and said: "I hope you don't think I am talking communistically," and refused to comment any further.

What is this intimidation all about? The first thing to understand is that millions of Americans look upon their arms programme not as a deterrent but as a vital necessity to meet the Russian attack when it comes. Even on roads stretching through the Ohio prairies you can see signs announcing: "In View Of An Enemy Air Attack This Thoroughfare Will Be Closed To Civilian Traffic."

This fear of an all-out attack by Russia has been raised to a high temperature by the revelations of the past few years that a number of American Government officials, secret members of the Communist underground, have been passing information to Soviet sources. This news has caused an almost neurotic excitement which instead of gradually subsiding has been kept at fever pitch by ambitious politicians.

* * *

INSTEAD of urging the Attorney-General to tighten up his Intelligence services so that those guilty of treachery can be brought into the courts and prosecuted under the Espionage Act, the politicians have thundered that Communists all over the country must be exposed to the public gaze by investigating committees whose true function, incidentally, is to gather information from which new laws can be made. Even though the Communist Party is still technically legal, at least, the committees argue, members can be punished by publicity which will throw them out of their jobs.

At first glance this action may not sound unreasonable. A true democrat finds it difficult to work up much sympathy for a Communist. But then comes the question: "What is a Communist? Is it someone who carries a party card?" Not according to Edgar J. Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who told the Appropriations Committee: "Even though there are only 54,174 members of the party, the fact remains that the party leaders themselves boast that for every party member there are ten others who follow the party line and who are ready, willing and able to do the party's work."

* * *

WELL then, what is a Communist? The Congressional Committees finally came to the conclusion that Communists must be determined by their utterances, their associations, and their friends. And this, as the eminent scholar Professor Zechariah Chafee, of the Harvard Law School, pointed out, at once put Congress into the "thought control" business.

These decisions are the cause of the black clouds of suspicion that have now settled over the country. Once people are disgraced for opinions, rather than actions, it becomes necessary to develop a secret police system. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose income has swollen from $6 million in 1939 to nearly $60 million in 1953, employs many thousands of agents and under-cover workers, but apparently these are not enough. Recently Attorney-General Brownell announced that fifty picked law school students would be given the task of sorting the voluminous material. Of course, this would take them away from their studies, but the universities had agreed to give them credits for performing a patriotic duty.

Government officials often appeal directly to the public to send in facts dealing with subversive activities. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Hoover, in an article in the "New York Herald Tribune," asked ex-Communists to come forward and give the names of party members of even fifteen or twenty years ago, promising them that, if they wished, their information would remain confidential.

* * *

MANY Americans recoil from these mass appeals, declaring flatly that it is nothing less than a "system of denunciation." They argue that although officials ask for "facts" many untrained minds are unable to distinguish facts from gossip. They also argue that even ex-Communists may be motivated by malice in their accusations, and point to the example of Professor Radar, of the University of Washington, who was accused by an ex-Communist of having attended a secret Communist summer school in New York in 1938. After much damage had been done to his name, and much inconvenience caused him, he finally was able to prove that he had spent the summer at a lodge in the northern part of the State.

True American democrats deplore the "ugly passions" that have been aroused, out of all proportion to the danger that exists. But will it be possible for them to win back the freedoms that are being whittled away under the guise of patriotism? The pattern is familiar to Europeans, but the majority of Americans still cannot recognise it for what it is.

Liberal opinion, however, cuts across both parties, and although it has been slow to organise itself, each day brings powerful new voices to its aid. Perhaps there is still time to recapture the spirit of Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address in which he said: "If there be those among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."—*Copyright.*

Creech, Commander

May 15, 1958

Dear Commander Creech:

Thank you for your letter stating your idea for a television program. Since I am no longer an officer of CBS, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to our Director of Public Affairs programs, Mr. Irving Gitlin.

Sincerely,

Commander John C. Creech
80 Park Manor Drive
Daly City, California

mcc

Sent orig. letter w. idea
to I.G.

Crissan, Florence

June 27, 1958

Dear Mrs. Crissan:

I know that you will be returning to the office for a time after your vacation, but just in case I have to rush off to Lebanon or some other hot spot, I want to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for all your efforts on my behalf during the past few years.

Although I may never have mentioned it, I have frequently been aware of and have appreciated your energy, determination and loyalty.

I wish you much luck in the future and hope that you will keep in touch with us and let us know what is happening to you.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Crissan, Florence

June 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Hay:

Mrs. Florence Crissan has worked in my office for almost six years, and during the past year has been my personal, private secretary.

Although I am totally lacking in any first-hand observation of Mrs. Crissan's work in a classroom, I am nevertheless confident that her personality and background are such that she would be an excellent teacher.

During the years that she has been here, Mrs. Crissan has proved to be able to maintain an even temper even under the most trying circumstances, and she has an excellent sense of humor which will stand her in good stead wherever she may go.

She is a good listener and talks well. She has earned the respect and affection of all her colleagues, and I feel confident that she would make a most acceptable addition to the faculty of any educational institution.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Archie F. Hay
County Superintendent of Schools
Hackensack, New Jersey

Crompton, C.S.

December 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Crompton:

Thank you for your letter of November 8th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your letter, since he is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Charles S. Crompton
Virginia Law Review
University of Virginia
Clark Memorial Hall
Charlottesville, Virginia

Charles S. Crompton
VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CLARK MEMORIAL HALL
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

November 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a member of the Editorial Board of the Virginia Law Review I plan to write a short note scheduled for publication in December or January on the recent amendment to the equal time provisions found in the Federal Communications Act. As you probably are aware this 1959 addition to the statute exempts "bona fide newscasts" and similar programs from the equal time requirements of the act. The proposed article would be in a very practical vein aimed at delineating improvements and problems in the radio and television coverage of political campaigns which will arise under the new law.

I would greatly appreciate comment on the wisdom and probable success of these new provisions from practicing members of the field of "electronic journalism." As an admirer of your reporting and analysis of the news I would be especially interested in any opinion you might have on the benefits this act may bring to television newscasters, to the candidates, and to the voting public. Do you feel the exceptions from the equal time requirements have gone far enough? Do you believe there will be any danger of abuse by networks and broadcasters of the rather broad discretion placed in their hands? Do you think television coverage of political personalities will be appreciably increased? Should requirements of equal time be extended only to the two major party candidates?

Your personal comments on these and related questions, drawn from years of practice and experience would be greatly appreciated, and, I am sure, helpful in analyzing the new amendment.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Crompton

Charles S. Crompton

CC/je

Cromwell, Hiram A.

FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN ADVANCEMENT
NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

Greatest Enterprise Since The Declaration of Independence

P. O. BOX 561 EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

March 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

ignore previous letters are relevant

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Sometime ago in appreciation of your fine American characteristics I sent you a book which has helped many Americans to restored health and extended lives. You are an awful busy man, but a little time out to read that book "Escape This Life Alive" may give you more years to be interestingly busy.

I write you now about this particular matter. The whole human race is reluctant to die, but has been convinced and conditioned to the inevitability of death. However, starting with the evident Scriptural truths and the scientific revelations which give the beforementioned book its authority, this writer continued his research until within this past year, the formula for eternal life in our mind-body organism has been defined in details which any intelligent person of good will and intention can successfully follow.

offers material if you want it

The writer is not a religionist. He assesses the pertinent Scriptural statement from the standpoint of human experience and modern scientific validity; and fantastic as it may appear, I could be right.

So, since in my present situation, it is most difficult to give eternal life for free, I offer to you the opportunity to present to humanity this might-be-world-shocking news.

Certainly you have in mind some person open and curious minded enough to faithfully and honestly appraise the validity of the thesis proposed by this Formula for Eternal Life. This is a most serious proposition. At a word from you I will forward the script, which has already been read and accredited as true by several qualified people. If it is true, you will have the world's all time "scoop". Just stop and think, man proved the earth is not flat.

Don't let this feminine seeming name NIRAM fool you none. It is an old Irish name signifying trouble, and I am a 74-year-old tough-minded male who never takes No! for an answer to any worthwhile enterprise.

Hoping you see in this an opportunity to set the world on fire, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hiram A. Cromwell

P.S. I offer this as a service to humanity, not in search for personal pecuniary rewards.

BELLAMY COOPERATIVE ECONOMY

10123 Fern St.,
El Monte, California

GOOD LIFE SOCIOLOGY

ULTRA MODERN METAPHYSICS

January 1955

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STRESS—

The Cause of All Disease?

By J. D. Ratcliff

STRESS—
The Cause of All Disease?

By J. D. Ratcliff

THE WORK of a Canadian researcher almost unknown to the public is opening dazzling vistas in medical science. It indicates that there may be common cause for almost all disease, whether it be a heart attack, a mild case of asthma or just the feeling of "being sick." Dr. Hans Selye of Montreal believes the cause is chemical imbalance in the body — *caused by stress.*

"If future events prove this concept correct," says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, "it will be one of the most significant medical advances of this century." *The Lancet*, a leading British medical journal, agrees.

Chemical balance within the body is governed mainly by three tiny glands: the pituitary, which nestles under the brain, and the two adrenals, which sit astride the kidneys. All of them together weigh only about a third of an ounce, yet their unbelievably potent hormones have a huge influence on vital body functions. According to Selye's theory, their principal job is to adapt the body to all kinds of stress.

> *"If future events prove this concept correct, it will be one of the most significant medical advances of this century."*

If you are chilled, hormones constrict the arteries and raise blood pressure, thereby providing greater warmth. When bacteria invade the body the glands provide hormones to produce inflammation, which walls off infection. In case of severe injury they hasten the clotting of blood, lower blood pressure to control hemorrhage, increase blood sugar to provide quick energy, decrease sensitivity to pain. In sum, it is the task of the pituitary and adrenal hormones to combat stress and fight off any threat to the body's welfare.

It is Selye's belief that in a hurry-up world we are subjecting ourselves to too many stresses. We hurry constantly and worry incessantly. The businessman drives himself at his office all day, then worries most of the night. The housewife tries to run her home, maintain a social life, and participate in community activities — and at bedtime is so jangled that she needs a sleeping pill.

Glands attempt to adjust to the constant demands of stress. They pour out excess hormones to keep the body going. For a while they succeed. But in the end the defense mechanism itself breaks down. Arteries harden, blood pressure rises, heart disease develops, arthritis strikes. These and other diseases, according to Selye, are all part of the stress picture.

"The *apparent* cause of illness," says Selye, "is often an infection, an intoxication, nervous exhaustion or merely old age. But actually a breakdown of the hormonal-adaptation mechanism appears to be the most common ultimate cause of death." His study of this mechanism, via widespread experiments with animals, set the stage for his far-reaching discoveries.

Austrian-born of a family that has produced doctors for four generations, Hans Selye received his M.D. and Ph.D. from the German University of Prague. Later, when a Rockefeller fellowship brought him to America, he studied at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and McGill University in Montreal. Since 1945 he has headed the University of Montreal's Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery.

As a medical student he pestered starchy German professors who loved to talk about specific diseases with specific causes, such as pneumonia and the microbe which produces it. "What about *nonspecific* disease?" Selye kept asking. "What about the feeling of just being sick?"

Professors had little patience with such nonsense. But Selye kept at them. Almost all diseases have certain common symptoms: pallor, loss of appetite, loss of weight, for example. "Don't these common symptoms *mean* anything?" he asked. "Don't bother with such things," he was told.

Selye did bother. In 1936, when he was studying at McGill, two female sex hormones were known. Selye thought he was on the point of discovering a third. To test the effects of a new extract he had produced, he shot it into female rats whose ovaries had been removed. He expected autopsy to show changes in the animals' sexual apparatus. Instead, the sight which awaited him was utterly baffling: his rats' adrenal glands were bloated to three times normal size; their lymphatic systems had undergone degeneration; stomachs and intestinal tracts were dotted with ulcers.

Was it toxic material in his chemical juice that was wrecking the insides of the rats? To check, he shot

some formaldehyde into a rat. A post mortem showed exactly the same picture: swollen adrenals, ulcers, wrecked lymphatic system. Clearly he was on a false trail in the search for a new hormone.

Then a momentous thought occurred: Would other things besides formaldehyde and his hormone juice wreck rats' insides?

He put caged animals on his windswept laboratory roof. They survived the winter cold for long periods but finally suffered the same kind of internal damage as the others. Next, he wore rats out in motor-driven revolving cages. The same effects occurred again. It seemed that *any* stress to which he subjected the animals produced the same symptoms: bloated adrenals, ulcers, decayed lymphatic system.

Selye thought back to his student days in Prague. What he was now looking at was nonspecific disease — not disease of a single organ, produced by a single factor. Almost any stress seemed to cause the conditions. Stress — could that be the key to everything?

In human beings there were no very good explanations of *why* heart disease strikes millions, *why* hypertension takes such a lethal toll, *why* arthritis and rheumatic fever wreak their devastations. Was it possible that all these things were merely expressions, end results, of stress? Could it be that they resulted from hormonal imbalance within the body? It looked as if this might well be the case.

Dr. Frederick G. Banting, the brooding genius who gave the world insulin, was visiting McGill. Selye told him about his experiments and his suspicions that stress might be the cause of many deadly illnesses. Banting listened attentively. "You may have something big," he said. "You will need money to pursue it. I believe I can get you a grant."

The grant came through: $500! It wasn't much, but Selye went ahead with his search, a lone man in a cubbyhole laboratory — one pioneer against traditional medical thinking with its emphasis on specific disease.

The first problem was to find why stress did such dreadful things to rats. Selye thought the pituitary might be responsible. He devised an exquisite technique for removing the gland with a device of his own invention. Then he subjected the pituitary-less animals to cold, heat, fatigue, noise, poisons. With the pituitary gone there was no internal wreckage!

Next he removed adrenals but left the pituitary, and applied similar stresses. This time damage within the animals was small. So the adrenals, too, played a part in what Selye was beginning to call "the stress syndrome."

Gradually the whole picture began to unfold. When an animal was subjected to stress there was an alarm reaction. The pituitary poured out hormones which stimulated the adrenals to pour out others. If stresses continued, the alarm reac-

tion was followed by a period of adaptation during which the animal learned to live with its stress. Eventually, however, the defense mechanisms wore out, the animals sickened and died.

Autopsy showed some striking symptoms. Generally, arteries were thickened and hardened, hearts and kidneys severely damaged. Some had arthritis-like diseases; others had diseases similar to rheumatic fever. In sum, they looked exactly like human victims of heart and circulatory disorders. Evidently the wreckage had been caused by the excess hormones produced by the pituitary and adrenal glands as an emergency defense against stresses applied outside the body.

There were, clearly, some remarkable parallels between what Selye had observed in his rats and what all of us have noted in ourselves. Under stress of worry, overwork, fatigue, chronic infections, many of us seem to get along well enough — for a time. Then the thin, quiet type, who keeps his worries bottled up within himself, becomes the victim of high blood pressure. The florid, hard-driving plant manager has his coronary. The always-tired, always-overworked housewife may become diabetic.

Selye wanted to check his belief that the wreckage he observed in his rats was caused by excess hormone. Could similar wreckage be caused by *injecting* excess hormone? Would it throw the body out of chemical balance and bring on disease?

The pituitary gland secretes a number of hormones which have specific purposes. Only one of them seemed likely to play a major role in the stress problem: STH (somatotropic hormone), which is responsible for the body's growth. The adrenals produce about 30 hormones, but here again only one appeared a likely candidate: desoxycorticosterone — DCA for short.

To rats Selye administered walloping shots of DCA. In a short time they developed heart and kidney disease and high blood pressure. Their joints became swollen, inflamed, sensitive. With a naturally secreted bodily substance, Selye had produced some of the worst diseases with which man has to contend.

The next step was to see what STH would do. When given in excess it produced much the same diseases: a sickness like rheumatic fever, heart and artery disease, and diabetes. Now he was on the way! Selye reported these results in 1944 to *The Journal of the American Medical Association.*

It was obvious that if STH and DCA could produce a host of diseases there must be other hormones which would neutralize them and counteract their effects. Otherwise we would all have arthritis, diabetes and heart and kidney disease. Thus Selye's work foreshadowed ACTH and cortisone five years before their actual discovery.

When cortisone and ACTH were announced in 1949 most physicians were astounded by their wide range

of activity. How, they asked, could a single medicine such as cortisone be effective on a whole spectrum of apparently unrelated diseases — gout, asthma, skin ailments, arthritis, muscular diseases, eye diseases? To Selye the answer seemed clear enough: the same types of diseases had been induced experimentally in his rats by excess DCA or excess STH. All ACTH and cortisone did was restore chemical balance — and disease magically melted away.

Selye's work paved the way for other striking medical advances — in malignant hypertension, for example, where death is usually due to failure of an overworked heart, or to apoplexy caused by a burst blood vessel in the brain. Efforts to control malignant hypertension had a record of failure: doctors simply put patients to bed, told them to take it easy — and in a few months the patients were dead. But if the adrenals played a key role in hypertension, surgeons asked, why not remove them? Afterward, patients could be kept alive with cortisone, the most important of adrenal hormones.

The operation has been tried on a few patients, most of whom were considered to be in the final months of life. About 75 percent survived the drastic surgery, and in almost all survivors sky-high blood pressures dropped to normal.

The amount of interest aroused by Selye's stress concept is indicated by the fact that about 5000 research papers are being published each year on the subject. More material evidence of acceptance comes from the financial support being given his research team, which now numbers 45, by foundations, individuals, pharmaceutical firms and the U. S. and Canadian governments.

What lessons are to be drawn from Selye's discoveries? How can one avoid the stresses that so often lead to disaster?

It is easy enough to advise the hard-driver to take it easy, the worrier to let up — but the advice is difficult to follow. Everyone can be alerted, however, to the fact that stress is a killer — perhaps the greatest of all killers. As this realization grows, the businessman can find relaxing hobbies which will help him slow down, the housewife can learn that it might be more important to take a nap than to launder the guest-room curtains. We can all master any lesson once we know that our lives are at stake.

If Selye's concept proves to be true, it is possible to foresee a day when people may get periodic checks of chemical balance just as they now get checks of metabolism, blood pressure and urine. If imbalance is discovered, perhaps the administration of hormones and other substances will restore the body to normal. When that day arrives Selye sees no reason why our life span shouldn't be upped to 100 years or more.

Reprints of this article are available. Prices, postpaid to one address: 10 — 30 cents; 50 — $1.25; 100 — $2.25; 500 — $10; 1000 — $17. Address Reprint Editor, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York.

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Some Facts of Eternal Life

Mind and body are a unit, designed for perpetual self-maintenance. Body is material expression of intangible mind, spirit. Without mind, body is dead. Mind-body entity is man's natural and only way of life. Death of the body is not the ticket to heaven. Science has revealed how to live without disease, old-age or death as mind-body human beings.

The mind is the life power, does all the thinking. The brain cells and nerves are the electrical switchboard which translates the minds ideas into physical action.

If the All-Power does not kill, there is no Power or law of death. In fact science proves fear is the killer, fear created by man's belief in things which exist only in his imagination, powerful imagination to be disarmed and destroyed only by man's re-educated intelligence. Facts are the antidote for fear.

Scriptural truths, metaphysical analysis of mental cause and physical effect, and material scientific discoveries have revealed all the facts of this mind-body life. So Ask Yourself:

Am I stupid, or too worldly-wise to investigate what might be Jesus words come true, "If a man keep my saying he shall never see death."

If life is worth living, if you really value your health, or need a new lease on life, fill out the order blank and get this life extending book on the way.

It is your life, to have and to hold. This book will brighten every home it enters — or your money back.

"Escape This Life Alive" is on sale to readers and book dealers at Vroman's, 695 Colorado, Pasadena, Calif. Mail orders filled. Also Bruce Humphries, publishers, 30 Winchester St., Boston, Mass. "Books," 3767 - 7th St., Riverside, Calif. Metaphysical Book Shoppe, 117 N. Franklin, Hemet, Calif., Buffums Dept. Store, Long Beach and Santa Ana, Calif. Price $3.75. At all book stores soon.

Escape This Life Alive

Sounds out-of-this-world, fantastic? But it is strictly a scientific proposition, and possible for every reasonable person of good will. It is based on the discoveries of competent and respected scientists, and given added authority by the words and works of Jesus Christ. Furthermore, many millions of Americans are now living healthy and long extended lives by doing His sayings. Many of them were abondoned to death by medical science forty to fifty years ago.

There are two kinds of human beings. One believes life is in the body. The other is convinced the mind is the life and power of man, and that the body is the mechanism through which life expresses itself. One of these concepts will inevitably destroy itself; the other contains all the potentials of eternal life, provided the mind is re-educated in the laws of life, learns to think and act in accordance with them.

The physical concept of life has been dying for a million years. So long that half the earth's population now believes in reincarnation. We humans cannot laugh that idea off, for it makes much more sense than dogma's heaven and hell.

It would be nice to do a "Bridey Murphy," or

even to know for certain we have another chance for life on earth.

But it would be even nicer to know now to save funeral expenses and lost time waiting as a disembodied spirit for a new body and a rebirth. How swell it would be to learn how to avoid all disease — or to cure it — old-age and the pains and terrors of death. How wonderful to be freed from that over-shadowing threat of doom that darkens our later years and fills them with dread. We mask our fear of death with grin and bear it, but never learn to like it.

Science has at long last recognized the dire effects of mental stress and emotional disturbance on the physical functions. And millions of people now realize their lives are dominated by fear of the body and what it will finally do to them. They need to learn how to escape their fears.

False beliefs, mistaken values and foolish purposes make our lives and the world as it is. When we learn what it takes to emancipate us from slavery to our stomachs, bowels, nerves, diets and the medicine chest, we will be new humans in a much better world, for us individually, anyway.

That is where "Escape This Life Alive" fits into your life. Based on immutable laws of life, the wisdom of the ages, the revelations of material science, common sense and common human experience, it is designed to refute all

false beliefs, dissolve your worries and show you how to control your body and its operations. With his conscious and unconscious fears eliminated, man has a new and free sense of life. He becomes a new creature in a new free world. He is born again, in the Spirit-Mind.

Reading "Escape This Life Alive" cures many people of greatly troubled minds with physical complications, often without realization of what has happened. Not a miracle; just the automatic result of corrected thinking. "As a man thinketh, so is he."

There is nothing supernatural nor mysterious about it. Instead the curative process is entirely natural, more often the result of plain common sense which usually is lacking about the most important factors of life. It really isn't our fault. The world as-is snatched us at birth and shaped us in its image anl likeness. It is our task to break that image and escape the physical sense of life alive. And live in the eternal life as mind-body beings as promised both by Jesus and the modern scientists. If there ain't no heaven, and there ain't no hell, we've just got to find some place to stay.

Reports are: The book does what its title suggests. It is in the White House, on the desks of Premier Anthony Eden, Sir Winston Churchill, Morey Bernstein, author of "Bridey Murphy," and many other prominent people the author thinks are worth keeping alive. Probably you think you are too.

Is Your Thinking Killing You?

Those who do not realize thoughts are things, or have power, will dismiss the above question as nonsense. But of the many who are tortured by thoughts of resentment, personality conflicts, social discrimination or economic insecurity, to name just a few of the common mind-disturbers, some may find a clue to escape from worry, fear and confusion. With that hope, I will explain how troubled minds make diseased or malfunctioning bodies.

First let me emphasize a great truth about man's life revealed many years ago by a famous scientist. His words were the conclusions of most thorough and extensive research into the mind-body complex which composes the human being. And they corroborated the most pertinent words spoken by the Master, whom Christians believe they are following with lip-service and Hymn singing. But Jesus did not ask for worship and praise. Instead He advised, "If a man keep (do) my saying he shall never see death."

But chief of His sayings is that one most important of all in this age of greatly increased intelligence and science. "As a man thinketh, so is he," has been verified and corroborated by the before mentioned scientist,

Foundation For Human Advancement
Post Office Box 561 El Monte, California

Dr. Alexis Carrel, Chief of Staff of the Rockefeller Foundation Laboratories. This competent and respected researcher declared in effect, EVERY THOUGHT PASSING THROUGH THE MIND HAS A CORRESPONDING PHYSICAL EFFECT. So, as a man thinks with his mind, like effects will be visited on his physical mechanism and its operations. That reduces disease and death from forces or powers to something man does to himself.

Another great investigating physician, after long experimentation, decided that all disease and physical disturbance originates in the strains, stresses and excitements of the mind. It is known that nervous, irritable and extra-sensitive people are most susceptible to the common cold and its various relatives. And that anxiety and worry, pressure and frustration are the cause—not the result—of every sort of alimentary disorder from simple indigestion to ulcers and colonic disability.

It is scientifically proved that mental stresses interfere with glandular operation, and that fear and anxiety constrict the artery walls and force the heart to increased pumping with high blood pressure as an inevitable effect.

There is no question but what every thought affects the body operations, whether it is to walk down the street, anxiety about a child's health or safety coming from school, anger toward a bill collector, or resentment because your husband or wife takes you for granted. Certainly the more violent or poisonous the thought, the more deleterius its effect on the bodily organs and their processes. We are

not victims of what we eat, but suffer from what we think.

What to do?

Well, if you do not want to die at the hand of your own mind, learn how to discipline your thinking to produce health and longer life. If you can realize your thinking finally means dsease, old-age and death, and that in reality, you have the power of life and death in your mind, you can do plenty about your thinking. For life is not something that just happens to us. It has its laws and principles, which we humans are just now becoming intelligent enough to comprehend and use to protect and maintain our health and lives. Our increased intellectual competence is proving our original creation as spiritual beings.

In these days of epidemic heart disease and cancer, here are some things to think about. It is well known by the medical profession that mere doubt or anxiety about the heart's condition will affect its operation and, if extended into fear, will eventually result in organic disabilty. Also, doctors know that fear in the mind of any specific disease can and very often does, establish it materially in the body. The mind creates what it conceives and dwells upon, be it a gadget, a book, or a disease. For the mind is the greatest power in the Universe; it can create anything it can imagine.

The medical profession is very well informed of the mind's disease making propensities.

Yet in an official pronouncement, it is shouted into the ears of the American people, one fourth of our populaton, 40,000,000 of us, will die of heart disease or cancer. Surely these doctors and their organization, the A.M.A., know about the contagion of fear, the fear that killed by thousands in the great influenza epidemic of 1919. People who had not the least symptom of flu, just died from fear of it.

A prominent man recently succumbed suddenly to his secretly hidden heart ailment, and a dozen people in different parts of town fainted when they heard the news. Just what is the A.M.A. trying to do with its monopolization of cancer treatment and heart disease propaganda? Looks as though our doctors are using their Hippocratic Oath as down payments on Cadillacs.

You are the keeper of your mind, the superintendent in charge of your health and life. Your thinking spells the difference between life and death, you can have health through all the years, or senile and miserable old-age, keeping alive, just to keep from dying.

Mail the enclosed order card to your book dealer, wherever you are, and get the book, "Escape This Life Alive," and learn the laws of life and how to use them for your own good, and for everyone around you.

For Life Is What You Make It. Learn how to avoid disease, old-age and death.

Sincerely,

NIRAM A. CROMWELL

The New Deal in Life

by

NIRAM A. CROMWELL

"Escape This Life Alive," is the latest, down to earth, and most effectve book on metaphysics. Written by a life-long student of life who has proved scientifically mankind can avoid, and defeat the causes of disease, old-age and death. The readers can find for themselves the way to permanent good health and freedom from the ever-present threat of inevitable death. "Escape This Life Alive" proves to reasoning people death is not the will of God, nor a power, not a law of life, just a needless tragedy man makes for himself.

Released for sale in March, 1956, this book has already lifted many readers up from heart attacks, from hospital beds with other ailments, and released many from their worry habits and nervous tensions, and cured them of their fears and foreboding of disaster and catastrophe.

"Escape This Life Alive" is the text book that delivers to the reader both the knowledge and the benefits of metaphysics. According to the testimony of those so benefited, the book is just one great metaphysical treatment for all kinds of troubled and fearful minds. Its positive truths sweep out the negative ideas that weaken us.

One man enjoying ill-health for thirty years, a case-hardened materialist who thought his money had more power than even the Supreme Being, was desperately ill and living from one hypodermic shot to the next. A friend, who liked him despite his ornery and materalistc attitudes, placed this book in his hands and challenged him to read it. Before many pages were read he had learned things never before even heard of. And he needed no more hypodermic shots and has taken on the appearance of happiness and health. His friends ask what happened to him. He states he read a book, but he doesn't quite know what happened to him.

In its review of the book, the Hollywood Citizen News, states in closing "IT PRESENTS

A STIMULATING OUTLOOK ON LIFE." It was gratefully accepted at the White House in Washington, by Sir Anthony Eden, Sir Winston Churchill, Morey Bernstein, author of Bridey Murphy, and many other hard-driven people in the public eye. Our modern life has become so fatal we certainly need to take another and very serious look at it.

In these days of epidemic heart ailments and cancer, this book can deliver immunity to both killers, or will cure what medicine rejects as incurable. For this purpose, a few ounces of printed words are worth more than a ton of medicine.

Instead of living on mere faith and hope, "Escape This Life Alive" delivers scientific know-how that gives the reader authority over health and duration of life. This book contains a complete new deal for human living.

It is recommended reading for expectant mothers, business men and executives killing themselves off in pursuit of success and fortune, or just to make a living; and for women approaching menopause problems, and all the worried, anxious, nervous and fearful people searching for relief from their illness and pains.

No more precious gift than health and life can be given. This book presented to sick friends in the hospital may speed their cures and shorten their stay in bed. Given to aging parents, the thoughtful gesture brings freedom from the fears and weaknesses supposedly resultant of increasing years.

"Escape This Life Alive" shows how to avoid growing old, how to retain strength and activity through all our years. And it proves with logic and reason, and by the revelations of modern science that it is possible for us human beings in our mind-body entity to live endlessly by "If a man keep my sayings, he shall never see death."

The minds of mankind have been so long accustomed to the old death idea it is difficult now to even contemplate the possibility

of eternal life. But science has revealed mind is in reality the essence, substance and life of man.

That gives to the human being a completely different potential, for it is the old flesh, blood and bones concept of man which has all through history been dying. Man has always been a spiritual or mental being, but has never known it, or lived according to the laws implicit in the Universal Mind as creator and operator of the universe. The developed intelligence of mankind is proving his basic composition.

So he who stubbornly declares man must die because he always has died, speaks in ignorance of the facts. By rejecting all the claims of materialism, of life in the body, the mind becomes sole authority, thereby fulfilling Jesus' declaration "Except a man be born again, of the spirit (mind) and of the waters (pure) he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven (peace and harmony)."

"Escape This Life Alive" shows why mind, intelligence, is the supreme and sole power in the human entity. Explains also the operation of the brain as the switchboard of the mind, and the nerves as one-way communication lines between our minds and our physical faculties and functions. Science is delivering the new-deal in life to humanity.

The book is in no sense religious. But it does square the pertinent statements of Jesus with scientific discoveries and demonstrations.

For this is the age of science. So protect our own health and life, and the welfare of your loved-ones by ordering your book now. Sold on a money back guarantee; if dissatisfied return it within ten days. This edition is selling fast, so avoid waiting for the next printing. Order now with the enclosed card or at your book store.

THIS WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOK YOU HAVE EVER READ. IT CONTAINS THE TO-BE-OR-NOT-TO-BE OF YOUR DESTINY, GIVES TO YOU THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE POWER OVER YOUR HEALTH AND LIFE. It will be an ever-present help for years to come.

Cromwell, Paul C

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
FERRIS HALL

March 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you pointed out in your recent article, in the Readers Digest, it is almost impossible to find sponsors for the analytical type of television program. The magic of television is too important to be used entirely for entertainment alone. If the advertisers will not sponsor certain types of programs it is up to the thinking men and women of the country, and there are millions of such people, to provide a sponsor themselves.

I would like to suggest that an organization somewhat similar to the National Geographic Society be formed to sponsor network programs of merit. I am sure that there are at least one million thinking people in the country who would be willing to subscribe ten dollars a year to such an organization. While ten million dollars a year is not a large sum in network television it seems to me that it might uncover a new dimension in this important medium.

Yours very truly,

Paul C. Cromwell

Paul C. Cromwell
Professor and Head
Electrical Engineering

PCC/vk

Cross, Robert

November 18, 1958

Mr. Robert Cross
1530 Willamette Street
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Bob:

Thanks for yours of November 4th. The $64,000 Question is now off the air, so there is nothing I can do for Treetop. Sorry.

I saw Leo Hogan for a drink on Friday night. He was in town and came along to watch us perpetrate PERSON TO PERSON.

Stoddard and I are working up a fishing trip for next summer, so will hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Robert Cross
INSURANCE
1530 WILLAMETTE ST. PHONE DI 4-4271
EUGENE, OREGON

November 4, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a letter which William Dodson "Treetop" has asked me to forward to you. I wrote to you some time ago regarding his request to appear on the $64,000 Question and we appreciate very much your forwarding this request on to the proper parties.

Mr. Dodson has heard no word from them and he is most anxious to get on this program. I would therefore appreciate it if you could again forward this letter to the proper parties for their consideration.

We enjoyed very much your brief stop at our house during the return from your fishing trip. Leo Hogan's family and our family spent a weekend down at Lakeview a couple of weeks ago and had a very successful goose and duck shoot. We both wished at the time that you and your family could have joined us on this short vacation.

Best regards,

Bob
gd.

ROBERT CROSS

RC:gd
encl:

WILLIAM DODSON
438 East 16th ST.
EUGENE, OREGON
NOV. 1, 1958

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
C. B. S. TELIVIsION
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR MR.MURROW:

I AM BILL DODSON nickname treetop. I AM AN OLD FRIEND OF MR. ROBERT CROSS OF THE EUGENE INSURANCE AGENCY. I HAVE KNOWN AND SERVED BOB SINCE HIS BASKETBALL DAYS AT WASH ST.

I AM A BOOTBLACK NOW EMPLOYED AS LOCKER ROOM ATTENDANT AT EUGENE COUNTRY CLUB. I AM A GREAT BASEBALL FAN AND STUDEAT AND CONSIDER MYSELF SUFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED TO APPLY FOR A SPOT AS CONTESTANT ON THE $64,000 QUESTION.

SOME TIME AGO MY FRIEND BOB CROSS SENT YOU A LETTER IN MY BEHALF. I WAS SHOWN YOUR REPLY AND I GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR FAVORABLE ATTITUDE. I AM STILL HOPEFULL OF A CHANCE ON THE SHOW, AND THIS LETTER IS TO SAY THAT I HAVE TWICE MADE FORMAL APPLICATION FOR A CONTESTANT SPOT ON THE SHOW. MY LAST APPLICATION ABOUT 10 MONTHS AGO WITH MY PHOTO WAS MAILED WITH A LETTER FROM THE CLUB PRESIDENT AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME TIME MR. CROSS SENT YOU HIS LETTER.

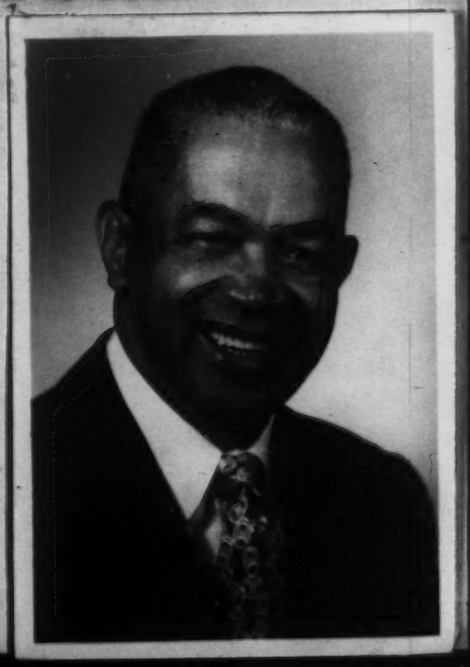
I AM BEGINNING TO FEEL THAT I DON'T HAVE A CHANCE WITHOUT CONTINUED ASSISTANCE FROM SOME ONE WITHIN REACH OF THE SHOW HENCE THIS APPEAL TO YOU MR. MURROW.

I AM 62, MARRIED I HAVE BEEN UNFORTUNATE IN LIFE, I HAVE MISSED THE BOAT. MY ONLY CHANCE AT ANYTHING RESEMBLING A LITTLE SECURITY WOULD BE A SPOT ON A QUIZ SHOW. I AM STILL HOPEFUL AND WILL NOT LET MY SPONSOR DOWN, I THINK I KNOW MY SUBJECT WELL.

GRATEFULLY YOURS,

WILLIAM DODSON--TREETOP.

William Dodson



Cross, Robert

April 23, 1958

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of April 14th enclosing a copy of the letter sent by J. Orville Lindstrom.

I personally have nothing to do with the $64,000 Question program, but I will try to find somebody who does and see what can be done about Mr. Lindstrom.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Cross
1530 Willamette Street
Eugene, Oregon

mec

Copy of letter sent to Lou Cowan.

Crowe, Amb. Philip

June 26, 1958

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your note of June 20th and your cordial invitation to lunch with you at the Century Club on July 22nd.

I greatly regret that it will not be possible for me to do so, since I am leaving on Saturday, June 28th for the West Coast and shall not be back in the city until late August.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

His Excellency
Philip K. Crowe
Ambassador of Ceylon
Washington, D. C.

mcc

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While we have seen each other both in this country and abroad quite a few times this year, we have never really had a talk.

If you will be in New York, I would appreciate it if you could lunch with me at the Century Club on July 22 at 12:30. As you may know, my job here is to provide policy background.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Philip K. Crowe

Philip K. Crowe

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, NEW YORK.

Crown, Henry

January 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Crown:

Very many thanks for sending me your 1958 Annual Pass to the Empire State Observatories, which I look forward to using.

With best wishes for a happy new year to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry Crown
Empire State Building Corporation
New York, New York

mcc

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 30, 1957

Isn't it fun to use

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It is once again my pleasure to enclose, herewith, your 1958 Annual Pass to the Empire State Observatories. I hope you will use it often throughout the year and enjoy the unparalleled view both day and night.

My warmest wishes for your happiness in 1958.

Sincerely,

Henry Crown

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Crown, Robert

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 26, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It is once again my pleasure to enclose herewith your 1959 Annual Pass to the Empire State Observatory. I hope you will use it often throughout the year and enjoy the unparalleled view both day and night.

My warm wishes for your happiness in 1959.

Sincerely,

Robert Crown

Robert Crown

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Crowther, Frank H.

November 18, 1958

Mr. Frank H. Crowther
4411 Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase, Md.

Dear Mr. Crowther:

Thank you for sending me copy of the letter to Gilbert Harrison. I have doubt that my small effort will produce any results, but I felt that it had to be said, even though it wasn't said very well.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

4411 Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase, Md.
November 5, 1958

Mr. Gilbert A. Harrison
Editor & Publisher
THE NEW REPUBLIC
1244 - 19th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Edward R. Murrow's TV and Fear of Controversy was a most welcome discourse. During the summers of 1956 and 1957 I was in training with one of the networks in New York and have recently returned from the Brussels World's Fair where I was associated with the color television demonstration for more than five months. Limited though my experience has been, I would like to add an unwashed and, as yet, non-professional observation.

Any attempt by an outsider to "break into" the world of the television networks--an outsider simply being anyone not currently working for a network whether he be from New York or from a local station in South Platt, North Dakota--is met with contempt, condescension, smugness and "this is the big-time now, kid." One literally meets the hard core of the "closed circut" where honest inquiries into television and radio procedures and the reasons behind them are treated as a sign of total ignorance or as a threatening personal attack. "This happens to be the way it's been done before, for the

most part it's proved to be commercially successful and it's the safest way," is the reply I most often received. It was as if I were the enemy.

Relating more pertinently to Mr. Murrow's piece was my association with the Public Affairs or Public Service department, more often referred to as a spur in the network's saddle. I found very few people conscientiously interested in this phase of broadcasting. Actually, it existed because the FCC requires a specified percentage of network time shall be used in the public service. One public affairs employee pictured his job thusly: "We put in a plug for the spastics, make a few bucks for the cardiacs and, during National Brotherhood Week, ask everybody to take a nigger to dinner." The local station's special events director was know as the "clown prince" in the organization. Incompetent employees held positions for which they lacked interest and enthusiasm.

I have always thought of Ed Murrow and John Daly as two of the solid figures behind out television screens. Besides having a necessary commercial appeal as well as public confidence, they have demonstrated through their conscientious efforts a sane approach to the medium. Murrow's diatribe may well be a step toward curing a hardening artery in the networks. He and Daly also occupy respected positions in their respective networks where their protestations will be heard and, we hope, possibly influence future policy.

Your editorial and Mr. Crosby's attack seem to infer that Mr. Murrow is proposing the most attractive solution for

the broadcasters. If you will examine the article more closely, you observe that Mr. Murrow does not demand that the advertizers assume primary responsibility. Contrarily, he asserts: "The networks should, and I think would, pay for the cost of producing the program." This means that the bills for weeks of preparation, research projects, technical expenses, labor costs, talent fees, etc., would be assumed by the respective networks. In addition, the sponsor would get "name credit" for the show. Hallmark Cards has demonstrated its good faith for the past three years by presenting the NBC Opera on Christmas Day without commercial interruption. "The Red Sell," recently completed by CBS, was a different type of public service which, as I remember, incorporated commercials as any normal production would do. There are apparently many ways by which we may erode the Iron Curtain as well as inform the citizens on other subjects of national interest. And there are many ways of programming such shows. If it would be more suitable for the tenacious bitter-enders, why not have the networks and their sponsors share equally in the cost of such public service programs? By doing this they would gain a certain public esteem and, anyhow, for the crass materialists, I do believe that it's deductible.

It appears that we are all bickering over something that may be merely semantic. The situation in focus, however, is the proposed combined efforts of big business and big television to present illuminating subjects--whether controversial or not--to the American public, a public which many of us'

still believe is mature and capable of educated discrimination and understanding. Let's not concentrate all of our attention on whose financial responsibility it may be or who is to blame for the present polylogy and gibble-gabble on the television networks; let's work toward extinguishing the puerility and eliminating some of the spreading abscess in our communication world. "The thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to" may also be used advantageously by the attending physicians.

Sincerely yours,

Frank H. Crowther

Frank H. Crowther

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

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February 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note of February 10th. You are very patient with us to continue to hold a place on your calendar for the Madison Square Garden "Crusade for Freedom" event. Sad to report, it has been called off.

Crusade authorities doubted at the time Little Rock was on the front page that a Freedom Spectacular would be entirely fitting. International and space developments have since intensified this feeling. You see, as planned, the show was to have a heavy accent on entertainment, - a gala tone. That is hardly the mood of people today.

If this belated word of the Madison Square cancellation inconveniences you in any way, I apologize, Ed. I should have let you know earlier.

I hope you may be able to mention Crusade and Radio Free Europe on some of your air programs in the next few weeks. We would appreciate it very much.

Sincerely,

Bill Wood

William A. Wood
Director, Radio and T.V.

WAW/le

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ARTHUR W. PAGE GWILYM A. PRICE HOWARD C. SHEPERD FRANK STANTON

February 10, 1958

Dear Bill:

Before going off on a two-week vacation, I thought I would drop you a note to tell you that I will be happy to participate in the Crusade for Freedom's Madison Square Garden event on February 24.

However, I want you to know in advance that as a reporter I would be obliged to ask what portion of the funds for Crusade for Freedom come directly or indirectly from the State Department. This might prove to be an embarrassing question and if so perhaps it would be advisable for me to absent myself.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William A. Wood
Crusade for Freedom, Inc.
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Crutchfield, Chas.

February 5, 1959

Dear Charlie:

I will be enormously interested to follow the progress of your Communist propaganda. Once it shakes down, could somebody send me a tape or two?

As ever yours,

EEM:skh

Mr. Charles H. Crutchfield
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company
WBT
Charlotte, N.C.

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

January 16, 1959

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes, President
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Art:

I believe you and Sig and Ed will be interested in the attached news release.

From where I sit, I believe this series will be potent as hell!

Whereas we are starting it on a Sunday-only basis, we plan to run it seven days a week just as soon as we can accumulate the brains and the people to do it.

If you are interested or think you may be interested in the reaction and results, I'll be glad to send you copies of all press comments down here. If the thing clicks - - and I've a hunch it will - - it may be that CBS Radio will want to use it nationally.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Charlie

Charles Crutchfield

P.S. For Murrow's information - - I CAN SEE IT NOW, the headlines in Monday morning's paper, "WBT Re-broadcasts Communist Propaganda".

C.H.C.

Copies to
Mr. Sig Mickelson
Mr. Ed Murrow
Enclosure

WBT radio *dial 1110*

ONE JEFFERSON PLACE • CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA • EDISON 3-8833

January 14, 1959

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WBT TO REBROADCAST RADIO MOSCOW

Beginning Sunday, January 18, and continuing each Sunday at 9:05 PM, WBT's audience in the two Carolinas and throughout the Eastern part of the United States will hear English language broadcasts of Radio Moscow. These broadcasts from Russia will be tape-recorded in advance. Then at 9:05 PM each Sunday the Communist broadcasts will be transmitted over the 50,000 Watt facilities of WBT, Charlotte (1110 KC). Immediately preceding or following each of Radio Moscow's propaganda items, Alan Newcomb, prominent WBT-WBTV personality, with the assistance of Rupert Gillett, well-known foreign affairs editor, will give an authoritative commentary on the subject covered by Radio Moscow.

In explaining this unique radio program, Charles H. Crutchfield, executive vice president of the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company (WBT-WBTV-WBTW), said:

> "We realize of course that quite a few of our listeners will immediately accuse WBT of spreading Communist propaganda. This is precisely what we will do; however, we are hopeful that our efforts will be so

effective that the usual complacency among Americans will be shaken to the very roots. How often have you heard some acquaintance say, 'All the poppycock I hear and read about Communist propaganda is instigated by our Government to scare America into pouring more and more tax dollars into defense spending.' Or, 'It's just another stunt to get more money for the Voice of America operations.' Now, for the first time, hundreds of thousands of people will have an opportunity to hear exactly how the Communists are fighting the cold war, how they are attempting to undermine and destroy the Free World in general and America in particular. Now, WBT listeners will hear this astonishing propaganda - - direct from the capitol of the Communist world.

For the information of our anticipated critics, I would like to add that whereas the FCC does not control program content of stations, the Federal Communications Commission has advised that it has no objection to these rebroadcasts from the Soviet Union. We have also cleared all details with the United States Department of State."

Virgil V. Evans, managing director of WBT said:

> "We believe this new series of broadcasts is not only a step in the right direction in combatting the so-called cold war tactics of the Communists, we think it will probably prove to be one of the most effective projects ever carried out by WBT."

Mr. Evans explained that many technical problems involved in consistently picking up Radio Moscow directly had to be overcome by WBT's Engineering Department. He was also high in his praise for the WBT Program Department and its contributions to the overall plan. Mr. Evans stated that WBT is most fortunate in having on its staff a man of Mr. Newcomb's calibre, an author and lecturer in addition to his work on the air, and in obtaining the counsel and services of Mr. Gillett for this specific program. Mr. Gillett is a nationally recognized authority on international affairs and was formerly associate editor of the Charlotte Observer.

- - -

Crutchfield, Ch

February 10, 1958

Dear Charlie:

I am delighted you are going to get the two million dollars in spite of my picture.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Crutchfield
Executive Vice President
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company
One Jefferson Place
Charlotte 8, North Carolina

fc

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY
ONE JEFFERSON PLACE
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

February 3, 1958

Dear Ed,

I thought you'd be interested in one of the by-products of your Charlotte visit.

I imagine you remember the picture's being taken, but didn't know exactly what it was all about because your visit here actually had nothing to do with the upcoming YMCA campaign.

As you will see though, the picture was put to good use - - and just for your information, we are going to get the two million dollars.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

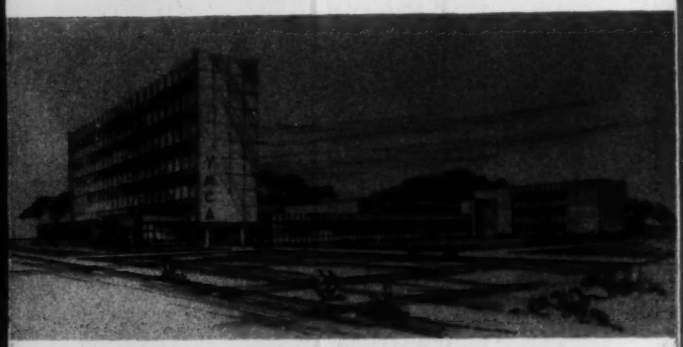
Charlie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

YMCA BUILDING FUND PROGRESS REPORT

This is the first in a series of Progress Reports on the planning and building of the Young Men's Christian Association in Charlotte. It is a report to those who have given of time, money and effort—to YOU the stockholders in the Y.M.C.A.

JANUARY 23, 1958 NUMBER ONE



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

OUR DREAMS COME TRUE

From dreams of the past come realities of tomorrow. Our hopes and dreams for new facilities for the Charlotte Young Men's Christian Association are now within our reach.

The Alexander Graham School Site at 428 East Morehead Street has been purchased, and construction of the new facilities is planned to start in July of this year.

With the completion of our new building we look forward to a very challenging service to our youth, our nation, our world and our God. "A truth all time has taught: that without God as architect, our building comes to naught."

We sincerely thank each of you for the part you have played in this great undertaking. May we dedicate our efforts to the youth of our great city.

H. F. Kincey
President

A TYPICAL DORMITORY ROOM

The new Central Y.M.C.A. will provide clean, wholesome living conditions for young men in a Christian atmosphere. Only men up to a certain age and with a minimum income will be accepted as residents. Your generous contributions will make possible "a home away from home" for many deserving young men.

I CAN SEE IT NOW

The above picture shows Edward R. Murrow, famous commentator, and James J. Harris, Chairman of the Y.M.C.A. Planning Committee, looking over pictures of the proposed building.

Give to the 'Y'

By Edgar Guest

"This money goes to the Y!" said he,
"For the man I should like my son to be!
This money goes for the things I've learned
To my sorrow by getting my fingers burned.

This money goes for the things I've learned
I wish I had known in my early youth.
It goes for things of long ago
Which I've said I wanted my boy to know.

"A drive for the Y! You may call it that
As you collect the pledges and pass the hat.
It's a drive for our flag and her fair renown
A drive for our state and a drive for our town.

A drive for the race, for if this be lost
Five billion of dollars won't pay the cost.
Give the money and some day when
The crisis comes they will give us men!

"I'm teaching my boy as best I can
The truths which are needed to shape a man.
But whether I live, or whether I die
I'll have no fear, if he'll follow the Y!

"In a pleasure mad world the Y is seen,
Manly and honest, and strong and clean,
Failing sometimes to reach its goal,
But striving ever to serve the soul.

Teaching the things for a man's renown.
Raising, not dragging his morals down,
So this money goes to the Y," said he,
"For the man I should like my son to be."

REPORT TO OUR "STOCKHOLDERS"

How Is The Money Coming In?

TOTAL AMOUNT PLEDGED.....$2,039,310.12

COLLECTED TO JANUARY 22nd $ 840,752.19

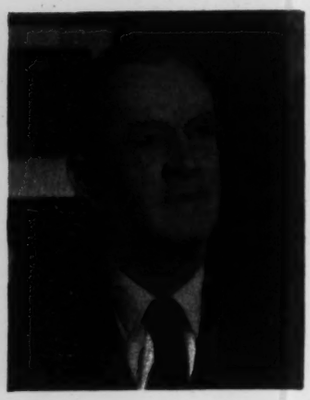
How Is The Money Invested?

Nineteen months have passed since the end of the public campaign effort. We have been gratified with the collections of pledges—there are very few delinquents at this time. Our "stockholders" can be assured that their payments have been well invested and will pay dividends to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Recently we received a telephone call from the wife of a man who pledged toward our new building. This lady told us that her husband had passed away but she was sure he would have wanted to pay his pledge. That day she sent us her check in full payment. What a wonderful tribute and what an inspiration to the rest of us.

Where We Will Be Located

The new Central Building will be located on the spacious lot now occupied by Alexander Graham School. This location will afford a wonderful opportunity for a beautiful building and ample parking space for our members.



EDWIN L. JONES, SR., President of J. A. Jones Construction Company, a former President of the Charlotte Y.M.C.A., figures prominently in national Methodist affairs, is active in various civic and community affairs, served as General Chairman of the Successful two million dollar Campaign for the new Central Building.

H. F. KINCEY, affectionately known as "Mike", is President of the Wilby-Kincey Service Corporation, has served as President of the Charlotte Y.M.C.A. for two years, is active in civic affairs and has given outstanding leadership to the Association during these years of expansion.

W. FRANK DOWD, SR., a former President of the Charlotte Y.M.C.A., presently a Trustee, will serve as Chairman of the Building Committee. Mr. Dowd is President of Charlotte Pipe & Foundry Company, is active in Baptist Church affairs, is on the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital, is on the Board of Directors of American Trust Company, Security Life and Trust Company, Piedmont Air Lines.

Cullman, Otto

f

CULLMAN WHEEL COMPANY

OTTO CULLMAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

January 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 West Madison Street
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the Chicago Tribune of January 24, 1959, copy enclosed, you speak of questionable practices in relation to revenue of Big Business.

I have no opinion about the truth of this, but it is my belief that our Revenue System is the cause of all the immoral revenue practices.

The Volmatic Revenue System will put Government - Labor and Capital on a competitive basis -- no new laws are needed.

For full information on the Volmatic Revenue I am enclosing copy of "BEHOLD THE FUTURE" with my compliments.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Cullman

OTTO CULLMAN

OC:vb
(Enclosure)

CBC, 485 N Madison NY NY 22

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847
Part 1—Page 10 H★ Sat., Jan. 24, 1959

IS THE G. O. P. LOST?

The Republican national committee has completed another of its seminars in soul searching at Des Moines, Ia. The 21st party congress of the soviet Communist party will open in Moscow next Tuesday. Offhand, you might say that there is no relationship between these two facts, and, if that is your inclination, we shall be frank to say that we agree with you.

The distinction is that the Communists know who they are, where they are going, and are a party on top. The Republicans don't know who they are, where they are going, and recognize that they are a party on the bottom.

We do not suggest that the Republicans should emulate the soviet Communists in any particular except that of discovering a mission in life and charting steps to reach their objective. Certainly the Republicans cannot profit by continuing to emulate the Democrats, who have borrowed essential features of state socialism which characterize the communist dogma.

The ambiguity of Republicanism after repeated infusions of New Deal "liberalism" and internationalism caused a certain restiveness in the ranks at Des Moines. Thus Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown of Ohio, who has suffered along with the party for 27 years as national committeewoman, was moved to protest.

She said that she was fed up with the activities of a "group of people who have been experimenting with the Republican party for a long time." She traced the beginning of this process to the nomination in 1940 of Wendell Willkie, a converted Democrat, as Republican candidate for President.

Getting down to instant symptoms, she stated that the stealing of the 1952 nomination from the late Sen. Taft by the same elements had cut the heart out of the Republican party and bequeathed it a war hero suitable for framing but for little else.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House campaign committee, next on the batting order, expressed himself as "sick and tired" of going around the country and being unable to answer Republicans who inquire, "For what does the Republican party stand?"

Mr. Simpson called upon the White House for a declaration stating the long range purpose of the party, but we cannot see how that would be particularly helpful. Mr. Eisenhower only discovered himself as a Republican in 1952 and he has been trying to find out ever since what philosophy and ideas he supposedly adopted. This ideological fog, conveniently identified as "Eisenhower Republicanism," has never lifted.

We should hazard the guess that the main affliction of the Republican party is that, in the attempt to make the best of two worlds, it has succeeded in losing both. It adopted the defeatist notion after the long New Deal-Fair Deal sway that it was permanently a minority party which could only gain ground by appealing to Democrats and leftward-inclined "independents." So it adopted the basic assumptions and programs of the opposition. In so doing, it lost its own character as a conservative party and it lost the faith of its traditional following.

What we have is a hybrid some of whose leaders privately concede that there is no essential difference between parties, except that the so-called Republican party still believes to a degree in individual effort and responsibility, while the Democrats unabashedly stand for paternalism and the dispensatory state.

This Republican outlook represents not only a continuing prescription for political defeat but a contribution to accelerating national deterioration. Liberty will follow the disappearance of character, and, as matters stand, neither party has any character left. When the political choices are thus narrowed, the individual American has no opportunity to express a character of his own, and that, in the long run, is the most fatal public should benefit from better service at lower cost.

Opposition by the teamsters union, of course, could slow the trend. It is encouraging to note that there is one official of the union who recognizes the possibility of progress and that his union must accept it.

WHO GETS DIRTIED?

The propriety and good taste of a radio "report" called "The Business of Sex" have occasioned some comment. This was offered last Monday night over facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting system with Mr. Edward R. Murrow supplying the continuity. It was rebroadcast the following evening.

The unpleasant purpose of this program was to suggest that prostitutes play an important role in the world of business. Interviews with a series of anonymous voices purporting to speak for call girls, madams, and business men implanted the idea that feminine companionship is often provided by companies to help sell merchandise.

Murrow stated that prostitutes who were interviewed said that they were often kept on retainers running to thousands of dollars, that their incomes might range up to $25,000 a year, paid by big corporations, and that their assignments brought them "in contact with the highest levels of business."

All this was dressed up as a social and economic documentary "recommended for adult listening only" and with a clergyman to offer appropriate observations.

While it might seem that the obvious purpose of a program of this nature was to capitalize on pruriency, a question or two about the ultimate intention may be in order. Specifically, who was hurt? Prostitutes and their purveyors obviously have no reputation to lose, especially when they are cloaked in anonymity and presented as disembodied voices.

But business, and especially big business, which was singled out by particular reference, stands to suffer damage as an economic entity. It is somewhat curious that a smear of this kind should materialize at a time when Sen. Kefauver and various other New Dealers are busy trying to work up a case against big business.

Nor is there any opportunity to offer a defense. No big corporation is going to buy time on the air to say, "None of our executives operate in this way, either providing or accepting opportunities of immorality." When the deputy police commissioner of New York called upon Mr. Murrow for information which might serve to clean up the conditions the broadcast purported to disclose, the commentator took refuge in the contention that he had pledged anonymity to his informants. Not long ago the United Nations summarily dismissed a headquarters officer who adopted that same position for the laudable purpose of protecting the families of Hungarian refugees who had testified to communist atrocities in the suppression of the revolt in Hungary.

Mr. Murrow does not choose to put up or shut up. He is satisfied with promoting an indiscriminate smear against the business community and offering nothing to support it. Would he consider equal time to show that the same sort of sex bribery might influence union bosses or politicians? Somehow we doubt it.

Mr. Murrow is a "liberal" of the left, of a type admired by Americans for Democratic Action. Some of his more conspicuous television shows were dedicated to defaming the late Sen. McCarthy for his anti-communist activities, defending Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer after he had been denied loyalty clearance by the Atomic Energy commission, attacking the McCarran-Walter immigration act, and defending Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a government worker, who was portrayed as a "victim" of McCarthy. Just a couple of months ago federal loyalty review authorities conceded that Mrs. Moss had been, as McCarthy said, a Communist, but Mr. Murrow did not correct the allegations he had made four years earlier.

We doubt if the Murrow show was intended as a contribution to sociological understanding. Until some proof is offered to support its representations, we shall regard it as political propaganda.

GREATER EFFICIENCY MEANS CLEANER AIR

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Hew to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SAD REPORT

Petersburg, Ind.—William Mattin has a pet hen, called Betty, over wh he is greatly concerned and came Petersburg to consult his friend, Herb H. Harmeyer, cashier of the First tional bank, who formerly was in chicken business. Betty had her n in the chicken house under a leak in roof, when water began dripping, a saturated both Betty and the nest, a then came the sudden change in temp ature, and Betty became enmeshed i layer of ice, and also became frozen the nest. Mattingly released Betty, b it was quite a painful experience, for feathers attached to the bottom of nest remained in the nest, and now lower half of Betty is bare. Mr. H meyer suggested to Mattingly that wife make Betty a garment that wou keep her warm, and not interfere w her laying of eggs, the garment to removed in the spring. Then Mr. H meyer got busy with a depositor, whi Betty isn't, and Mr. Mattingly we home, saying he would try it.

Ferd P. Veeck

—‡—

GENERAL WARNING

I hanker not
To be a sot,
Or anything
Quite like it;
But if you think
I'd shun a drink,
That notion—
You may spike it!

Arcturus

—‡—

Well, Lend-Lease, You Know

In your column, you have Robe Mann, forest preserve custodian, a male nurse to the sting nettle, Scot thistle, poison ivy, burdock, dodd slippery elm, prickly pear, the U tree, and other growths, saying the starlings, seed corn of the present ch tering millions, were brought from En land in 1890. By his silence Custodi Mann would have us believe we ga nothing in return, but history, wh written, will not bear him out. F during World War I, the Colorado pota bug was given "perfidious Albior and continental Europe, going the not "as the bark beetle came ridi comfortably into Cleveland in 1930 a shipment of elm logs," but in the stee age of troop ships and eating with t rest of us, twice daily, standing up.

Thomas K. Davey

—‡—

DISMOUNTED COPS

[Motor cops give tickets dismounted in winter. Melody: "Bicycle Built for Two.

Casey, Casey,
Hoofing it on your beat,
'Taint so aisy
Ticketing on your feet,
And checking violations
While sergeants sit in stations.
Selling tickets ain't fun
If it cannot be done
On a tricycle built for one.

K. M. S.

—‡—

His Nickname Is Not "Red"

Wonder who the Mr. Inc is who ju joined the firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierc Fenner, and Beanesmith?

Wade Allen

—‡—

MR. AVERAGE

A willing minion
To mass opinion.

Julian Brown

—‡—

Eat Them with Peanut Butter

And what do you do with the co tributions that are too good to thro away and not quite good enough print?

Stuffy La Pooch

—‡—

O, TAXI!

The snow piles up and zero days pers'
Transportation headaches head the list
My car sits in the parking lot, abused,
Unwashed, ungreased, unhonored, and used.

Hazel Dunca

—‡—

When the President gets ready deliver next year's budget, he may in a little trouble. With postal ra enlarged, he can hardly afford to n it, and with gasoline tax doubled, can't drive and drop it off, without balancing it. Well, maybe J. F. Dul can take it on his way somewhere.

THOMAS MORROW

100 YEARS AGO

from the Tribune and other sources
For Your Historical Scrapbook

Jan. 24, 1859: War talk is rife in C gress, according to THE TRIBUNE's c respondent there: "Spread-eagle K harangued the House for an hour too in favor of acquiring Cuba. He said ' voice is still for war!' A traveler i

BEHOLD THE FUTURE

Published, 1942,
by
OTTO CULLMAN
Founder and President
of the
CULLMAN WHEEL COMPANY
(Established 1893)
CHICAGO, ILL.
U. S. A.

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By OTTO CULLMAN

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PREFACE

CONDITIONS that have developed since the first edition of $20,000,000 Every Day was published in 1934 strikingly verify the contention set forth therein that "the machine age has checkmated itself with mass production by failing to secure equivalent consumption at the same time."

The purpose of this work is to delve somewhat deeper into the process by which mass production instead of elevating the standard of living, as is so clearly the intent of nature, is actually bringing about the enslavement of the human race.

Within these pages is offered the sovereign remedy it is believed will avert the pending disaster and establish conditions whereby mass production will make possible freedom, peace and prosperity for all people.

OTTO CULLMAN

Chicago, Illinois
March 16, 1942

GOVERNMENT

LONG, long ago, when our ancestors were still living in caves, the beasts of the forest and jungle were formidable enemies with which to reckon.

The struggle between man and man, between man and beast and between beast and beast is a continuous process. There being no basis for peace, force is the deciding factor.

This war has been prolonged down to the present day and will continue as long as life exists. It is the struggle of all living creatures for existence.

AS time went on, this struggle of all living creatures for existence included man.

Man gained the upper hand.

Man, with few exceptions, is the only creature who uses accumulated knowledge in addition to force to subdue his opponents.

MAN, in employing accumulated knowledge and force to control all other creatures with whom he comes in contact, not alone controls them, but to a great extent makes many of them his willing servants in providing for his needs, comforts and luxuries.

Man dominates the animal kingdom.

SO far all is well.

Man is the master.

All creatures are his willing or unwilling slaves.

Man dictates the life and liberty of all creatures he controls. He determines where they are to live and how they shall live their lives.

The above is the formula slavery dictators and their gangster henchmen have set up for guidance of the human race.

MAN differs from all other creatures in that there is no limit to his desires.

Man wants food, then better food, and still better food. Next he wants shelter, then better shelter and still better shelter. His next desire is for luxuries. Finally he wants power, more power and still more power.

Man is never satisfied; regardless of the height to which he may rise and the power he may acquire, he is not contented, and reaches for more.

Can man be controlled?

Or is Hitler right?

Master and slave?

HUMAN beings differ from all other creatures in the method of satisfying their needs and desires.

When man wants food, he knows how to produce more food; when he wants shelter, there is more shelter, and when he wants luxuries, he produces more luxuries.

Man wants power, more power and still more power.

Who is to control the powerful?

THE desires of all creatures, other than man, are limited to food, shelter and area in which to roam.

The subsistence of lions, for instance, is limited to the food the area they inhabit affords. Should food become scarce, there will be fewer lions and as food sources increase, the number of lions will multiply. Lions, however, have no part in providing or producing the food on which they live.

The various processes of producing food are known only to man.

MAN endeavors to satisfy his needs and desires with the least possible effort.

This characteristic is responsible for the great progress man has made in the way of inventions and discoveries since he ceased to dwell in a cave.

Man seeks to obtain the highest possible reward for his labor.

Man wants more and more, his desires knowing no limit. In this respect all men are alike, whether American, European, Asian, African or inhabitant of the South Sea Islands.

A CHARACTERISTIC common to both man and animal is the constant fear for their lives, their food supply, the shelter that shields them from the elements and the luxuries they hope to enjoy.

This constant fear, real or imaginary, accounts for the strange actions of man and beast. In human relations fear plays a greater part than is apparent at first glance.

When fear dominates man or beast, their actions defy explanation. At such times men lose all sense of judgment, as illustrated by the drowning man struggling with his rescuer and both losing their lives.

MEN and lions both require area on which to live a well ordered life.

Men and lions differ in the use they make of the areas at their disposal.

The lion utilizes food and shelter as it finds them in the area it inhabits.

Man so directs and controls his activities as to increase the supply of food, shelter and luxuries in the area over which he holds domain.

SINCE lions require land to maintain life and perpetuate their kind, and to this end are restricted to the food available in the area they inhabit, it follows, therefore, that any reduction of this area will prove detrimental to their welfare.

Any reduction in the area occupied by lions will correspondingly reduce their numbers, hence should they be entirely deprived of habitable areas, the king of the jungle would become totally extinct.

What is true of lions in this respect is likewise true of man — restrict his access to the bounties of nature and hardships become his lot. Despite his accumulated knowledge, his experience and ability to direct his activities, were man wholly denied the use of land, like the lion under similar circumstances, he, too, would perish from the earth. The effect of denying man and lion the use of land is the same as though they were killed by force, except that the process is slower.

THE conquest of area is Hitler's formula for slavery.

He who controls the area on which the lives of others are dependent is the absolute master, and the dictator of the activities of all who live within this area.

The Hitler formula for slavery has been the formula of every despot since the dawn of civilization.

THE principle of slavery, by which man controls all creatures with which he comes in contact, can, under certain conditions, be enforced on the human race today.

Once this form of slavery becomes established, to ever shake it off will be all but impossible.

In the struggle to free the people of Europe from the slavery that has been forced upon them, and to check its extension, there is the danger that in the process of doing so we may enslave ourselves.

MAN is never satisfied; when he has power he wants more power, and still more power.

At the beginning of civilization there was a constant life and death struggle between man and man, the strong robbing and killing the weak.

Brute force was the supreme power.

PRIMITIVE man, who robbed and killed his fellow man, finally learned that when he slew his victim, he could no longer rob him.

Brute force and knowledge were then considerations that came into play.

WHEN the stronger primitive man sought to rob the weaker, he killed only when resisted.

Such mercy as the robber exhibited was not out of consideration for his victim but wholly in behalf of his own selfish interests.

He was firmly resolved to rob his victims again and again.

Force, selfishness and knowledge formed the sole basis of his actions.

THE thoughtfulness of the robbers in letting their victims live, with the expectation of robbing them again and again, had its drawbacks in that other robbers might get to the victims, or intended victims, first.

Then it was that competition became a matter of vital concern.

ROBBERS were under the necessity of meeting the competition of other robbers, or cease operations.

The wise robber entered into an agreement with his victims whereby the latter were from time to time to voluntarily submit to being robbed in consideration of receiving protection against all other robbers.

This coming into play of force, knowledge, selfishness and competition was the beginning of civilization.

APPARENTLY the robber had driven a hard bargain with his victim.

However, in comparison with his prior condition, the compact with the robber represented a decided forward step in favor of the victim.

He was now free to carry on his activities practically unmolested, not only getting better results from his labor but the guarantee of his master, by whom he was periodically robbed, relieved him of fear for his life.

This agreement also proved of advantage to the boss robber, enabling him to relieve his victims of their wealth without a struggle.

By avoiding the necessity of fighting for his ill gotten gains, it was possible for the robber to take on additional victims. The agreement between the robber and the robbed was of mutual advantage.

STRANGE as it may seem, this agreement (type No. 1 government) between the robber and his victims—

1. The victims consenting to be periodically robbed, and

2. The robber guaranteeing to protect his victims against all other robbers — was the first agreement between man and man in the history of the world.

The terms of this simple agreement were submission to robbery on the one hand and on the other, the granting of permission to live.

This crude form of government was a decided improvement over former conditions.

In the final analysis governments are but agreements between men, and as men acquire knowledge and understanding, governments alter accordingly.

THE agreement whereby the victim consented to be robbed was not as bad a bargain for him as would seem at first glance. The robbers who were not a party to the agreement were opposed to this arrangement, they, too, desiring to participate in the robbery industry.

There were two courses open to the outside robbers, to-wit:

(1) Kill the robber who made the agreement with the victims and secure a like concession for himself.

(2) Submit to the victim a proposal for an agreement as follows:

In consideration of the help I may need from you to kill your present master, I will rob you only half as much as he does, as stipulated by your agreement with him.

Furthermore, I agree to provide you with defense against other robbers equal to that you are now receiving.

WE may be quite certain the next agreement between man and man was more favorable to the robbed than this first pact.

The original agreement (No. 1 type government) was submission to robbery in consideration of being permitted to live, a striking illustration of master and slave.

The next agreement (No. 2 type government) between men, providing for submission to only partial robbery in consideration of permission to live, was a notable improvement in government in those far off days.

Although still master and slave, there was some consideration for the slave.

Competition was responsible for the improvement in the condition of the life of the slave.

THE first agreements or governments in the early stages of civilization were simply agreements between master and slave, with no consideration for the latter. This is Hitler's formula.

The second type of government differed from the first only in that the interests of the slave received some consideration.

Agreements between men are possible whereby the robber takes half of the results of his victim's labor. Possible also would be an agreement increasing the sum of the robbery to more than half of the product of the robbed, or reducing the amount to a negligible quantity. The point is that regardless of how large or how small the total of the robbery, the fact remains that something has been taken from the owner for which he receives nothing in return.

Irrespective of the high-sounding term by which it may be designated, this act constitutes robbery. In our highly developed state

of civilization, this taking by government of something for which nothing is given in return is called taxation.

The only other agreement or government possible is type No. 3. Here all masters or citizens combine on even terms for mutual protection against each other and unite their common strength to guard against attack from outside enemies. Such an agreement would spell freedom within the clan, a freedom that could be challenged only from the outside.

Only two basic types of government are possible, No. 1 consisting of master and slave, and No. 3 wherein all are masters. All other forms of government are simply variations of these two basic types, as set forth in type No. 2.

THE march of time and the progress of civilization did not in the least diminish the number of robbers and robber tribes. Conflicts between the latter were frequent, resulting in the defeat of some tribes and the combining of others.

When conflicts failed to result in victory or annihilation, the warring factions withdrew to the security of the land or territory they considered their rightful heritage, and which they defended with all the forces and power they were able to command.

WHERE population was sparse and large areas of land unoccupied, periods of peace were long and prosperity thrived. Friendly tribes entered into voluntary agreements to respect each other's territory or land, and not to molest, rob or kill the members of the tribes subscribing to such agreements.

This was a long forward stride in the art of government for mutual protection and the control of man.

Man is the agressor.

Can man be controlled or restrained by mutual agreement? How?

See type No. 3 government, page 20.

WITH the progress of civilization, the desires and wants of man multiplied, bringing about in natural order the division of labor. Some individuals became hunters and fishermen, others shepherds, many farmers, still others artisans, there were those who engaged in trade and a large class was especially skilled in the defense of the tribe and its territory.

Now the exchange of goods began to take place, commerce and industry sprang into existence, and as the activities of the tribes increased and trade expanded, a more comprehensive form of government to care for increasing human relations became imperative.

WITH the constant expanding of trade many changes took place. Tribe after tribe, government after government and nation after nation arose, flourished a few centuries, then sank into oblivion. In the interim human knowledge kept pace with, and in numerous instances outstripped, material progress.

Improved means of transportation and communication, together with the adoption of labor saving machinery in industrial processes, vastly increased the production of wealth.

The power and ability to produce wealth is ten, a hundred, and in some instances a thousand times greater than it was a few centuries ago.

Notwithstanding, there is endless confusion in every phase of human endeavor, with enormous accumulations of wealth on one side and extreme poverty on the other.

Why?

COINCIDENT with this confusion and material progress came World War No. 1, followed by an unprecedented era of prosperity that terminated with a sudden business collapse.

The ensuing years of industrial depression were marked by great productive capacity, idle machinery, millions of willing workers unemployed, large stocks of goods on hand and consumers' purchasing power at the lowest ebb within the memory of man. To those who give heed to such matters, by far the outstanding spectacle of this period was the persistence of poverty amid plenty.

Finally comes World War No. 2 and with it the greatest destruction of life and property in history, its financial cost beyond comprehension and the constantly deepening menace of enslavement of the entire human race by a few dictators.

What can and should be done?

FOR the moment the defeat of the Axis gangsters is the paramount consideration. If America goes down in defeat, all is lost; force will dominate all activity, progress will cease and freedom be no more.

An examination of the position of the so-called democratic nations opposing the gangster forces presents a striking parallel to that of the robber who offered to negotiate a new and more favorable agreement with the victims of the original robber.

The agreement stipulated that in consideration of assistance rendered in overcoming his rival, he would rob his victims of only half as much as the boss robber, the present domineering master.

We speak of our American way of life, with a small percentage of the people controlling by far the greater percentage of the wealth of the nation and living in idleness, ease and comfort. In the same breath we speak of a large portion of the people barely able to eke

out a miserable existence and of millions unemployed who must accept charity as the alternative of starvation.

The alarming extent of the private control of the nation's land and other natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests and agricultural land, upon which is dependent the livelihood of every citizen, may readily be ascertained by reference to chart on page 33.

What is the significance?

Yes, it is the same No. 2 agreement, although we do not recognize it as such. In its modern garb we fail to recognize it as the age-long struggle for existence; the same master and slaves, with some consideration for the slaves.

THE Axis nations being in control of gangsters is but a modern version of master and slave. The one and only thing gangsters recognize and respect is force and their supreme code is submit to our will or forfeit your life.

The answer of every red-blooded American to this challenge is to fight and fight until these loathsome gangsters have been unmercifully beaten at their own game and freedom becomes the lot of all mankind.

A dispassionate review of the situation reveals that the form of government the international gangsters are seeking to force on the world is the same as the No. 1 type of agreement between man and man; that of the robber and the robbed—submit to my will or die.

America and the balance of the world are united against the gangster nations because of fear and not because of contentment with their present lot.

UNEMPLOYED people and those bordering on the margin of subsistence and struggling for an existence are neither satisfied nor contented citizens, especially in view of today's industrial productive capacity.

THE Axis gangsters are prosecuting World War No. 2 with the sole idea of establishing themselves as world dictators.

In the Axis-controlled nations, all activities are directed toward feeding the war machine, the gangster masters being fully aware that if they are successful in producing the most machinery of destruction in the shortest time, they will be the world's supreme masters.

Should this burning ambition be realized, freedom for the victims of the gangster controlled nations could be nothing more than a dream.

Being a little late in perceiving the dangerous situation with which they are confronted, the so-called democracies in their haste to counteract the threat to their way of life are imitating step by step the processes of the dictator nations.

In the confusion of getting the war machine in motion, there has been little hesitancy in resorting to force, domineering tactics and senseless regulation.

Those to whom the conduct of government has been entrusted seem incapable of understanding that a free man can, and will, produce far more than a slave, and is a much superior fighter, if for no other reason than that he has something for which to fight — freedom, peace and prosperity.

ACCORDING to the words of the president we are not all equally interested in the production and defense necessary to win the war.

Force is used on some citizens and regulation on others, but the parasite is permitted to go his way unmolested.

While these parasites enjoy comforts and luxuries at the expense of the balance of the people, in peace as well as in war, freedom is at stake!

How can the people of the United States and those of other nations, including Germany, Italy and Japan, whose liberties are threatened or lost, join forces for a last ditch stand to win once and forever freedom, peace and prosperity for all?

Examine agreement No. 3 which makes all citizens masters, mutual protection the common goal and pits the combined strength of all masters against enemies that may threaten freedom on any part of the globe.

FREEDOM, peace and prosperity are conditions that depend on human relations to natural resources, such as oil, gas, coal, iron, copper, and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests, urban and agricultural land. This is true of every nation and country, large or small. Man and all animals are dependent on land and other natural resources for their existence and well being.

The withholding of the right to the use of these natural resources, direct or indirect, in any country, Axis or allied, involves untold suffering on the part of both man and animals.

The absolute control of land, as in the Axis dominated countries, means positive control of life and death of all—man and animal—that dwell therein.

In spite of his superior knowledge and his ability over that of animals to use land and other natural resources, man is equally helpless when denied the use of land.

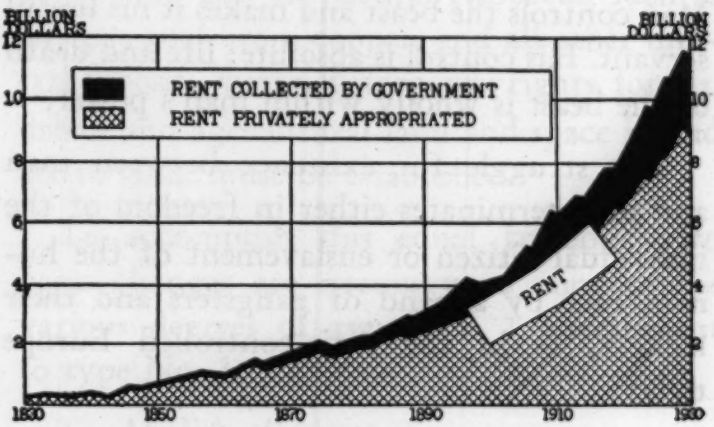
THE large percentage of people on the margin of subsistence and the millions of unemployed mark the degree of the denial, direct or indirect, of the right to the use of land and other natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests and agricultural land.

The small percentage of people who enjoy enormous wealth is but a manifestation of the opposite effect of the denial of the equal rights of all men to the use of the earth.

The thing that denies all except a favored few the right to use the earth is the private appropriation of rent.

Rent, as the term is used herein, means payment for services and advantages provided and made available by government, and not by land title holders. The chart on the opposite page shows the ever-increasing sum of rent privately appropriated during the past century.

RENT represents the value of services rendered by government, federal, state and local.



It is the yardstick that measures just what national defense, police, fire protection, schools and other advantages of living in civilized society are worth.

Reprinted from "20,000,000 Every Day"

IN the struggle for existence between man and beast, man, with his superior knowledge and ability to put land to use for the purpose of increasing his food resources, won. Man controls the beast and makes it his useful servant. His control is absolute; life and death of the beast is wholly within man's power.

The struggle for existence between man and man terminates either in freedom of the individual citizen or enslavement of the human race by a band of gangsters and their lackeys, as in the Axis-controlled Europe today.

Human slavery is on a par with the control man exercises over the beast, except that in all but rare cases it is far more cruel.

Significant is a press dispatch of January 31, 1942, to the effect that 2,300 Serbs had been shot in Yugoslavia in reprisal for the deaths of 23 Germans.

TO win the war and conclude a peace the freedom-loving citizens of all nations, including enemy nations, desire and would strive to maintain, equal freedom to the use of all land and all natural resources, such as oil, gas, coal, iron, copper, and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests, urban and agricultural land and space in and above land, must be established.

To accomplish this equal freedom, two basic changes are necessary to convert the various degrees of type No. 2 government to type No. 3.

1. Abolish all taxes.
2. Collect rent for revenue.

ABOLISH ALL TAXES

Basic change No. 1.

No doubt it will come as a shock to many unsuspecting persons to learn that the federal constitution and those of the several states are wholly responsible for gradually, but none the less surely, transforming into a nation of slaves what was presumed to be a free and independent people when the American republic was founded.

Deny it if we will, struggle against it as we may, the cold fact remains that the situation in America, and all other nations, is not one whit different today than in those ancient times when the second robber entered into agreement with his victims to rob them only half as much as the original robber in consideration of his victim assisting him in killing his competitor.

In those far away times it was simply a case of master and slaves. Is the situation any dif-

ferent today? Are not the masters even now sending great armies of slaves to do battle against other masters and their slaves? Do we not eagerly scan the papers each day, and anxiously bend our ear to the radio, for the latest reports of terrific air, land and naval engagements between the forces of the contending bands of masters and slaves?

This is nothing more nor less than the fulfilment on an elaborate scale of agreement No. 2. The second robber, with the assistance of his slaves, is merely seeking to kill the first robber.

Just what constitutes a slave, anyway?

The following definition of a slave and a description of the evils that flow from the practice of slavery are reprinted from the August, 1940, number of *Cause and Effect*:

"A slave is a human being, the product of whose labor is subject to the will of another.

"This is all that differentiates a slave from

a free man. The only thing that made the black man of the southern states a slave prior to the Civil war was because others laid claim to, and legally confiscated, the product of his toil. That was all. The people of Europe are slaves because the product of their labor is taken from them by legal means.

"How do human beings live? They live by the consumption of wealth—the product of their labor. When men are denied possession of the wealth their labor produces, they can live, if at all, only by the will of those vested with the power to deprive them of their wealth.

"Men deprived of control of the wealth their labor produces are slaves, and as a result of their helplessness are obliged to do the bidding of those who hold sway over their destinies.

"This is known as industrial slavery, and differs from chattel slavery only in form, the

results being identical in each case in that the victim is robbed of the product of his labor.

"What is it that converts what otherwise would be prosperous nations of free citizens into nations of slaves?

"It is the power vested in governments to confiscate private property by means of taxation.

"This is the power—the power to tax—that inflates prices, reduces consumers' purchasing power, checks consumption, cripples business and causes unemployment.

"Wherever this condition prevails, there also is slavery.

"All the horrors the world is witnessing today are but the legitimate offsprings of slavery; of producers denied the product of their labor.

"It is no more than natural that people dispossessed of the wealth their labor has brought forth should resort to questionable means of gaining a livelihood, hence there is every con-

ceivable form of crime. Government and the people become corrupt, abuse of political power is brazenly flaunted on all sides, society becomes more and more degraded, the army and navy larger and larger, war follows war, nations go deeper and deeper in debt and finally—utter exhaustion, and once mighty empires lay fallen and crushed."

***Cause and Effect*, edited by C. R. Walker, was the first publication to recognize the theory advanced in $20,000,000 Every Day that rent arises wholly as a result of services and advantages provided and made available by government.**

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Cancel all laws for raising revenue by taxation. Taxes, taxes and taxes, regardless of who pays the tax bill, find their way to the price consumers pay for goods and services.

All taxes—sales, income, tariff, inheritance, license, gas, motor, etc., etc.—reduce consumers' purchasing power as effectively as though they were an item added directly to the price purchasers pay for goods.

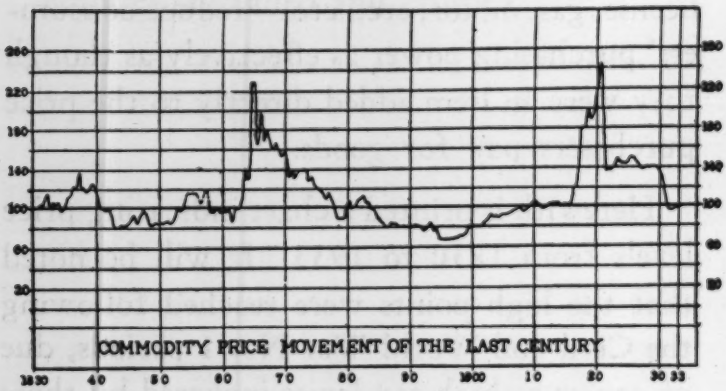
Herewith is printed a chart indicating price levels from 1830 to 1933. It will be noted that the high points were reached following the Civil and World War No. 1 periods, due of course to high tax levies incurred by those conflicts.

TAXATION = INFLATION

TAXATION = INFLATION

and
more TAXATION = more INFLATION

Machine Production Has Failed to Reduce Prices to Consumers



(Price level is based on chart of National Association of Purchasing Agents.)

The billions of dollars of taxes levied annually on industry and commerce keep consumers' prices on the high level of a century ago, when goods were largely produced by hand.

Reprinted from "20,000,000 Every Day"

THE most striking feature of the foregoing chart, however, is the disclosure that in spite of the enormous increase in productive processes during the last century, there has not been a corresponding reduction in price levels.

Machine production has failed to reduce prices to consumers for the reason that the benefits of the machine have been absorbed by taxes as rapidly as they have arisen.

Freed from the curse of taxes, the machine, by making possible increased production of wealth, will prove one of man's greatest blessings.

OTHER than taking the drudgery out of labor, the machine is of no advantage unless the benefits flowing from its use are available to consumers of its products.

It is a common belief that taxes are levied for the purpose of paying the expenses of government. So widespread is this erroneous belief that the process of confiscating wealth by means of taxation is looked upon as a sacred institution.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the notion that the object of taxation is the financing of government.

Due to the failure of government to collect in full for the various services rendered citizens, a deficit develops. To overcome this deficit taxes are levied on private property. Were government to collect its rent in full instead of sanctioning its appropriation by title holders who contribute nothing towards its creation, there would be no deficit and consequently no occasion to levy taxes.

THERE are but two sources of government revenue—taxes and rent. Today all government revenue, except the small percentage derived from rent, is raised by means of taxes levied on productive processes and are in every case paid by the consumers of goods and services.

On the following pages the two revenue formulas are printed in parallel columns. We have the choice of continuing the tax formula and accepting the conditions that will inevitably follow this course or we may adopt the second formula and go forward to freedom, peace and prosperity.

WHICH WAY SHALL WE GO?

TAXES FOR REVENUE

FORMULA

TAXES (Government collects from citizens and gives them nothing in return.)★ } = { Dictators, Subjects, Misery

1. Taxes inflate prices, reduce consumers' purchasing power and check consumption.

2. Every day over $20,000,000 (year 1932) of business is lost by taxes, crippling business, causing industrial stagnation and putting millions of men out of work.

3. TAXES are required for enormous relief expenditures and regimentation of labor and industry follow. Voluntary cooperation is interfered with and governmental meddling takes its place.

4. TAXES send prices higher, living costs continue to soar, consumption falls still lower, more firms go out of business; more men are unemployed; more and more relief and drastic regulations are written into law.

5. TAXES are evidence we are running in the red, yet TAXES are extended to every form of property, with a constant search for new sources of revenue. So, the government becomes part owner of all property, and citizens become mere pawns in the complicated machinery of a dictatorial government.

6. TAXES for government revenue promote war. We collect TAXES and give nothing in return. This injustice is repeated again and again, causing poverty, crime and discontent until the breaking point is reached and we are faced with revolution or dictatorship. Even in our own United States of America, democratic government is giving way to totalitarianism. Science and machinery are used for destruction.

SLAVERY

RENT FOR REVENUE

FORMULA

RENT FOR GOVERNMENT REVENUE (Government collects for its services—value for value received.) } = { Free citizens, Democracy, Prosperity

1. REVAMPING our revenue system and collecting the value of government services—RENT—to pay the cost of government, and repealing all tax laws, will reduce prices, increase consumers' purchasing power and stimulate consumption.

2. Every day over $20,000,000 new purchasing power will result from taking taxes out of prices and collecting the RENT. This, in turn, will cause new consumption, new business, new enterprises and new employment.

3. The $20,000,000 daily new purchasing power will stimulate consumption to a point that will equal our capacity or desire to produce. Involuntary unemployment will not exist; subsidies, relief, regimentation and governmental meddling will vanish if we collect the RENT.

4. Relieved of the tax burden *by the collection of RENT*, prices will measure the real value of production and handling. This will lower living costs, expand the volume of business, increase wages and business gains and provide unlimited employment for all.

5. Abolishing taxes and taking RENT for revenue—value for value received—will automatically balance the budget. Government will be restricted to purely governmental functions, and kept out of private business—insuring a nation of free and independent citizens.

6. RENT for government revenue will promote peace, independence and freedom in the United States of America. It will make a nation of free citizens who know freedom and who will defend it. We have the means and the knowledge to establish and maintain this condition of freedom, independence and security for all.

FREEDOM

★ RENT, the product and cost of government, federal, state and local, comprising national defense and all other functions and services government renders, is included in the price of goods and services paid by the consumer. Imposing taxes to pay the cost of government is paying twice—first in Rent *and again in taxes, the latter for which citizens receive nothing but a tax receipt.*

VOLUNTARY REVENUE SYSTEM

Payment of Rent Is Always Voluntary, Value for Value Received, the Same as Payment Tendered For the Products of Industry

Government, as the agent of its citizens, provides and makes available services and advantages, the value of which are reflected in rent. Thus rent is the market value of government and is the yardstick that measures just what national defense, police and fire protection, postal services, schools, highways and other advantages of living in civilized society are worth. Where these services are not available, or available in negligible degree only, there is little or no rent. Since it is services rendered by government that gives rise to rent, it follows, therefore, that all cost of government, federal, state and local, should be financed from the proceeds of government services — rent.

A theory somewhat prevalent is that government can, and should, collect rent from all who hold title to land, whether or not such land is in use. Seldom has a more mischievous idea been put forth than that under such a system of tenure all who hold title to land will pay rent. The fostering of this false belief is in large measure responsible for much of the hostility manifested against all proposals looking toward government collection for services rendered title holders.

Once it is understood that rent is payment for services and advantages provided and make available by government and not payment for the use of land, it will also be understood why it is that government cannot collect rent of those who hold title to sites where its services are not utilized.

To advance the idea that government should attempt to collect for services and advantages available at any and all sites where such services and advantages are NOT used, is to invite the opposition of title holders to the rational and just proposal that government shall live on the proceeds of its own product—rent. Title holders are naturally aroused to antagonism, for they cannot see why they should pay for services and advantages where none are used. All past efforts in support of such a policy have encountered this same antagonism. To continue to advocate this inconsistency is to defeat the wholly feasible, just and sensible proposal that government abolish all taxes and live on the proceeds of the services and advantages it provides and makes available to all people.

It will, or should, be understood, of course, that whenever or wherever anyone wishes to put idle land to use, the title holder has first claim to use of services available at such site. If he does not choose to exercise such privilege, title is automatically forfeited and transferred to the prospective user upon payment of the prevailing market rate for rent or value of government services in that locality.

Whenever those who hold to the principle that government should collect its rent in full understand that rent is payment for services and not for use of land, they will also understand that government cannot collect payment for unused services. Once this is understood, the advocacy of the collection of rent at all sites where government services are available will cease, and the sensible proposals that all taxes be abolished and government live off the proceeds of its own product—rent—will be accredited the acclaim they merit.

RENT FOR REVENUE

Basic change No. 2

Rent represents the value of the services and advantages provided and made available by government. Only government produces rent; where there is no government there is no rent.

The shoemaker produces shoes.

The tailor produces clothes.

The baker produces bread.

The farmer produces food.

The motor manufacturer produces motors, etc., etc., — and

Government produces public facilities and services—streets, bridges, schools, police, fire and health departments, etc., etc., — for the use of which rent is payment.

To the producer belongs the product, in the possession of which each producer must be secured.

Therefore, taxes must be abolished and rent constitute the sole source of government revenue to secure freedom, peace and prosperity for all.

Rent is a voluntary payment, the same as payment for shoes, clothes, bread, food, motors, etc., etc., and is tendered for the privilege of exclusive use of services and advantages provided and made available by government at sites where rent arises.

The cost of government varies greatly with altering conditions, being low during normal periods and high under stress of national emergency, such as war and preparation for war. Inasmuch as the war program calls for vastly expanded governmental activity or services, the consequent increase in rent provides the revenue to meet the cost thereof.

Rent, the same as taxes, being a part of the cost of production, is always included in the price consumers pay for goods and services, and is the measure of the market value of government.

Were government to collect its rent in full, it would make possible the payment of the cost of the war as rapidly as such cost is incurred.

Since industrial activity, induced by war or otherwise, cannot expand without a like expansion of government services, rent — the market value of such services — will rise accordingly and keep pace with the increased cost of government.

The abolition of taxes that under normal conditions are responsible for low consumers' purchasing power would of itself stimulate industry to a heretofore unknown degree.

This impetus, in combination with war activities, calls for government services for which payment in the form of rent, regardless of how extensive the war program, will create a fund sufficient to finance the emergency.

ON pages 54-55 is a map of one square mile of the central business section of the city of Chicago wherein is indicated the annual rental value attaching to one foot of ground for inside lots 100 feet in depth in each block, exclusive of corner influence.

According to the figures the gross annual rent in this square mile in 1937 was $33,519,-862, of which amount government collected $9,553,160, the remaining $23,966,702 being privately appropriated by land title holders who as such contributed nothing towards its production.

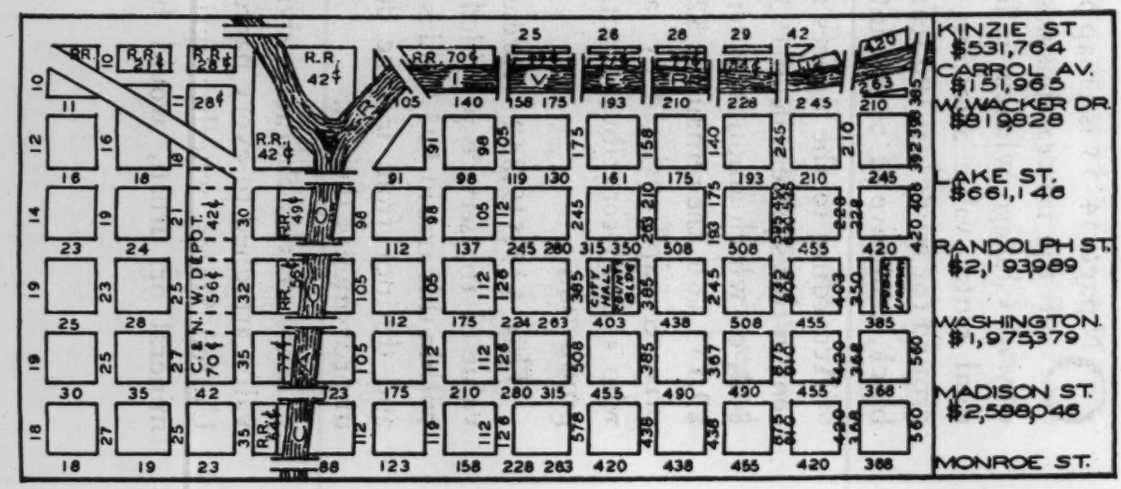
This $33,519,862 represents the annual value of the service provided by government within this area in 1937 and is entirely separate and distinct from income derived from the improvements therein.

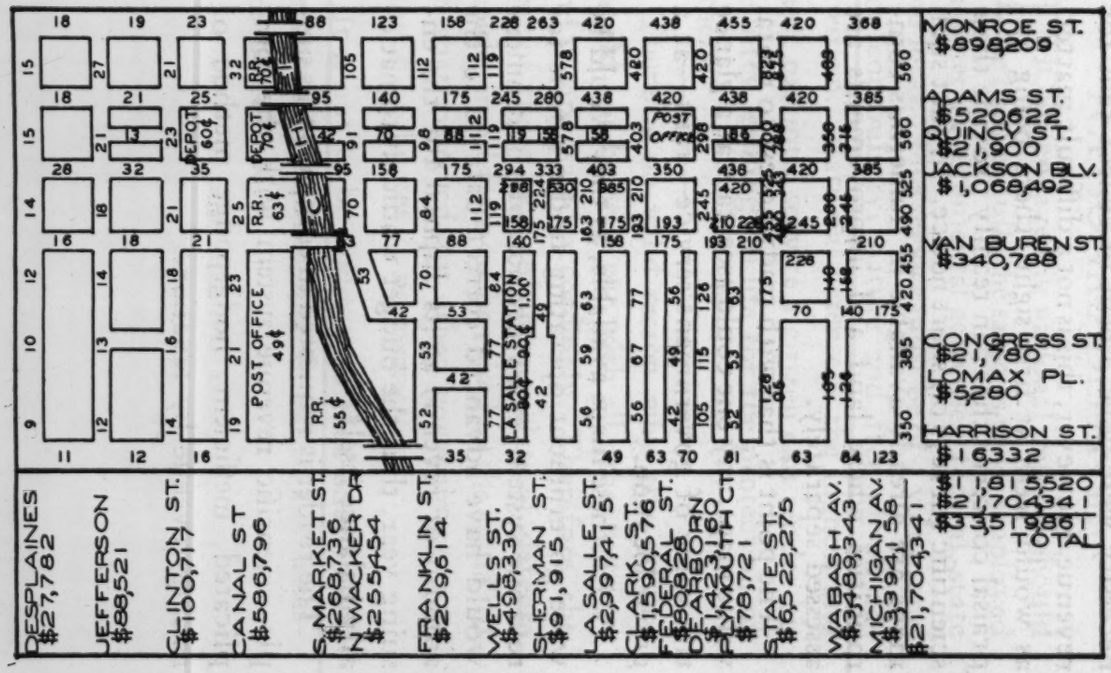
Maps of this character showing the rental value attached to every parcel of land in the United States, whether agricultural, forest, mineral or urban, would become a prime

ESTIMATE OF
ANNUAL RENT OF ONE SQUARE MILE
IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

GROSS ANNUAL RENT	RENT COLLECTED BY GOVERNMENT	RENT PRIVATELY APPROPRIATED
$33,519,861	$9,553,160	$23,966,701

(COMPILED BY GEO. C. ALCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS AND APPRAISERS)





The figures appearing in street spaces on the map give the annual value of government services and advantages on the front foot basis in the locality where marked. Figures given inside of block lines indicate the value of government services and advantages on the square foot basis.

The value of services and advantages provided and made available by government at the busiest corner in the world, State and Madison Streets, overshadows more than 56 to 1, the value of the services and advantages obtainable at Harrison and Desplaines Streets.

necessity were government to collect rent for revenue. However, this is not a difficult matter, as would seem at first sight, there being appraisal concerns that can readily provide these scientific surveys on short notice. In fact such maps are already available in numerous communities where land and improvements are assessed separately.

The point is that with ready access to rental value maps, any one could ascertain at a glance the value of government service—rent—at a given location.

With these maps available, as they would be were government operating under a rent for revenue system, every division of government would have advanced correct data as to the amount of revenue at its disposal for the ensuing year, thus the budget would automatically balance itself.

The reader is requested to compare this simple, scientific revenue system with the complicated, inefficient, hodgepodge method of raising revenue by taxation.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

THOSE engaged in national defense should be paid in full, the same as those employed in other governmental activities, federal, state and local. This service must be of a voluntary, not compulsory, nature and free of all favoritism. National defense is the highest and most patriotic service a citizen can render his country, risking his life for the protection of others.

There is no valid reason why this service should not be on a par with all other services and compensated accordingly. Therefore, the pay of those engaged in any class of defense should, in all fairness, be raised to the standard of that received by other government employes, or higher if necessary.

It is not to be understood that once in the defense service discipline should in any measure be relaxed.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

THE purpose of commerce and industry is to produce the wealth that alone can gratify human desires. Were all human desires gratified, the wheels of industry would come to a standstill and war cease.

Commerce and industry are very obedient and efficient servants and can be depended on to do their full duty in the matter of supplying all human needs, provided their activities are not hampered by needless governmental regulations.

The utmost desire of the American people is to conclude the war with a treaty that will mean freedom, peace and prosperity, not only for America, but for every nation in the world. What part do commerce and industry play in the winning of the war?

Modern wars are fought with ponderous machines and highly scientific equipment, in the operation of which the individual is becoming of less and less importance. So true

is this that it is said to require approximately from 15 to 18 men engaged in industry on the home front to fulfil the needs of one man on the fighting front.

To build one of these giant weapons of war requires a year or longer, a fact that explains why the dictator nations have the upper hand of the allied nations in the matter of armament.

The rulers of the dictator nations planned and prepared to enslave the human race, depending on their numerically superior equipment to frighten their intended victims into submission to their will.

Commerce and industry do not know how to conduct a war, but they know how to produce war material, a task they will perform much more satisfactorily when let alone than when subjected to governmental meddling.

Control, priorities, allocation and price ceilings will seriously effect the efficiency of commerce and industry and if long continued, America will experience conditions similar to

those portrayed in the Oslo scene on the following page.

Were government to renounce its policy of meddling with private affairs, industry and commerce could be depended on to produce in abundance raw material and finished products for every purpose.

It has been truthfully said that "competition is the life of trade." In other words, price, not government, is the great, efficient and natural coordinator.

When not hampered by government restrictions, should a scarcity develop in any line, prices will advance, stimulating production and retarding consumption to a point where production and consumption balance each other.

Price, the great, efficient and natural coordinator, unrestricted will provide both bullets and butter in maximum quantities in minimum time.

Government as coordinator, with priority, control, allocation and price ceiling will pro-

—*Courtesy Associated Press.*

THEY EITHER WAIT FOR FOOD OR DO WITHOUT

With all foods strictly rationed, and frequently so limited in quantity that only earliest arrivals succeed in making purchases, Oslo housewives form lines early in the day in the food market. The picture was recently smuggled out of Norway and was just released by the Norwegian Legation in Washington.

The above wirephoto is a striking illustration of the No. 1 type of government, **the direct result of taxes for revenue.**

vide bullets in a red tape, 'round-about way, and provide butter, but if the war continues long, in the Oslo picture way only, spending more time to get the butter than to produce it. A dangerous lowering of living standards will follow, breeding discontent, and dissension within our own ranks, which would be highly pleasing to our ruthless enemies.

Priorities, control, allocation and price ceilings do not stop inflation. On the contrary, they slow down production to a point that brings the "black market" into play. This undercover market absorbs the difference in cost of production, plus waiting time, plus the premium people are willing to pay to eat or not to eat and plus the risk the vendor and his customers take in facing a firing squad, as in Europe today. People are willing to take that chance when hunger compels them to do so. Look at the Oslo picture again.

Control, the outstanding teaching of Karl Marx, is gradually changing the No. 2 type of government to the No. 1 type.

There should be no limit to the earnings of labor and capital, nor would there be any were government to collect its rent—payment for national defense, police and fire protection, postal service, schools, highways and other advantages of civilized society—and cease confiscating the earnings of labor and capital through taxation.

The abolition of the practice of confiscating private property by taxation, and the substitution therefore of the collection of rent in full by government is the setup of No. 3 type of government and will—

1. For the first time in history secure to all citizens the equal right to the use of natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, water-power rights, patent rights, forests, urban and agricultural land, without which labor and capital cannot function. The American people are victimized of approximately 12 billion dollars of rent annually paid to legal title holders instead of government. See page 33.

2. Reduce prices to consumers by taking taxes out of prices. See page 42.

3. Balance the war budget. Bullets are produced before they can be shot and rent is here to pay for them.

4. Reduce cost of government to the minimum by doing away with the necessity for all meddling boards, commissions and subsidies of every description.

5. Encourage the investment of capital in commerce and industry. Today the investor takes the risk if he loses; if he succeeds—the government becomes the big partner.

6. Eliminate the material scarcity by establishing competition as the sole regulator of prices. On the farms of America, in abandoned factories, in attics, basements, store houses and in innumerable out-of-the-way places are millions of tons of junk that price, the great coordinator, will bring out of hiding whenever competition is given free play. The material shortage of iron, steel, copper, rubber,

etc., etc., when left to the ingenuity of man, will be solved, abandoned and new mines will be opened and new processes discovered to cope with the emergency.

7. Make it possible for industry and commerce to produce *every day an additional three to 500 million dollars* worth of bullets and butter, scarcity being wholly artificial. If more bullets than butter are needed, the price of bullets will automatically advance until the desired results are attained. The wasted human energy, as portrayed in the Oslo picture, together with unemployment and all other misapplied human efforts will disappear.

8. Make the financing of the war by the treasury department a simple matter, rent being sufficient to pay the entire cost of the conflict, and render unnecessary the hoarding of approximately 20 billions of gold in the hills of Kentucky.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENTS being instituted to administer public business should refrain from interfering with private affairs.

Governments are agreements between men, and as men acquire knowledge and understanding, the character of governments change.

As previously pointed out in these pages, there are but three types or forms of government.

The primitive, or type No. 1 form, consisted of an agreement between the robber and the robbed. This arrangement was merely a master and slave affair. The slave had no rights, the master exercising the power of life and death over his victims.

This is the type of government Germany and Japan have forced upon the people of the countries under their control, the people of Germany and Japan being under the same atrocious domination.

In the second or modified type of government of primitive man, a rival robber appeared and in consideration of the victim's assistance, in subduing the first robber, agreed to rob him only half as much as the first robber.

The so-called democracies of today are but a duplication on an elaborate scale of this second type of government.

Since these governments are of the aristocratic type, to refer to them as democracies is a misnomer.

The government is not the real oppressor but rather an accessory in that it grants to some citizens the privilege of appropriating its earnings—rent—a procedure of which the masses are all but unconscious.

The chart on page 33 illustrates the extent of the private appropriation of government rent, and portrays in striking manner the reason there is dire poverty and keen want amid plenty.

This becomes clear when it is understood that for every dollar of government rent thus privately appropriated, its equivalent in taxes is levied on the earnings of labor and capital and reflected in the consumers' price of goods and services.

The third type of government is one consisting of all masters or citizens, united in a common bond with equal rights to use of land and other natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests, urban and agricultural land, and mutual protection against each other and the combined strength in defense against outside enemies.

This means the complete freedom of all citizens within their territory, a freedom that can be challenged only from outside forces.

SINCE pre-historic man emerged from the cave, down through the ages, type No. 1 government has always been succeeded by type No. 2.

From the earliest time there has been a continuous struggle, first man against man, with clenched fists and brute strength as the only implements of offense and defense.

In time crude arms came into use, and eventually inventive genius devised more elaborate machines of destruction. With the event of the machine age and the great advance in means of communication and transportation, the age-long struggle assumed gigantic proportions.

Machines have become more important than man and by their use control of the entire world from a central point is now possible.

Once the gangster rulers gain supreme control of the machine and its destructive accessories, the enslavement of the human race for all time will follow.

This is the goal of the dictator.

THE so-called democracies won World War No. 1 but the absurd peace they concluded set the stage for World War No. 2.

Should the democracies lose the present struggle, it means their end, and man will dominate man, the same as man is the ruler of the animal kingdom today.

Hitler talks of surplus population as though human beings are surplus cattle or so many head of live stock, and shoots hostages and those he considers as undesirable by the thousands.

LET us not deceive ourselves with the notion that because we have always been successful in past wars, we are going to be the victor in World War No. 2—far from it.

At this date no man can say with any degree of certainty what will be the outcome of the struggle.

Should the allies triumph and conclude a peace that confers on some nation the status of master, nothing can be more certain than that the struggle will be renewed at an early date.

So long as the master and slave condition exists, there will be war from time to time, with always the possibility that the dictator may overcome all opposition and establish himself as master of the entire world.

Should this come to pass, all hope of ever attaining freedom is but an idle dream.

FREEDOM, in all the word implies, is a condition of human relations of man to man that is as alluring to the citizens of Axis nations as to those of our own and allies.

A change of human relations that spells freedom for all mankind by establishing equal rights to use of all natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests, urban and agricultural land, will be welcome, not alone in allied countries but the people—the serfs—of the Axis countries having had a taste of slavery, will accept freedom with outstretched arms.

THE steps necessary to so alter human relations as to bring about freedom for all citizens are pointed out in two basic changes:

No. 1—Abolish all taxes.

No. 2—Rent for revenue.

These two basic changes would have a far reaching effect on commerce and industry in that they would speed up production to a degree beyond our fondest expectations, which would mean a full measure of prosperity for every citizen.

With 10 to 12 million idle workers, we produced more than the masses had purchasing power to consume.

To put these millions to work will not only produce the material necessary to win the war in the shortest possible time, but will bring about unbounded and lasting prosperity.

Mutual benefits would naturally follow the establishment of type No. 3 government.

THE influence of a condition of prosperity and unity on our people would have a tremendous effect on the people of dictator countries.

The effect this condition—prosperity and freedom—would have on the downtrodden people of the Axis nations is not to be overestimated. This is especially significant in view of Hitler's boast that the democracies have nothing to offer, millions being unemployed in the so-called democratic countries.

We take great pride in the fact that in the conduct of the war we are a united people.

But why are we united?

It certainly is not because of the slight measure of temporary prosperity that has come to a comparatively small number of individuals.

We are united because of fear, and we have pooled our common strength for mutual protection.

IT is also fear that keeps the people of the Axis countries in check. They, too, long for freedom, even more than we. Being human, their desires, needs and aspirations are no different than ours. Their difficulties flow from the fact that their fate is in the hands of dictators.

A writer of a recent article on concentration camps states that guards display brutality only when in company of other guards or superiors. It is merely fear that forces them to be brutal.

A peace offensive that would establish freedom and prosperity in America by the simple formula of type No. 3 government is the basis for peace in all other countries, Axis or allied, and would bring about conditions desired by every freedom-loving citizen the world over.

It is not contended that the adoption of these proposals would of themselves bring war to a close, but that their mellowing effect on friend and foe alike would prove far-reaching.

America, composed of free citizens enjoying a full measure of prosperity, a nation capable of carrying war to a victorious conclusion if necessary, would stand forth as a beacon for other nations to emulate.

This program is the basis for a world peace the citizens of the United States of America should not hesitate to offer to all oppressed people, whether in Axis or allied countries.

KNOWLEDGE
THE KEY TO FREEDOM

EVERY country in the world today is ruled by the No. 1 type of government—master and slaves—or the No. 2 type—master and slaves, with some consideration for the slaves. The governments of those countries overrun and dominated by the gangster dictators are of the No. 1 type, wherein the masters say, "do my will or die." The governments of those countries at war with the gangster controlled countries are of the No. 2 type—master and slaves, with some consideration for the latter.

Search as we may, nowhere do we find a government of the No. 3 type.

Why is it that since the dawn of civilization all governments have been of either the No. 1 or No. 2 type? Why no No. 3 type of government?

Simply because of a lack of knowledge of the process by which the few gain mastery over the many, as well as lack of knowledge

of the orderly process of securing and maintaining equality between man and man.

Good government—the No. 3 type—could just as well have been the accepted order from the time of the first agreement between men had the contracting parties possessed knowledge of what constitutes human rights and how they are to be secured.

Now that there is full knowledge of what good government consists and how it can be secured, there is no longer excuse for the United States not taking advantage of this knowledge, throwing off the yoke of slavery and establishing the world's first No. 3 type of government wherein all are masters.

Unless the United States takes advantage of the knowledge of what constitutes a government of free citizens, there is reason to believe that our No. 2 type of government will give way to the No. 1 type, and that, too, at no distant date. This is what has taken place in Europe, and since like causes always pro-

duce like effects, the sole hope of a free United States is to take immediate steps to bring about the type No. 3 government before it is everlastingly too late.

It has been said that "knowledge is power." This is true, but knowledge not put to use is of little or no value.

If the United States is to escape the fate that has overwhelmed Europe, her citizens must bestir themselves; there is no time to be lost.

VOLMATIC REVENUE

A system of financing government from its own earnings. Value for value received. It is competitive. No law is needed.

1958

Sixteen years since Behold the Future has been published. Knowledge, the Key to Freedom, has not been applied to our civilization; in fact, our direction is toward war and slavery instead of Peace and Plenty. World War #2 has not solved anything except the invitation to World War #3. What is wrong?

DRASTIC CHANGE ESSENTIAL!

Other than in the arts and sciences man has made little progress since his pre-historic ancestor emerged from the cave, eons ago. Man can build an airplane that will traverse the vast expanse of the Pacific in a few hours; he can concoct a bomb capable of wiping out whole cities in a fraction of a second and he can erect a building that pierces the clouds. All these things he has learned to do, and even more, but one thing he has not learned is how to live in peace with his fellowman, single or collectively.

Therefore, it would seem that if civilization is to endure, a drastic change in human relationship is essential.

The power to tax is the power to destroy.

— Chief Justice Marshall

The antidote for destructive taxes is the Volmatic Revenue System.

— Otto Cullman

The VOLMATIC REVENUE System

From time immemorial man has struggled for freedom, yet nowhere in the world today are there any free men. Search where we may, men are slaves because they do not enjoy the full measure of liberty that is so clearly the intent of nature. The lamentable feature of the situation is that in his struggle to break the shackles that condemn him to a life of servitude, man has actually made more secure the fetters which deprive him of his liberty.

A slave is a human being, the product of whose efforts is subject to the will of another.

A free man is one whose right to the full product of his efforts is recognized and respected.

What is it that denies men the full product of their efforts, thus reducing them from the status of what should be free men to that of slaves? It is the all but universal system of financing government with taxes imposed on the earnings of labor and capital instead of with government's own earnings. Since taxes levied on the products of labor and capital are always paid by the ultimate consumer, it is not to be disputed that such taxes take from the producer a part of the product of his

efforts, hence to that extent he is not a free man. If not a free man, he cannot be other than a slave. Were government to abolish all taxes on the products of labor and capital and finance its activities entirely with its own earnings, man would for the first time in history enjoy a full measure of freedom.

What are the sources of the products of labor and capital, unmolested possession of which makes all men free and independent of all other men? It is the fields, forests and mineral resources that a generous nature provided for free use, on equal terms, by all men who may at any time occupy the earth. In an exchange economy, such as ours, natural resources cannot be used without services provided and made available by government. In general, government services consist of the issuance of title to land, building and maintenance of highways, streets and alleys, postal service, fire and health protection, establishment of courts, maintenance of law and order and military forces for national defense, all known as direct government services. Government also provides indirect service when it issues franchises to corporations that in turn provide transportation, communication and power services.

It is these services, direct and indirect, provided and made available by government, that make possible utilization of natural resources. They are the basis of civilization; without them man would still dwell in a cave and live on the spontaneous fruits of nature.

Where men reside and carry on their activities, a fund, commonly known as rent, arises. This fund (rent) represents the value of services provided and made available by government. It is these services, not land where they are used, that has value. Once this distinction is perceived, it will also be perceived that here is a natural fund from which government should finance its activities and not from the earnings of labor and capital by means of taxation. Were government to adopt this wise system of paying its cost, it would have ample funds for all purposes, hence have no occasion to confiscate the property of its citizens by taxation. Thus left in possession of all they produce, men would enjoy absolute freedom.

Title to land is held for one of two purposes only — (1) holders wish to use the land themselves or (2) they hope to appropriate the fund that arises as a result of services provided and made available by government when others seek to put land to use. Therefore, were government to collect this fund in full, all natural resources (fields, forests and mineral deposits) not in use would become available to whosoever cared to use them by the simple process of paying the annual value of government service available, thus obtaining legal title thereto.

With such a plan in operation there could be no involuntary unemployment, every man being free to employ himself if he so desired, and no man would be obliged to work for another for less than he could make by working for himself. Free access to natural resources means free men.

Character of Government Reversed

Reconverting our revenue system so that government is financed exclusively with its own earnings and not in part with the earnings of labor and capital changes the character of our revenue system to

VOLuntary and autoMATIC

instead of

Compulsory and Unlimited

as in taxes for revenue. To finance all activities of federal, state and local governments exclusively with their own earnings, value for value received:

1. The federal government should make up its budget and submit it to the 48 states, upon whose approval the total should be pro-rated among them on the basis of their population and made a public document.

2. Each state in turn should make up its budget, including the amount required for the federal budget, and submit it to its local divisions of government for approval. The total of the approved budget should be pro-rated among local revenue divisions on the basis of their populations.

3. The local revenue division in making up its budget would include its pro-rata of the state's budget, apportioning the total amount to site locations (irrespective of improvements) in accordance with the value of facilities, services and other advantages provided and made available by government.

4. It would be the duty of the local revenue districts to publish the Volmatic rate of all sites and place them on file for public inspection and information on or before December 1 of each year.

5. The local, state and federal governments should serve advance notice that on and after January 1, 19_____, no more revenue would be raised by taxation. On this date the Volmatic rates announced by the local body become effective and payable quarterly in advance.

6. The amount the local division receives from the published rates constitutes the fund from which the state's pro rata must be met, the balance being used to meet the local budget.

7. From funds received from local divisions the states meet their pro rata of the federal budget, the remaining sum being used to finance their activities.

8. From funds received from the 48 states the federal budget would be financed.

9. Local divisions would publish quarterly and place on file a revised list of rates, supplemented by maps, indicating sites, where services are not used and rates are unpaid. Thus the rate for government services at any site, whether a city lot or a large rural tract, mineral or forest lands or water-power sites, would be a matter of public record and on file at the courthouse of the county in which situated.

10. Those desiring to engage in any enterprise, such as building a house, becoming a farmer, a merchant, a manufacturer, etc., etc., could easily ascertain the site available which would suit their requirements and file for possession and title, accompanied with a deposit to the amount of the quarterly Volmatic rate.

11. Upon selection of a site by a prospective user, the title holder is notified that the records show the rate on his site has not been paid and that unless he desires to use the service and pays the Volmatic rate in advance, title will be transferred.

12. It should be understood that title holders could not be dispossessed of their sites so long as they pay the Volmatic Revenue rates.

13. The status of both government and privately operated utilities remain as of today.

Rates
Automatically Determined

Determining an equitable rate for use of facilities, services and other advantages provided and made available by government is by no means a complicated process nor a matter of guess work. The fact is that once government is financed with Volmatic Revenue, equitable rates would automatically determine themselves. So true is this that should the rate administration attempt to fix an arbitrary rate, it would encounter unsurmountable obstacles.

Should rates as published in any location prove too high, or more than the facilities, services and other advantages provided and made available by government are worth, citizens would be reluctant to accept them and a gradual diminishing of activities in those locations would be manifested, necessitating a readjustment of rates.

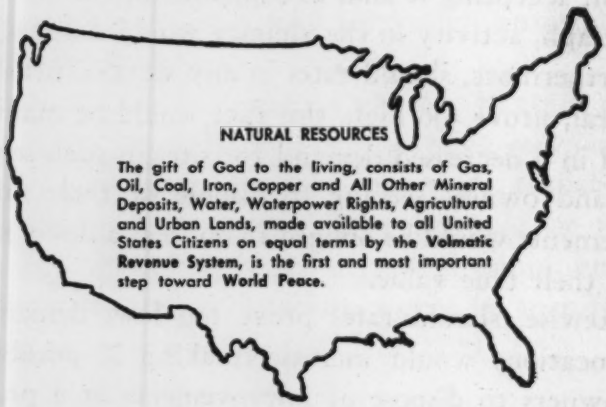
Should rates as published prove too low, citizens would make this fact known by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded to get government services at less than market value. Thus competition for any site where the published rate is not equal to the value of government services available would clearly indicate the rate is too low and must be increased to enable government to maintain and finance its standard of facilities and services. Should the rate be increased in excess of the value of facilities and services, citizens would be slow in accepting it and, as explained in the above paragraph, activity in the vicinity would diminish.

Furthermore, should rates in any section, urban or rural, prove too high, this fact would be manifested in a decreased demand for sites in such section and owners seeking to dispose of their improvements would be obliged to do so at a discount from their true value.

Likewise, should rates prove too low, demand for locations would increase, making it possible for owners to dispose of improvements at a premium.

CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
VOLMATIC REVENUE SYSTEM

Reversing the character of our revenue system to a voluntary and automatic basis would make natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forests, agricultural and urban lands, available to all men on equal terms.



Making natural resources available to all men on equal terms would change the status of human relations of man to man to independence, freedom and voluntary cooperation instead of dependence, compulsion and the ceaseless struggle for existence under the system of financing government with taxes. Government, man's own creation, would become a true and efficient servant of its citizens, not their master, as in communistic governments.

With independence and freedom their lot, the desire of individuals for modern homes, better home appliances, more efficient radios, higher types of automobiles, the urge to seek recreation in travel, art, science and music, to visit the show places of the earth, in fact, to gratify their every longing, thus providing the means of unlimited employment for all.

It is not a function of government to either guide or control the activities of its citizens. The sole function of government is to do for its citizens those things citizens cannot do for themselves. When government has done this, its duty toward its citizens ceases and the latter are then in position to work out their own salvation as circumstances may dictate. This is the natural order.

To do for citizens those things they are unable to do for themselves and thus protect their rights, government provides facilities, services and other advantages by issuing title to natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal, iron, copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, forest, agricultural and urban lands.

To make possible access without trespass to land and other resources to which it has granted title, government builds and maintains highways, streets, alleys and bridges.

Government does more; it provides postal service and public schools, health and fire departments. These are known as direct services, in addition to which government provides its citizens with indirect facilities and services when it grants franchises to corporations which furnish transportation, communication and power, such as railroads, street cars and bus lines, telephones, telegraph, gas and electric services.

That citizens may be assured exclusive and unmolested use of government facilities at sites to which they hold title, government maintains law and order, administered by means of courts, police departments, the army, navy and air forces. It is the maintenance of law and order that protects producers in the use of natural resources and makes possible the exchange of wealth. Production and exchange can be carried on only where law and order prevail.

This change to the budgeting of all cost of federal, state and local governments would transform civilization from its present semi-slave status to one of freedom, happiness, peace and plenty—an era of prosperity heretofore thought impossible, not alone in the United States but in every nation.

Far more than the prosperity it would bring to all, financing government with the Volmatic system would establish permanent world peace. Peace is a natural condition, it is not made. Wars result from the acts of men, but not peace; it is the natural order of human relations.

Before there can be any improvement in social conditions, a drastic change in our economic system is essential. Such change will of necessity consist of an entirely different method of financing government than that in vogue today.

Since the formation of the Union government has been financed by a system of taxation that denies the laborer the full product of his toil and capital the full earnings of its investment. Thus it was that Justice Marshall, first chief justice of the United States, said that "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

Why is it that this declaration of Justice Marshall has not received more consideration? Simply because it has not been known that production consists of three factors—Government, Labor and Capital.

Note the analysis of Volmatic Revenue on page 100 and it will be seen that government is the first essential in the production of wealth, for which reason government must charge for its service all it can command on a competitive basis, the same as labor and capital.

If a merchant cannot collect what is owing him, he refuses to sell his customers more goods; if the laborer is not paid for his services, he refuses to work; if government is not compensated for its services it should refuse to render further service at locations from which payment is not forthcoming. Since government service is not rendered to individuals but to locations, for government to collect what it is justly due will keep its service on a competitive basis, the same as any of the products of labor and capital.

In order that government may collect in full for its services, no law, new or otherwise, is required. Payment in all instances is voluntary and automatic. If would-be users consider the price too high, they seek locations where the price of service is more in keeping with what they wish to pay. Whatever users pay is always a matter of individual judgment.

Putting all three, Labor, Industry and Government, on a competitive basis for the value of their services will make all laws to keep them in harmony unnecessary. In fact, all revenue laws (taxes) could be cancelled—all laws to regulate the relation of labor and capital will vanish as competition takes its place.

The term "taxation," according to Webster's dictionary, covers every conceivable exaction within the power of government to impose on its citizens. In his day these exactions were known by such commonplace names as rates, assessments, fees, tolls, etc., etc., but exactions nevertheless.

But Webster lived many years ago and measured by modern standards would be considered a back number. To bring the great lexicographer up to date it is necessary to add to his list of exactions such modern impositions as social security taxes, pay roll taxes, forced savings taxes, luxury taxes, amusement taxes, employer unemployment taxes, victory taxes, manufacturers' processing taxes, excess profit taxes, death taxes, renegotiation taxes and numerous other taxes which limited space forbids mentioning.

By the imposition of these and other exactions government attempts to finance its activities. That the plan has not worked satisfactorily we have but to note the unbalanced budget and the huge deficits that have grown to billions during the past 12 or 15 years. As a means of financing government taxation has not only proved a dismal failure but has brought the United States and its citizens to the brink of disaster. And the end is not yet.

Taxes are acts of law, are administered by force and reduce their helpless victims to the status of slaves.

A slave is a human being, the product of whose labor and efforts is subject to the will of another. Taxes deny citizens right of ownership of property their efforts have produced, hence they become slaves and must do as their master — government — wills.

The multiplicity of difficulties which are today confronting the people of the civilized world, such as restriction of trade between nations, conflicts between labor and capital, low wages and low returns on capital investments, strikes and lockouts, race riots, unemployment, periodical depressions, are the results of taxation that brought on World War I, World War II and unless taxation is entirely abolished will bring on World War III at no distant date.

Putting Government, Labor and Capital on a competitive basis with each other would mean freedom of the individual in the United States of America.

We should invite every nation in the world to do likewise, and put their house in order, including the Communist nations of Russia and their satellites.

BUT KEEP OUR POWDER DRY!

ANALYSIS OF VOLMATIC REVENUE

VOLMATIC REVENUE is a coined term, derived from the words voluntary and automatic. Being a voluntary payment for use of government facilities and services, it rises with an increased requirement for facilities and services and falls when need decreases, hence it is automatic. Whether high or low, payment is always voluntary.

Volmatic Revenue is a term used to distinguish the earnings of government from those of labor and capital.

Today the earnings of government are unknown to the public and are, sleight-of-hand fashion, privately appropriated and government is obliged to resort to the confiscation of private property, in the name of taxation, to finance its activities.

Volmatic Revenue represents the earnings of government, wages that of labor and interest the earnings of capital.

All income is the result of production, the factors of which are government, labor and capital. These produce all wealth and by that fact they, and they alone, are entitled to participate in the distribution of the entire wealth their combined activities produce.

Volmatic Revenue arises as a result of an investment in facilities and services by government.

Wages arise as the result of the performance of labor (services) by individuals.

Interest arises as a result of an investment in capital by individuals.

FORMULA OF DISTRIBUTION

Government	= A	Volmatic Revenue	A + B + C=D
Labor (services)	= B	Wages	
Capital	= C	Interest	
Total Production	= D		

The question has been asked, "Should the Volmatic Revenue System be put into operation by one single stroke?" It is my belief that the principle of the Volmatic Revenue System should be put into operation without delay, but the complete change would possibly take four to five years or longer. First, let us establish the principle of the system—the value of Government services to all natural resources as outlined on pages 87, 88 and 89, in every county or local unit of Government in the United States, with the best maps and valuations at the time, of all natural resources, such as

Gas, Oil, Coal, Iron, Copper and all other mineral deposits, water, waterpower rights, agricultural and urban lands.

This valuation represents the capitalized value of the uncollected Government service, now appropriated by title-holders who contribute nothing toward its creation, and shrinks as collection increases and taxation is discontinued. Remember, Government service is paid voluntarily, the same as one pays for shoes, coats, food, toys, automobiles, machinery and homes. If too high, buyers do not have to take them, and will seek something more in line with what they wish to pay. The Volmatic Revenue System will put Government, Capital and Labor on a true competitive basis with each other. No new laws are needed.

Otto Cullman
August 1, 1958

Taxes for Revenue

War and Woes

Volmatic Revenue

Peace and Plenty

Curtin, Ma

February 26, 1959

Dear Mrs. Curtin:

Your letter of January 30th has recently come to my attention since Mr. Murrow has become so deluged with correspondence the past few weeks.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow is away on vacation, and will not be returning to the office until next week. At that time, his schedule of radio and television will keep him so occupied. Therefore, I doubt whether he would have time to consider your question. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mark Curtin
2704 53rd Street
Lubbock, Texas

Lubbock , Texas
2704 53rd , St
January 30 , 1959

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City , N.Y.

Dear Sir ;

I am preparing an article which I hope will appear in the July issues of a national publication . The article is to be called , " What is The American Way Of Life"? I apologise for the presumption in writing directly to you ,(but not very profusely) , for I feel strongly that those who really know the answer to this question must be called on to help us confused ones.

All my life I have heard the term "American Way Of Life" .. it has become just a political cliche' to far too many people. We hear how we fought two wars to "preserve the American Way Of Life "; almost daily we hear we must "educate " the world to the American Way Of Life " if peace is ever to prevail . But , just what is the " American Way of Life"?

Mr. Murrow , I would be eternally grateful if you could find the time to give me your answer to this question. You have "dug" deeper into the research on this subject as private citizen with no political slants than anyone I know . This is evidenced daily in your broadcasts and further in the excellent radio and TV productions you have "fathered".

I think this country and it's ideals are at rock bottom and it's time we stop and re-evaluate our principles at that precise level.

I thank you in advance for any help you may give me in trying to answer this question for a needy and confused nation.

Yours very Truly ,

Jo Curtin

Mrs. Mark Curtin

T. Czolowski

1836 Grant St.
Evanston, Illinois
July 20, 1959

Mr. Isaac Kleinerman
Associate Producer
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
35 W. 45th St.
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kleinerman:

In reference to our recent telephone conversation and correspondence, I would like to outline in greater detail the project of making twelve documentary films on Poland.

Next year Poland will be celebrating one thousand years since its birth. The festivities will last in various forms over a long period of time and this, among other reports of interest to the American public, I have arranged to preserve on film. Besides the celebration my project, which will be an objective report on Poland as it is today, will consist of the following subjects:

1. Portraits - People of Circumstance
2. Schools and Universities
3. Religion in the State
4. Native Art and Culture
5. Business and Enterprise as Such
6. The Jew in Today's Poland
7. Sports and Entertainment
8. Trades and Professions Within Limits
9. Comparative Standards of Living
10. Places and Things of Historical Note
11. People of Consequence
12. Traveling in Poland

The film will be shot on location with professional crews, on black and white, color, silent and sound.

My original date of departure has been delayed because of official arrangements in both countries, which have been completed. Not knowing your specific interest in this idea, I might have been somewhat brief in giving you the above information, for which I apologize. However, I would appreciate knowing if you are interested at this time, so that I can incorporate it into my plans. Your reply by return mail will be most welcome. Should there be any further information which you require, please let me know and I will be more than happy to give you the necessary details. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Cordially,

Tadeusz A.J.E. Czolowski

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director
of Public Affairs

Original Corresp.
sent to Gitlin

May 29, 1959

Dear Mr. Czolowski:

Thank you for your letter of May 25th.

Since I am planning to take a year's leave of absence from my broadcasting duties starting July 1st, I regrets say that it will not be possible for me to make use of the material you propose to gather during your forthcoming visit to Poland. I am, therefore, referring your letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tadeusz A. J. K. Czolowski
1836 Grant Street
Evanston, Illinois

mc

K.C.
No. Photo Gitlin

Evanston, Illinois
1836 Grant St.

May 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you on the suggestion of friends on the staff of the Chicago American newspaper and Newsweek's Chicago Bureau.

On the 6th of June, 1959 I am leaving for Poland to settle the estate of a deceased relative. While there, taking advantage of the many contacts I have, I shall write articles and accumulate photographic material on Polish art, literature, agriculture, business, and other phases of life of interest to the American public. This will involve interviews with recognized authorities in the above mentioned fields.

The photographic material will include 10,000 ft. of documentary film and out-of-the-ordinary motion picture reports of Poland. The filming on location will be done by expert camera crews.

I would appreciate knowing if you would be interested in any of the above mentioned material, at your earliest convenience, so that I can incorporate it into my plans.

Any suggestions you may have would be welcome.

Cordially,

Tadeusz A.J.E. Czolowski

Dabney, Virginius

February 3, 1959

Mr. Virginius Dabney
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond 11, Va.

Dear Mr. Dabney:

I write to say my thanks for your gracious letter of January 22. As I have just written Lewis Powell, I am more than ever persuaded that this country is not being adequately reported to itself, and we must try to devise methods of doing so.

I have not yet seen a complete station acceptance list on the Norfolk program, but I have the impression that Little Rock was the only station of any size that declined to carry the program.

It would give me great pleasure if you would come and lunch with me when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Virginia

Richmond Times-Dispatch
MORNING · SUNDAY · EST. 1850
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

January 22, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Fred Friendly Office,
CBS - TV,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought your Norfolk program was entirely fair to both sides, and a valuable contribution to the nation's understanding of the situation there. I should think that every Southern CBS-TV outlet would have carried it, after seeing it on the closed circuit. I remember your offer to bet that not more than two of them would refuse.

I was pleased that you incorporated some of my observations concerning our supposed "defiance of the law of the land." That's an angle which a lot of people in the North and West seem never to have thought of.

With renewed thanks for the program, I am

Sincerely yours,

Virginius Dabney

Virginius Dabney.

Dabney, Virginius

Richmond Times-Dispatch
MORNING · SUNDAY · EST. 1850
RICHMOND 11, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

January 9, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Fred Friendly Office,
CBS - TV,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I greatly enjoyed meeting you at yesterday's luncheon. It was not only a pleasure to make your acquaintance, but I was impressed with your manifest desire to be entirely fair about the present school controversy in the South, and specifically in Virginia.

With this latter thought in mind, I take the liberty of enclosing the release we have just received from CBS on the forthcoming Norfolk program. I know you had nothing to do with the wording of this, and probably haven't even seen it, but it seems to some of us here, and at WRVA, that you should see it.

To begin with, the title (with which you doubtless are familiar) strikes us as partisan. "The Lost Class of '59" gives the impression that the whole class in Norfolk is in pretty hopeless shape, an idea which is conveyed throughout the story. The phrase in the lead, such as "keeping 10,000 students from furthering their education" tries to create this impression; yet it is seen to be inaccurate farther along in the same story, where the statement is made that 4,200 are attending tutoring classes. The emphasis everywhere is on the unfavorable aspects of the situation. I have marked certain passages.

I'd like to mention, too, the assumption in the piece that those who object to the Supreme Court's decision and are trying to find <u>legal</u> ways of getting around it (the courts haven't outlawed these steps, as you know), don't believe in "obeying the law of the land." Virginia's "massive resistance" statutes may well have been tossed into the ashcan by Jan. 21, but as of now, the state has a legal right to follow these statutes.

The fact has puzzled me for some time that nobody in the North or West would say that a suspected murderer was "defying the law of the land", if his attorney took advantage of every legal means of obtaining his acquittal--i.e. seeking delays, making pleas, etc., etc. This is considered entirely proper and ethical. But let a state which is faced with a distasteful court decision, and one which shakes its social system to its foundations, try to exercise its constitutional right to find some

different approach to the problem, and a great howl goes up from Bar Harbor to Seattle that it is "defying the law of the land." I'm sure you will agree that this charge cannot be sustained until all legal remedies are exhausted, and the state in question still refuses to obey the mandate of the courts. That time has not arrived in Virginia, and I hope it never will.

To get back to the situation in Norfolk, please do not imagine that I consider it ideal, for I certainly don't. Neither do I see how it can continue as it is much longer. But I believe you are trying hard to be objective, and I think you will see, after reading the enclosed release, that it is slanted in one direction.

I hate to add to your burdens by writing you, for I know how terribly loaded you are with work. Yet I didn't see how I could properly fail to call the foregoing thoughts to your attention.

Again assuring you that I greatly enjoyed meeting you and chatting with you at luncheon, and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Virginius Dabney

Virginius Dabney.

enc.

Press Information
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

January 6, 1959

"THE LOST CLASS OF '59" TO EXAMINE EFFECT OF SCHOOL CLOSINGS ON NORFOLK, VA., CHILDREN, BUSINESS AND NAVAL COMMUNITIES, JAN. 21

Hour-Long Report By Edward R. Murrow And Fred W. Friendly
To Present Both Sides Of School Integration Controversy;
Will Focus On Norfolk's 10,000 School-Less Students

The integration deadlock in Norfolk, Va., where the closing of six schools is currently keeping 10,000 students from furthering their education, and the effect of these closings on the community, will be examined in detail on "The Lost Class of '59: A Study Of Virginia's Massive Resistance Plan," Wednesday, Jan. 21, on the CBS Television Network (8:00-9:00 PM, EST).

The hour-long special report is being produced for CBS News by Edward R. Murrow and Fred W. Friendly. Reporter-director Arthur Morse and veteran documentary cameraman Martin Barnett have shot more than 50,000 feet of film in Norfolk and will have spent more than five weeks in the troubled city by broadcast time.

Approximately 10,000 of Norfolk's 43,000 school-age children are now "out-of-work." That is, they have no schools to go to as a result of the closing last September of three Senior and three Junior

(More)

high schools by Virginia's Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. Through interviews with many of these students, their parents, ministers, businessmen, and members of Norfolk's naval community (Norfolk currently has the largest complex of naval installations in history), Morse and Barnett show viewers what is happening to the children and to their community.

Gov. Almond, who proclaimed the schools closed under authority granted him by the state legislature, will be interviewed by Edward R. Murrow on "The Lost Class of '59." Norfolk leaders interviewed on the program will include J. J. Brubaker, Superintendent of Schools; Charles W. Perdue, President of the Norfolk Education Association; Colonel James G. Martin, President of the Tidewater Education Foundation; the Rev. James A. Brewer, Chairman of the Norfolk Committee for the Public Schools; the Rev. Edgar Potts, President of the Norfolk Ministerial Association; and Harold J. Binney, Jr., the only one of Norfolk's 1,200 public school teachers now teaching at a private school.

The CBS cameras cover meetings of the Norfolk Committee for the Public Schools, whose members believe in re-opening the schools and obeying the law of the land, and the Tidewater Education Foundation, Inc., whose members believe the schools should remain closed rather than re-open on an integrated basis.

Viewers will also see -- for the first time on television -- the 17 Negro students whose admission to the six schools led Gov. Almond to order the schools closed. They are seen being tutored at a Baptist church in preparation for admission to the closed schools.

(More)

Approximately 4,200 of the students from the six closed schools are attending private tutoring sessions. These sessions -- in churches, temples and other public buildings -- are set up and conducted by the public school teachers as a stop-gap measure while the schools are closed. About 1,800 students have been sent by their families to friends and relatives in almost every state in the union so that they may continue their education and preparation for college. Between 3000 and 4000 students are not attending schools of any kind. Many have abandoned their plans for college and have taken jobs. Others have married prematurely. Interviews with many of these students and their parents make up a major portion of "The Lost Class of '59."

Featured on the program is a visit to Norfolk Catholic High School, a local school that has been operating on an integrated basis for more than four years. The school has 34 Negro students (in a student body of 500), double the number involved in the closing of the six schools. These students -- both white and Negro -- are seen in class and in assembly as they describe for viewers how integration has worked out in their school.

The CBS cameras also take viewers on a tour of the excellent facilities in the six closed schools, and on a tour of the make-shift classrooms being used by the tutoring sessions. Also shown will be the traditional Thanksgiving Day football game between Norfolk's Maury and Granby High Schools, both of which have been closed since the start of the school year.

Members of Norfolk's huge transient Navy population and of its business community discuss the effect of the school closings in terms of the reluctance of outsiders to come to Norfolk while the current situation holds.

"The Lost Class of '59" is an Edward R. Murrow-Fred. W. Friendly production. Associate producer is Palmer Williams.

Dale, Ernest Prof.

October 10, 1958

Professor Ernest Dale
15 East 55th Street
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Professor Dale:

Thank you for your gracious letter of October 7 and for sending me the reprint of your interesting speech.

I hope the first program and subsequent ones will merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

15 E. 55th St.,
New York 22, N.Y.,
October 7, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice President,
CBS,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to send you my best wishes for your forthcoming presentations "Small World." I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Renault Automobile Co. and their principal advisor on marketing and advertising, having persuaded them to come over here originally.

I convinced the French management to increase considerably its advertising appropriations and later to switch from plans to use an NBC show to sponsor yours for the coming three months. I have been a long-time admirer of your contributions to radio and television and your high level presentations and above all the courage which you have demonstrated on so many occasions.

We are all looking forward very much to seeing the program which you have planned.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest Dale

(Professor) Ernest Dale.

ED/dj

P.S. You might enjoy seeing the enclosed paper which was the principal address of mine at the American Iron and Steel Institute on "Motivating Management for the Achievement of Company Objectives."

Address presented before Industrial Relations Session at General Meeting of American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, May 22, 1958

MOTIVATING MANAGEMENT FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPANY OBJECTIVES

By

ERNEST DALE

Associate Professor
Economics and Business Administration
Graduate School of Business and Public Administration
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

IT is a great privilege to address these distinguished representatives of one of our great industries.

The topic on which you have asked me to speak is one on which I received, only recently, some major help from your industry. I got a most unusual request from the man who is one of the greatest steel fabricators in the world — "Come and help me set up objectives and incentives which I shall be able to control from beyond the grave."

I tried to find out some things about the curious request and its backer. He was in his seventies and had retired ten years previously from his worldwide business of several score factories and several hundred million dollar sales. But all that changed was that, instead of his coming to the business, it now came to him in Room 21 of a very beautiful hotel. There he sat and read detailed weekly cost and sales statements from all over the world. If the cost of paint in Mombassa was out of line with standards, he'd call up the manager and give him hell (his language could be up to the highest steel standards).

His special dislikes were labor unions and France. So, when there was a strike in that country, all hell broke loose. He got on a plane and, on arrival at the strike-bound plant, walked down the picket line, handing each striker a 1000 franc note. If the strikers were not moved by this generosity, the old gentleman called in a personal invention. He had thought up the idea of a "mobile factory" or a "factory on wheels." So, when the strike was not settled, the old gentleman would call in a

number of trucks from the home base. They would arrive during the night and their husky drivers would remove all the furniture and fixtures, the machinery and the books of account. They would drive on to some other part of France and set up the business again. When the strikers returned next morning, they would find their company gone!

You can see the old gentleman was not only a Caesar but also a showman. Because some steel products are not very exciting merchandise, he established a circus, with all the necessary entertainment for his customers. You could see him any afternoon hiring or firing clowns, dwarfs and circus riders from all over Europe. In fact, during the War, he escaped from the Nazis with only his circus horses and maintained himself by riding them before audiences all over the world, including Winston Churchill.

Now, since the old gentleman was a showman, I felt I must be one too if I were to get him interested in relinquishing control from beyond the grave and in making it worthwhile and possible for the living to carry on. In my search for showmanship, I got some unexpected, but very effective help from the steel industry (to be precise from the late Joe Fischler of United States Steel Corporation) who fell back, as many of us sometimes do when we are perplexed, on the Bible. He illustrated the famous story of Moses' Exodus from Egypt to the Promised Land and his resort to delegation. Of course, he used some freedom of interpretation, which is usually granted to readers of the Bible. I showed his illustrations to the old gentleman.

The first chart (Fig. 1) shows how the Israelites were bogged down after many years criss-crossing in the desert, still far distant from the Promised Land. So Moses called in counsel — as we sometimes do — his father-in-law, Jethro (Fig. 2). And as the Bible described his analysis, in Exodus 18:13-18:

> 13. And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses sat to judge the people; and the people stood by Moses from the morning unto the evening.
>
> 14. And when Moses' father-in-law saw all that he did to the people, he said, What is this thing that thou doest to the people? Why sittest thou thyself alone, and all the people stand by thee from morning unto even?

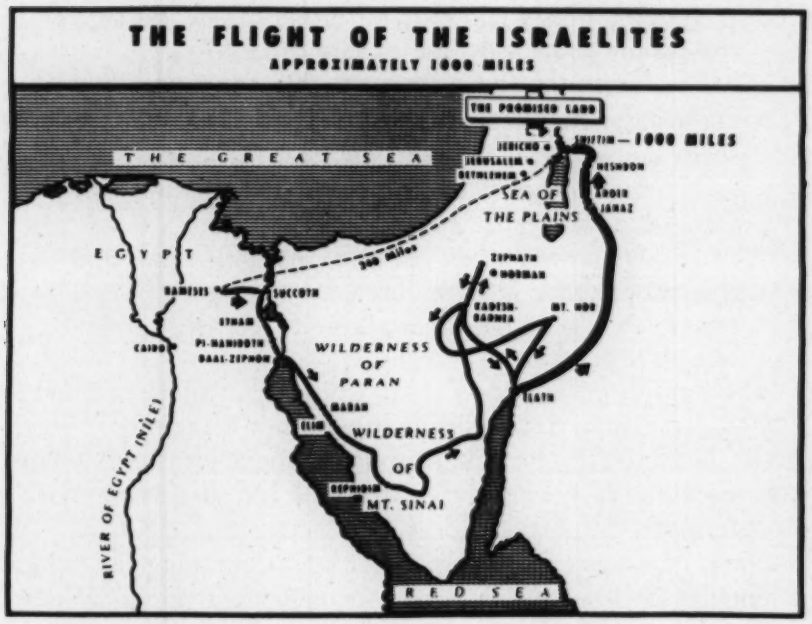


Fig. 1 — The flight of the Israelites.

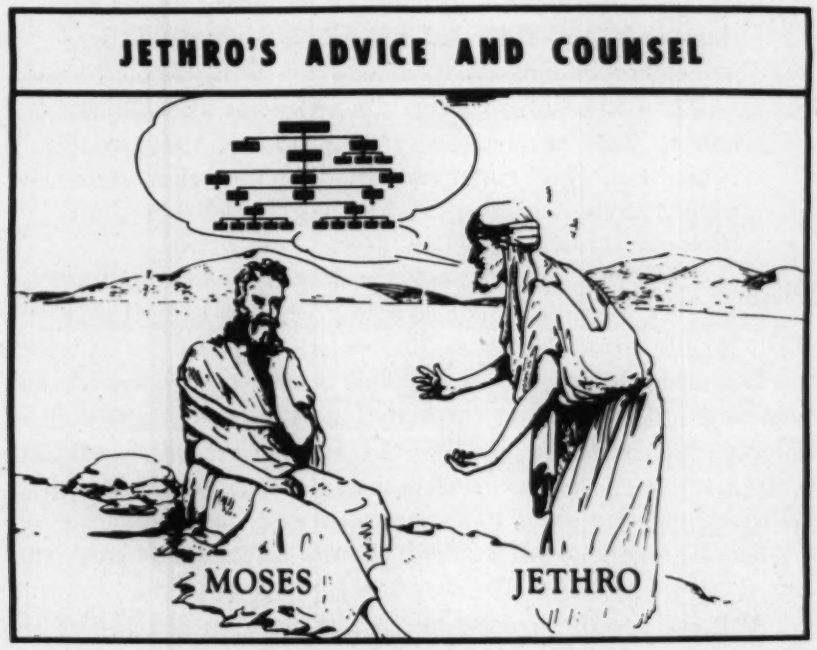


Fig. 2 — Jethro's advice and counsel.

15. And Moses said unto his father-in-law, Because the people come unto me to inquire of God:

16. When they have a matter, they come unto me; and I judge between one and another, and I do make them know the statutes of God, and his laws.

17. And Moses' father-in-law said unto him, The thing that thou doest is not good.

18. Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou, and this people that is with thee: for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone.

The kind of organization chart which Jethro had in mind is one that you may have seen in some other companies — with Moses holding all jobs, 100 or more of them (is there perhaps any resemblance between the Moses of old and New York's Robert Moses?) (Fig. 3).

Next, of course, there was a reorganization (Fig. 4) which essentially is based on increasing management talent by delegation:

21. Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens:

22. And let them judge the people at all seasons; and it shall be that every great matter they shall bring unto thee, but every small matter they shall judge: so shall it be easier for thyself, and they shall bear the burden with thee.

23. If thou shalt do this thing, and God command thee so, then thou shalt be able to endure, and all this people shall also go to their place in peace.

Therefore Moses set up his line hierarchy of leaders and assistant leaders. He set up a staff of specialists in charge of supply, transportation, medical aid, etc. And there was a General Staff, with Jethro as Organization Counsel, Solomon as Adviser, etc. He even had a one-over-one relationship (only Aaron reporting to Moses) which some companies have banished, although it appears to have Biblical sanction.

And the result? It took nearly 40 years to cover half the distance between Egypt and the Promised Land. After delega-

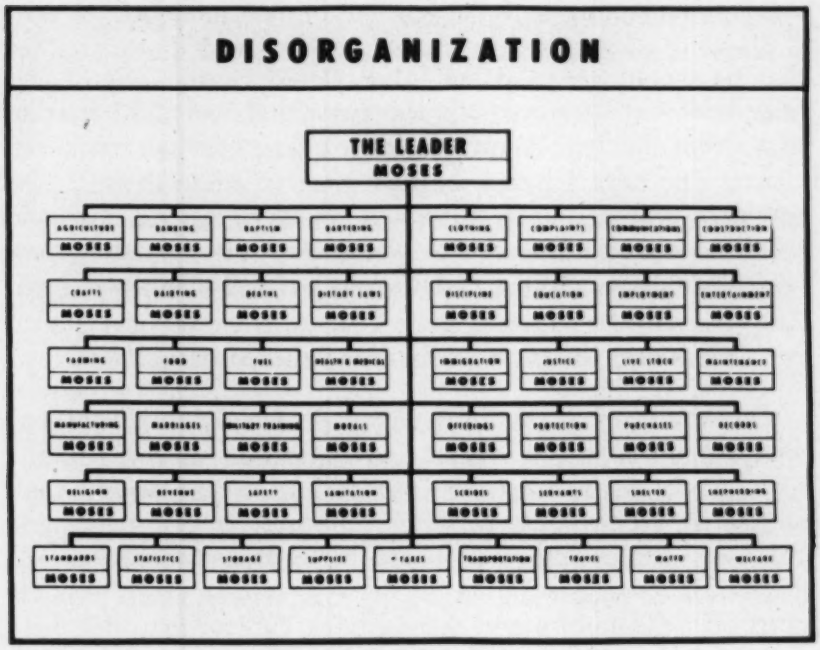


Fig. 3 — Disorganization.

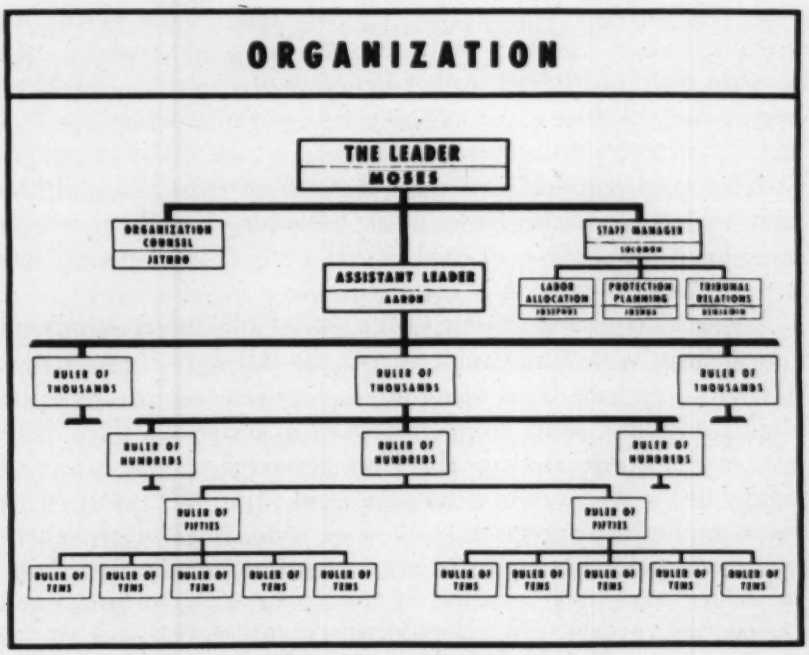


Fig. 4 — Organization.

tion, the remaining half was covered in nine months.

Showing these charts to the old gentleman, I thought either that he would get mad, and that would be the end of our association, or he would see the point and we could start to work. But neither happened. The old gentleman took the charts. The next I heard, he had gone to show them to the president of the country in which we were staying, and said to him: "You see now what's wrong with you and this country?" Not a good manager, but a very successful business man!

Ends and Means in Education and Management

Perhaps it's a good thing many people don't always pay exact attention to the experts, particularly in the field of the social sciences, because the "experts" so often change their views and overlook the need for continuity of experience and balance, such as Jethro proposed between centralization and decentralization. Permit me to draw an analogy between experts on child raising and management experts that may help to solve the problem of motivation toward company objectives. At one time — perhaps 100 years or so ago — the child raising experts were advising parents "break the child's spirit" in order to reduce him to a malleable condition and make it easy to train him up in the way he should go. In contrast, we have had in recent years the concept of "permissiveness" which some experts have interpreted to mean a practically complete abdication of parental authority. If either of these theories had been observed to the letter, it is probable that there would have been only few reasonably sane, well-adjusted people left in the world.

Fortunately, most parents have, as at all times, tempered the theories with common sense. In the old days they did not always do as they were often advised to do — seize upon the slightest pretext for a contest of wills in order to "show who was master" once and for all. They preferred a more peaceful home life, even if children occasionally did get away with more than the experts thought they should. Similarly, there are a few parents who have actually practiced complete "permissiveness" — such a course is too hard on the furniture and on parental nerves. But undoubtedly, many parents did go too far in the way of sternness in early Victorian times, and by

so doing handicapped their children for later life. Undoubtedly, too, over-indulgence in permissiveness has produced the same effect. At any rate, even the experts are now beginning to speak up for the exercise of a reasonable amount of parental authority, and no longer look with favor on complete "permissiveness."

In management, theory has followed a somewhat parallel path — though the period of development has been shorter, since theories of management are of comparatively recent origin. And, if the theories of management had not been tempered with common sense and operational emphasis, costs would be even higher today than they are and profits would be lower.

Let me review the theories of management so we can examine management objectives and in this way determine the proper motivation. Once we know what objectives or destination we want to reach, then the motivation or road to get there is more easily determined. As Judge Gary used to say: "Tell me your purpose and you'll see what can be done."

Determining Management Objectives and Their Consequences

Under the old theory, performance was given principal emphasis as the goal to strive for and a man was judged on results accomplished in financial terms — *profits and costs.*

Then it became less fashionable to talk about profit. Owners were no longer managers, nor seriously influenced them, and the Government took a large part of profit away. There was more emphasis on growth — output, tonnage, etc. But that performance yardstick seemed to make sense only in terms of comparison — bigger than who — and that in turn led to emphasizing share of market as a corporate goal. The prestige and status of a manager was measured, not in profits, but in terms of how much better he was doing than his rivals.

Volume looks a little impractical now as an exclusive goal, when there is so much over-capacity, some of it perhaps permanently so. One of the objections to volume alone was well explained recently by Mrs. Eliot Mover, wife of a member of the Young President's Organization, in talking to prospective executives' wives at Dartmouth: "My approach to the problem

was the exact antithesis to his. I felt that instead of my husband bending every effort to constantly increase volume, which necessitated many absences on his part, he might do better to stay at home, rip the business apart department by department, and put it back together again so that his operating costs were lower and he would make a good profit on a smaller volume. He agreed, is making more money, has a sounder base to build on, and the pressure is off. He's home a lot more too, which is a most desirable fringe benefit."

Now *share of market* has been added up in recent times in an increasing number of companies to more than 100 per cent of demand. Keeping up with the corporate Joneses in terms of plant and equipment expansion, without proper regard to market potential, may cause serious financial problems, because of the need to raise selling expense, lower prices and/or maintain excess capacity. And growth combined with lower profits does not add to prestige in the corporate world.

Social Responsibilities

An increasing number of managers disregard both profit and volume as proper corporate goals and substitute social goals in their place. This is done in the name of *good human relations* — in the conviction that "business is people" — and therefore that the direction of the company's social responsibilities is the primary task of management.

Moreover, since business was once harshly criticized for being too profit-minded (at a time, incidentally, when profits were practically non-existent), the managers sought a more socially conscious objective and decided they were not representatives of the stockholders alone, but arbiters over the division of the pie between employees, customers, suppliers and sometimes last and least, the stockholders.

The job of arbiter is, of course, to keep things running smoothly, to keep everyone as nearly satisfied as possible and prevent overt disturbances from arising. This conception may have, therefore, led to an overemphasis on "getting along with people," and on the outward symbols of efficiency — the clean desk, absolute punctuality, neatly drawn organization charts,

and neatly typed organization manuals. These are important, but not enough in themselves to help accomplish major goals.

Thus what has been demanded of managers may amount to less proficiency in management techniques — accounting, production, or selling — than "human relations skills," which may have meant, too often, the ability not to make enemies.

A few years ago the Society for the Advancement of Management conducted a survey among executives attending one of its meetings. What further knowledge, it asked, did they feel they needed to get ahead? Practically none was interested in acquiring more technical and business know-how; the main demand was for social know-how. Not only had the management "experts" told them that "business is people," and that human relations skills were the important — in fact, *the* management skill — but they'd seen enough in their own companies to know that their bosses were more interested in smoothness than in anything else.

As I said, managers originally adopted the position of arbiter in response to criticism, and of course, management must at all times take account of public opinion. But has it improved its prestige in consequence? Undoubtedly, it is higher in public esteem than it was in the 30's, but I submit that it has gained in spite of, not because of, its overemphasis on an absence of conflict. It was the desperate economic conditions of the 30's that brought business into disrepute, and it has been the prosperity of the 40's and 50's that has restored it to its rightful place. Now it is running into some new dangers in its neglect of its stockholders — witness the success of the proxy raiders — to say nothing of the fact that a rather unpleasant image of corporate life, exemplified by *The Organization Man, The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit, Executive Suite, Machiavellian Patterns,* is beginning to form in the public mind.

Moreover, have managers thought out the legal implications of their social objectives? What remains of the legal foundation of a company if its primary responsibility is not to its stockholders? Social responsibility is undefined and diffuse and therefore subject to abuse. On what basis or with what criteria do we dish out our responsibilities? Are we waiting for Walter Reuther — who has a formula for every occasion — to give us the pyrotechnics? On what basis do we justify the use of company time to further purely personal objectives or

company funds for anyone from the wide public who may pass the hat?

The ability to get along with people is obviously a desirable quality for a manager or anyone else. It may contribute to morale and to many of its desirable byproducts. But it is not the whole of management skill, nor is management skill something that a man acquires once and for all and can exercise with equal facility in any environment in which he happens to find himself. There have been a lot of people promoting the view that management is a skill in and of itself, divorced from what is being managed and even a thing divorced from circumstances and specific industry knowledge. I don't think the facts bear them out.

Perhaps we should remind ourselves of a useful analogy from the world of education. In the 1930's the Teachers' Colleges reached their zenith of influence. Their spokesmen persuaded American educators that what was being taught to our elementary and high school students was less important than how it was taught. Candidates for teacher licenses thus had to take many courses in "education" and little if any instruction in the subjects they were to teach. Thus it came about that none of the great scholars at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study is qualified to teach in the local school system. The orbiting of the Russian sputniks has caused us to reconsider this heavy preoccupation with the package and has begun to make us give some attention to the content.

Intelligence, common sense, energy, "skills" and certain other qualities are valuable anywhere, of course, but the best department store manager is not apt to be competent to take over the running of a steel mill without at least several years of extra training. At least one exhaustive survey of a large number of leadership studies bears this out. The only common quality the leaders possessed was their outstanding competence in their own fields.

Fortunately, like parents, managers have not always followed the advice of the theorists too closely. When the emphasis was solely on profits, and there was scant regard in theory for human beings, there were many who dealt fairly with employees, customers, the local community, and paid attention to all the rest of the much-publicized company—public relations activities. They made reputations that helped

the profit picture in the long run.

So, too, companies in general have not by any means reached the point where a nice smile and plenty of tact are all a man needs to reach the top. When they hire a man for an important position, they look for experience in the industry and a good solid record of profit-making before anything else.

But the experts have had too much effect. There are too many people running around in business — and running up the overhead — who keep their jobs by never sticking their necks out, and some very good people who have been hoofed out because they had more intelligence, business acumen, and integrity than ability to keep their mouths shut. And cases of both types help to motivate managers the wrong way. If you agree that purely human, social or skill objectives are inadequate by themselves — that their fuzziness, at best, gets you off the hot seat on the easy chair — then your central objective should be profit, or rather maximum return on investment over the long run, and your question should be, "How can managers, in general, be motivated to further that objective?"

Well, first of all, they must be rewarded according to their contributions to long-run profitability and their contributions can be determined only if they are given responsibility and authority over controllable expenses — in other words, made to stick their necks out.

And when I say rewarded, I mean with tangible rewards — more money and promotion, wherever feasible. Status symbols are all very well, but the primary determinants of status are money and position, and we might as well recognize it. The executive would do well to keep hanging about the back of his mind some very wise words to the effect that "progress mainly depends on the extent to which the strongest, and not necessarily the highest, forces of human nature can be utilized for the increase of social good."

What have been some of the important motivations for profit in your industry? I hope you will not mind if I try to draw wisdom from some of the revered figures in your industry — your Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse — for we cannot escape the past entirely and must build on it to some extent.

Making and distributing profit and its justification were exemplified by Andrew Carnegie when he exclaimed: "I do not doubt for a moment that molten streams of iron can be

transformed into streams of gold." He made his pile first and then distributed it, quoting Shakespeare with relish.

"So distribution should undo excess,
And each man have enough."

Response to financial challenge was Henry Frick's principal motive when he had to tell J. P. Morgan as the Corsair was steaming into New York that he might have to reduce the dividend. Then the great Morgan, with tears in his eyes, pointed to the financial district, and with a sweep of his hand, murmured brokenly: "If you reduce the dividend, I could not face going downtown." So Frick made the dividend.

Risk-taking for huge stakes: Charles M. Schwab reached one of his financial goals as follows: "I took hold of Gray's invention for making structural steel after every important company in the country had turned it down . . . it gave us world leadership."

Hire hungry men: "Get a man who has a reputation to make," was another of Schwab's maxims, and Eugene G. Grace was an example of how well that precept worked.

A philosophy of cost consciousness for everyone: Schwab said also, "Selling goods is wasted unless I can induce my organization, down to the humblest workman, to want to produce those goods economically and efficiently."

And Judge Gary's code was *an open mind for improvement:* "a disposition on the part of men who occupy positions of responsibility and influence to improve their methods will put them above approach and attack."

So much for some past motivations to achieve financial objectives.

Turning to the present, these financial standards are relatively easy to set for operating people in production and sales. Profit or controllable cost centers, tied to individual or group responsibility, have accomplished remarkable results. Started in the cradle of scientific management at the Midvale and Bethlehem Steel Companies near the turn of the century by F. W. Taylor and H. L. Gantt, these plans have perhaps reached their furthest development in the Hood plan of MIP (Management Incentive Plan) paying a steeply rising bonus to groups for approximating actual cost to target or exceeding it and then raising the target itself. One strategic factor in its success is a "homogeneity of group outlook, but a

heterogeneity of ability." There needs to be basic common philosophy of outlook, goal and effort, but a diversity of ability among the individuals.

For some staff groups it may be more difficult to fix responsibility definitely, but progress is being made. One approach might be to judge them not by the number of programs they are able to "sell" to top management and have enforced down the line, but on the amount of tangible help they provide for managers down the line on real, practical everyday problems. For instance, controllers might be judged by the demand for their services by the line, like a consultant, whose acid test is recall. They might be judged by standards like these: What specific help do controllers provide for the operating people on their particular problems? How well do the line people know where they stand? How well are the alternatives set out? How can risks be best offset? And, of course, there is the administrative manpower and expense analysis, and the management company concept of United States Steel Corporation, Aluminum Ltd., and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

A novel way of judging staff (as well as line) effort is through the "maximum span of discretion," i.e., (a) the length of time during which an executive is on his own without direct or indirect checking or review of his work, (b) the dollar amount of resources he controls or the damage he avoids through his control. This may ensure a really satisfactory of "fair rate of pay," and motivation may vary largely with rate of pay. If pay is correct, status symbols like carpets, dining rooms and parking places may be satisfactorily adjusted.

I think that, in an organization where the rewards for good performance are tangible and are the result of tangible accomplishments and are fairly distributed, we don't need to worry too much about human relations techniques — aside from the ordinary courtesy, consideration for others, and ethical conduct that all of us should strive for at all times. In other words:

"The boss should neither be a brute
Nor yet a father substitute."

It should not be necessary to get agreement on the lowest common denominator in order to get something done. The best men will step on a few toes occasionally, and freely express their opinions, and it shouldn't be held against them. Often the toes they step on should not be there anyway — they

belong to the red tape specialists, the exemplifiers of Parkinson's Law, and other useless characters who tend to accumulate in times of prosperity. As Andrew Carnegie's German mill manager used to say: "What we haf to do, Shentlemens, is to get profits up and costs down and efery man stand on his own bottom."

I think, in fact, we are tending in this direction now that profits are falling as a result of declining sales and rising expenses. There has been a definite shift from what someone has called "Pavlovian economics" — or dependence on the conditioned reflex to produce results by psychology and formula — to Adam Smithian economics with emphasis on the old entrepreneurial virtues of competition and independence. Once the economic objectives have been reached — of course within the frameworks of law and the prevailing human, social and local obligations — there will be plenty of time, and funds, to meet the extracurricular social responsibilities.

You have several outstanding examples of Adam Smithian economics right here in this audience, examples which have made the steel industry justly famous for its response to challenge. For instance, there is the amazing achievement of United States Steel Corporation, which is making money at 50 per cent of capacity, or even less, when the loss would have been huge some years ago. This can be ascribed in part to its general spirit of resiliency, its careful engineering, and utilization of equipment, thoughtful response to customers' needs, excellent financial control, and a felicitous combination of size and flexibility. There is Lukens Steel which has held up sales so remarkably. These and other examples would be a fascinating topic of discussion, but must necessarily be undertaken by one of your own membership.

All I can do — since I must be impartial — is to go to the past or to another industry which has faced successfully the difficulties through which you are going now. Even though I have to go back to an unrepresentative period — it is perhaps appropriate to show briefly the accomplishment of one company that outdid all others in the Great Depression, since its chief — the last of the great founder-part-owner managers — passed away only a short time ago. I believe he would have been glad to have this tribute paid to him at this place rather than any other. I speak, of course, of the late Ernest Tener Weir

of National Steel, who at one time was probably one of the least popular yet most successful members of this Institute. Today when you face the dilemma of low operating ratios and high break-even points, we can probably be unanimous in saluting this great nonconformist for his fabulous financial record in the Great Depression. In 1932 he made more money than the rest of the steel industry put together. In 1933 he was the only one in the industry to make any money. Yet he continued to grow at an extremely steady rate during those dark years and in the years thereafter. The extraordinary control which "E. T." had during the 27 years of his chief executiveship at National is clearly evident by looking at the principal strategic indicators of his company's development (Fig. 5). Here you see looking downward at the major lines: net sales, cumulated expenditure for new plant and equipment, annual ingot capacity; number of employees (index trend figures); expenditure for plant and equipment; gross fixed assets; and total assets.

Now while there are some breaks in the upward trend of the lines, on the whole there is a remarkable upward consistency, even in the darkest years.

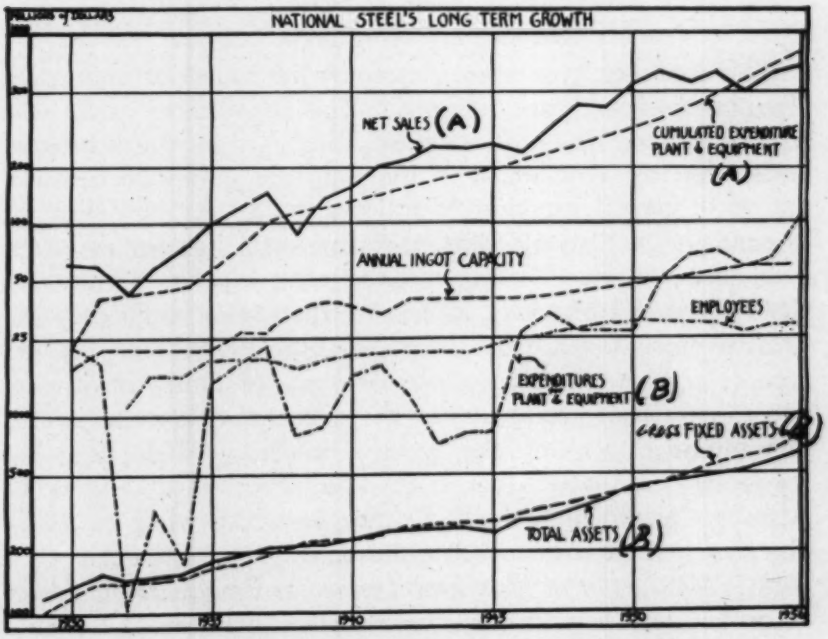


Fig. 5 — National Steel Corporation's long-term growth.

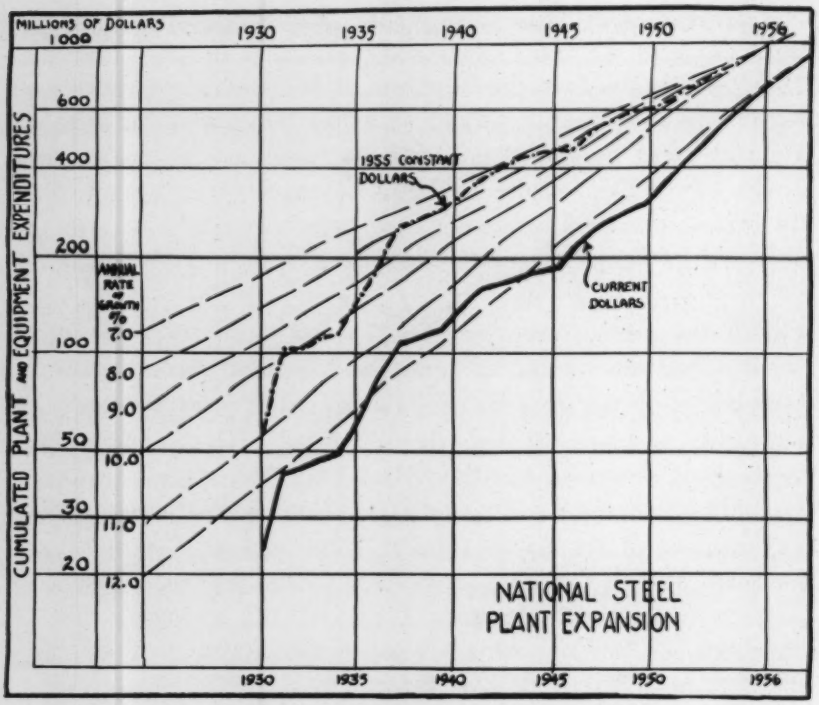


Fig. 6 — National Steel Corporation's plant expansion.

This is shown even more clearly by the course of plant and equipment expenditures (Fig. 6). This is indicated as an unbroken line, on which the rates of growth are shown in broken lines. You see how much of the time the unbroken upward course of capital expenditure follows the 12 per cent line of annual growth. I could show the same on a number of other vital cost indexes, including administrative expense — National Steel Corporation's never rose faster than sales while they increased much faster for some of its competitors. Thus on the incentive goals which I postulated — rate of return on investment, growth of profits and of the opportunity for executives, recognition of responsibility to stockholders — Weir (and his associates, especially George M. Humphrey and Thomas E. Millsop) scored high marks. It may be worth while to recall the principal elements of his philosophy:

1. *Free pursuit of ideas and action,* "as long as the premise of mutual interest with other individuals is maintained." Weir's life was lived that way in a most consistent manner.

2. *Risk-taking:* "We've always been in debt, and I hope we always will be. It keeps us working harder."

3. *Belief in the old virtues:* "There was much that was very good in the 'good, old days' " like productivity and production, a technological approach and inventiveness, careful husbandry of resources and maximization of output.

A similar inspiring example of snatching recovery from defeat comes from the recent performance of the bituminous coal industry. The bottom seemed to have dropped out of its markets over a period of years, when it had lost in 1954 40 per cent of its sales to railroads and domestic heating. Yet the principal managers rallied brilliantly, as is shown on Fig. 7. Productivity almost doubled from 1947 to date, largely because of a highly imaginative management and managerial leadership, tremendous progress in mechanization — (average output per man-day in the better mines is 14 to 15 tons, in the Pittston Moss No. 3 mine 45 tons, in Britain or France 1½ tons!) — profound and substantive research which greatly raised the quality of coal (requiring less selling effort), opening

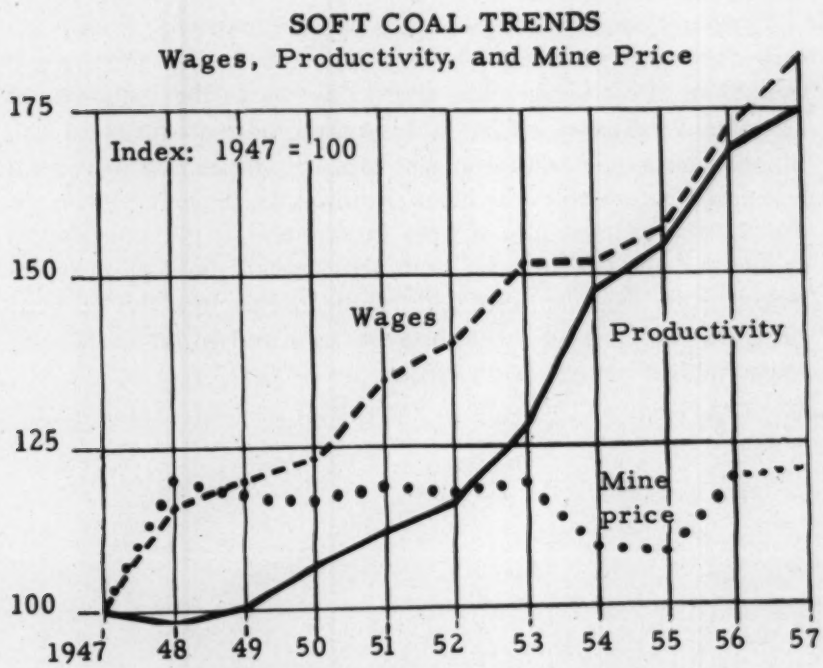


Fig. 7 — Soft coal trends: wages, productivity, and mine price.

entirely new markets and getting John L. Lewis to support this program, even to the extent of setting up a union marketing department, and capturing export, utility and steel markets. As a result wages have almost doubled also, but prices today are the same as 10 years ago!

I believe the steel giants and "tall" Americans of whom we have spoken might look with pleasure from the Great Beyond on this assembly, and particularly on the originally designated chairman who has been one of those to carry their work forward. The first time I met John Stephens was when he and your industry were engaged in what was then and perhaps still is the greatest and most productive joint effort of labor and management, namely the rationalization of your wage structure, a great step toward industrial peace. Since then he has moved a long way on the road of "quid pro quo," a mutual understanding to produce the greatest good for the greatest number. May we wish him continued success in this task as he travels today with the steel mission to Russia and then as consultant to Clarence Randall, foreign economic policy advisor to the President. To him and to you all goes this inspiration from Theodore Roosevelt:

"It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes up short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumphs of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly; so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither defeat nor victory."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

DR. ERNEST DALE holds degrees from Cambridge University, England, and Yale University. He is at present an associate professor of economics and business administration at the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration of Cornell University, an Associate Fellow of Jonathan Edwards College, Yale University; and a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society. He is a consultant on general management and marketing problems to a number of large and medium sized corporations, both in this country and in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Germany. He is a principal lecturer at the American Management Association on Organization, a member of the Board of Directors of the Olivetti Typewriter Company, and Renault Inc. Automobile Company and Allos Engineering Co. Dr. Dale has had extensive experience in accounting, marketing and general management work as a full-time executive in a number of companies in England and in this country. For ten years he was an economist and research associate for the American Management Association. He has been a member of the faculties of Yale, Columbia and New York Universities. He is the author of a number of books, monographs and articles dealing with marketing and general management problems. He is a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Daly, John C

March 17, 1959

Dear John:

I have conferred with the conservatives who control me and they advise, indeed they insist upon, a moratorium on my investments for the coming year.

Am returning your documentation with thanks and with the hope that we can reopen the matter at a later date.

I say you my thanks for your thoughtfulness in giving me the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John C. Daly
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66th Street
New York, New York

ERM:jmi
Enclosure

Daly, John

Yale University

1217 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

March 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to express my thanks for the copy of What Happened At Pearl Harbor which you were so kind as to send to me through Dad. I have not as yet had an opportunity to read it in detail, but it is obvious to me after having glanced through it that it will be a great help to me in the writing of my paper.

Though my viewing time is somewhat limited, I do try to see "Small World" whenever possible. The shows I have been able to catch have all been very interesting and informative; especially last night's show concerning the Foreign Service. I certainly do agree with you and Dad in the view that television should have many more programs of that value and caliber.

Again, many thanks; I appreciate very much your sending me the book.

Sincerely,

John N. Daly

John N. Daly

Daly, John Chas

American Broadcasting Company

7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

JOHN CHARLES DALY
VICE PRESIDENT

March 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Methinks in view of Hutchins letter of February 19 that Messrs. Murrow, Barrett and Daly had better break bread soon. After your fat-catting in the sunny climes, you should be ready for some fair food and bad jokes. How?

Tashkent,

Chas.

John Charles Daly

JCD:le

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Friday.
The 22nd.

Dear Ed.

Did not Andre de Blomay
have as guest of Congress this week.

He is Secy. General of the Inter-
Parliamentary Union which will meet
in Rio July 24-31. '58.

He is a man of great personal
charm and has a great story;
the growth of influence of the
parliaments in the last few
years. Hope you will meet him.

Will be at the Gotham all
the week of the 17th November.

Frank Lindsay

Daniels, Ben

August 12, 1958

f

Dear Mr. Daniels:

Very many thanks for your recent letter offering to supply me with material for my programs.

However, we have a fairly adequate foreign staff and there seems very little likelihood that I would be able to make use of the material you suggest.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Daniels
Hotel Sutton
330 East 56 Street
New York, New York

mac

PLaza 1-1700

Hotel Sutton

SWIMMING POOL • ROOF GARDEN • BANQUET FACILITIES

330 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

"Hotel of Distinction"

July 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been advised to write you about some films I have taken which may be of interest to you. I recently returned from an eight-month trip abroad during which time I took about 2500 feet of 8mm color movies. Because of the unusual nature of the trip and the films, I am considering enlarging them to 16mm size. I visited the Soviet Union during the Youth Festival in Moscow last summer and afterwards visited China (seven weeks), Burma, India (seven weeks), Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Europe.

I believe these films are among the very few that have been taken by an American in Communist China during the last ten years. There is more than enough material after judicious editing for a single program on such an important country as China, similar to your See It Now series, which I consider one of the great journalistic accomplishments of the day.

Because of the controversial nature of the present situation in China, I was particularly concerned with making a totally unbiased and objective approach to the films, which include factories (such as the new truck-auto plant in Manchuria), farms, schools and universities, street scenes, housing (old slums as well as new units), people and faces, especially children, American GI's living in China, and

PLaza 1-1700

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"Hotel of Distinction"

points of scenic, artistic and historical interest, such as the Great Wall and the Ming Dynasty tombs.

My home is in Los Angeles, but I am spending a few days this week in New York. Perhaps you would care to discuss with me your possible use of these films. My great wish is that through these films the American people may gain a degree of understanding of people and places in the most populous nation on earth.

I will look forward to your early favorable reply to the above address.

Cordially yours,

Ben Daniels

Ben Daniels

BD:ab

Daniel, F. L.

Violin Rental

"THE CRUSADER"
(complete violin outfit)
. only pennies per day .

JACKSON-GULDAN, INC.
165 WEST MAIN STREET
Columbus 15, Ohio

MAY 6, 1958

IGNORE

MR. EDWARD R. MORROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. MORROW:

IN JULY OF 1954, THIS COUNTRY'S ONLY VIOLIN-MAKING PLANT WAS BEING CLOSED BECAUSE OF EXTREME FOREIGN COMPETITION. BELIEVING THAT THIS ARTISTIC CRAFT IS IMPORTANT TO OUR CULTURE, AND THAT A COUNTRY AS GREAT AS OURS SHOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPORT SUCH AN ENDEAVOR, THE UNIQUE AND VITAL EQUIPMENT WAS ACQUIRED AND THE OLD ARTISANS WERE RETAINED.

EARLY PROGRESS WAS GRATIFYING, AND FOR AWHILE IT SEEMED THAT IN AMERICA THE ART OF VIOLIN-MAKING WAS GOING TO BE PRESERVED. HOWEVER, SUCH WAS NOT THE CASE. ON MARCH 20TH, OPERATIONS WERE DISCONTINUED AND THE TRAINED CRAFTSMEN WERE FURLOUGHED. WHILE SOMEWHAT DISHEARTENED, WE ARE HOPEFUL THAT VIOLIN-MAKING STILL MAY BE RESUMED. PERHAPS YOU AND OTHERS MAY HAVE A WORTHWHILE SUGGESTION. MAY WE SOLICIT YOUR THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

F. L. Daniel

F. L. DANIEL

FLD:WMJ

JACKSON-GULDAN, INC. COLUMBUS, OHIO

AMERICAN VIOLINS
FOR
AMERICAN STUDENTS

THIS LETTER HAS BEEN ADDRESSED TO THE FOLLOWING

MR. CLAUDE FOSTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO

MISS KATE SMITH

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO

CHAIRMAN, CARNEGIE FOUNDATION, 589 5TH AVENUE, N. Y. 17, N.Y.

ED SULLIVAN, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, NEW YORK CITY

MISS IRENE CORBALLY KUHN, SPADEA COLS., INC., 120 WEST 31ST ST, NYC.

LAWRENCE WELCH, AMERICAN BRAODCASTING CORPORATION, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

CHAIRMAN, FORD FOUNDATION, 477 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

MISS RUTH LYONS, WLW-C, CINCINNATI, OHIO

MR. RUDOLPH BING, METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

MISS DINAH SHORE, NATIONAL BROADCASTING CORP., NEW YORK CITY

MR. ART BAKER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

MR. ARTHUR GODFREY, COLUMBIA BRAODCASTING SYSTEM, NEW YORK CITY

MRS. VERA WARDNER DOUGAN, BOX 620, COLLEY ROAD, BELOIT, WISCONSIN
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

MR. EDWARD R. MORROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, NEW YORK CITY

MR. DAVID SARNOFF, RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, ROCKERFELLER PLAZA, NYC.

KELLOGG FOUNDATION, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

CONGRESSMAN JERE COOPER, CHAIRMAN, HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD, CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

FORECAST
By U.S. Weather Bureau:
Cloudy, mild tonight, low 36.
Cloudy, rain Saturday,
high 52.
(Map and data on Page 3B)

Columbus

OHIO'S G

VOL. 87, NO. 271 Phone—CApital 1-1234 COLUMBUS

LAST CHORDS — F. L. Daniel, right, company president, and his brother, C. F. Daniel, sadly prepare to ship one of the few violins still in stock at Jackson-Guldan, Inc., 165 W. Main St. The 43-year-old "fiddle factory" has halted production and is going out of business. "Foreign competition got us," said Daniel.—(Dispatch Staff Photo)

ONLY PLANT IN AMERICA

Violin Factory Is Closed By Foreign Competition

By MARDO WILLIAMS

The nation's only violin factory went out of business Friday.

Jackson-Guldan, Inc., 165 W. Main St., ended a futile 3½-year fight against foreign competition by dismissing 30 employes and closing its doors.

"We were unable to meet the competition of cheap German-made violins," succintly commented F. L. (Luke) Daniel, company president.

"We switched too late to almost exclusive production of guitars. Japanese competition got us," he said.

STILL HOPING that the 43-year-old company can be saved and its assembly-line manufacture of musical instruments and violin planters resumed, management is continuing to rent the production building.

"Our equipment is intact. We can be in full production on a week's notice," said Daniel.

Shortly after Daniel, then a musical instrument buyer for Sears Roebuck & Co., acquired Jackson-Guldan late in 1954, he began a program of modernization.

HE STAGED a successful campaign for financing, then lost a fight for higher import duties on violins with a foreign value of less than $25.

President Eisenhower ruled against higher violin tariffs just a year ago—March 29, 1957. The Tariff Commission had recommended the increase.

Management thought the company could weather the storm. Twenty-four production employes (where 40 were once necessary) turned out more than 27,000 guitars last year.

VIOLIN PRODUCTION fell below 1000. At one time, prior to Daniel's acquisition of a company that had just suspended manu-

Continued on Page 10, Col. 3

Evening Dispatch

GREATEST HOME NEWSPAPER

HOME EDITION

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS FEATURES, WIREPHOTOS

International News Service

BUS 16, OHIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1958 60 Pages ★★★★-XX 5 Cents—Pay No More

VIOLIN

Continued from Page 1

facturing operations, the fiddle output reached 19,000 a year.

Expenses mounted. Raw material—the fine woods necessary for quality musical instruments—was at a premium. Competition became even more bitter.

"We hung on until the last minute. I'm still hoping that by some miracle the country's only violin factory can be kept operating," the executive said.

THE ONLY TWO employes left in the plant are Daniel and his brother, C. F. Daniel. They are filling late orders and making last-minute shipments.

Most of the 80 employes already have found other jobs. And the two Daniels will be looking for work as soon as administrative details are completed.

Danielewski, Tad

August 27, 1958

Mr. Tad Danielewski
Three Against Time Co.
7c
1060 Park Avenue
New York 28, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Danielewski:

Mr. Murrow, who is away from New York at present, has asked me to reply to your letter of August 5th. He thanks you for your offer but does not wish to purchase any shares in the forthcoming production of THREE AGAINST TIME.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THREE AGAINST TIME CO.
1060 PARK AVENUE - 7C
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

TAD DANIELEWSKI
In Association With
MORRIS FELD

ATWATER 9-7859
PLAZA 5-7600

no

AUGUST 5, 1958

MR. & MRS. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

DEAR MR. & MRS. MURROW:

PEARL S. BUCK, NOBEL AND PULITZER PRIZE WINNER FOR LITERATURE, HAS WRITTEN A NEW STAGE PLAY ENTITLED "THREE AGAINST TIME".

ITS BACKGROUND IS ENTIRELY AMERICAN AND THEREFORE ITS PRODUCTION PROMISES TO BE A MOST IMPORTANT THEATRICAL AND LITERARY EVENT. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE OPENING WILL TAKE PLACE ON BROADWAY EARLY THIS SEASON WITH THE PRODUCTION BY US.

ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF THE PROSPECTUS AS FILED IN THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

WE ARE EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO YOU TO PURCHASE ONE OF THE SHARES STILL AVAILABLE IN THIS EXCITING NEW THEATRICAL ADVENTURE. YOU MAY ACCEPT THIS INVITATION BY FORWARDING YOUR CHECK MADE PAYABLE TO "THREE AGAINST TIME CO.". FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE A SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE IS ENCLOSED. ONE FULL SHARE MAY BE PURCHASED FOR $2,000.00 WHICH REPRESENTS 1% PARTICIPATION IN ALL OF THE PROFITS RESULTING FROM THE BROADWAY PRODUCTION. IN ADDITION INVESTORS WILL SHARE IN THE MOTION PICTURE RIGHTS, RADIO, TELEVISION AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY RIGHTS TO THE EXTENT DESIGNATED IN OUR CONTRACT WITH PEARL S. BUCK. AFTER YOU HAVE FORWARDED YOUR CHECK YOU WILL RECEIVE A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT FOR YOUR SIGNATURE. ALL MONIES RECEIVED WILL BE HELD IN AN ESCROW ACCOUNT UNTIL THE ENTIRE FINANCING IS COMPLETED.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Tad Danielewski
TAD DANIELEWSKI

Morris Feld
MORRIS FELD

MF:Z
ENC.

The date of this Offering
Circular is July 11, 1958

OFFERING CIRCULAR OF TAD DANIELEWSKI AND MORRIS FELD, and "THREE AGAINST TIME COMPANY" the proposed Limited Partnership relating to a play tentatively entitled "THREE AGAINST TIME" written by PEARL S. BUCK.

THESE SECURITIES ARE OFFERED PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION DOES NOT PASS UPON THE MERITS OF ANY SECURITIES NOR DOES IT PASS UPON THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OFFERING CIRCULAR OR OTHER SELLING LITERATURE.

The Issuers will be THREE AGAINST TIME COMPANY, a limited partnership which will be formed pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, when the limited aggregate contributions have been raised as a result of the initial offering of the limited partnership interests by TAD DANIELEWSKI and MORRIS FELD on behalf of THREE AGAINST TIME COMPANY. The address of the limited partnership will be 1060 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Until the formation of THREE AGAINST TIME COMPANY, TAD DANIELEWSKI and MORRIS FELD may be considered the Issuers hereunder. The address of TAD DANIELEWSKI is 1060 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., and the address of MORRIS FELD is 425 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

	Offering Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts or Commissions	Proceeds to Issuers
1/	Per Unit $2,000.	None	2/ $2,000.00
	Total price $100,000.	None	$100,000.00

1/ It is not contemplated that these interests be issued in any particular units; but for convenience a unit may be designated as $2,000. for which the contributor will be entitled to 1% of the net profits.

2/ This figure represents the proceeds to the Issuers before deducting expenses in connection with the Offering, which expenses are set forth and explained hereinbelow.

The limited partnership securities are not to be offered for the account of any person other than the Issuers.

The aggregate limited contributions being offered hereunder are $100,000.00 at an aggregate offering price of $100,000.00. After the partnership is formed limited partnership interests may be increased to $120,000.00 if a twenty (20%) percent involuntary overcall is made. The only expenses of this offering will be for clerical services, advertising and filing fees. Since it is anticipated that such expenses will not exceed $750.00, the total net proceeds to the partnership will total approximately $99,250.00.

The limited contributions are being offered only for cash.

The limited contributions will be offered through the uses of mail and telephone and by personal solicitation. The persons who are to make the solicitation shall be TAD DANIELEWSKI and MORRIS FELD. Neither of them shall be paid any compensation for such services. Such services will be performed as an incident to their activities

as the general partners of the issuer. In the sale of such Limited Partnership securities there shall be no underwriting discounts or commissions. No expenses shall be incurred in connection therewith. Such securities shall not be offered by or through underwriters.

The aggregate limited contributions received will be used by THREE AGAINST TIME COMPANY for the purpose of producing and turning to account all rights held by the limited partnership in the play presently entitled THREE AGAINST TIME. As indicated above, a limited partnership will be formed only if the aggregate limited contributions are raised. The present estimate as to the allocation of funds for the purpose hereinbefore set forth is as follows:

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION BUDGET

PHYSICAL PRODUCTION:			
Designing & Lighting		$ 3,000.00	
Building, Painting & Drapes		10,000.00	
Furniture & Props		1,500.00	
Electrical & Sound Effects		1,000.00	
Advance Rental Electrics & Sound		2,000.00	
Composing & Recording Music		1,500.00	
Costumes & Accessories		2,500.00	
Finding Wardrobe & Designing		500.00	$22,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:			
Preliminary Advertising		$ 7,000.00	
Printing, Photos, Houseboards, etc.		1,000.00	
Sundries		1,000.00	
Legal & Legal Advertising		2,000.00	
Preliminary Office Expense		1,500.00	
Insurance, Hospitalization, etc.		1,000.00	
Auditing		350.00	
Scripts, Parts, etc.		500.00	
Hauling & Railroading		2,500.00	
Out of Town Hotel Expense		1,500.00	
Pre-Production Expense		1,000.00	
Taking In, Hanging & Dress Rehearsals		2,000.00	21,350.00
REHEARSAL SALARIES & EXPENSE:			
Director		2,500.00	
Rental of Rehearsal Space		1,000.00	
Mgr. & Stage Mgr. Expense		500.00	
Salaries:			
Cast & Understudies	$ 4,760.00		
Stage Mgr. & Asst.	1,750.00		
Manager & Press	2,650.00		
Crew & Wardrobe	2,000.00		
Production Secretary	500.00		
Payroll Taxes	700.00	12,360.00	16,360.00
ESTIMATED COST OF PRODUCTION			$ 59,710.00
BONDS & ADVANCES:			
Actors Equity Bond		$ 10,000.00	
Other Union Bonds		3,500.00	
N. Y. Theatre Bond		10,000.00	
Out of Town Theatre Bond		5,000.00	
Advance Royalty		3,000.00	

BONDS & ADVANCES (Cont'd)		
Reserve Fund	$ 8,790.00	40,290.00
ESTIMATED REQUIREMENT		$100,000.00

The above estimate is not based upon any bids of third parties and nothing herein contained shall limit the right of the partnership to make such changes in the above allocations or to add or eliminate items as may be deemed necessary or advisable. The order in which the above expenditures will be made is not set forth because it is impractical so to do. If the General Partners believe that additional funds are necessary for the carrying on of the Partnership affairs, they shall have the right in their sole discretion, to advance or to borrow in the Partnership's name the amount which they deem necessary. In such event, the money so advanced or borrowed shall be repaid before any of the contributions are paid to any of the Limited Partners. In such event, however, no interest shall be deemed to be an expense of the Partnership, and any additional compensation paid for said monies shall be paid solely by the General Partners out of their personal funds. If the general partners have contributed any sums in excess of the amount of the estimated production requirements, such contribution shall be deemed a loan to the partnership payable to the general partners without interest or other compensations, prior to the return of any actual contributions hereunder. If by reason of enemy invasion, strikes, acts of God or other extraordinary events beyond the reasonable control of the general partners, the cost of opening the production in New York City shall be increased above the estimated production requirements, the general partners shall not be obliged to contribute or obtain additional contributions made necessary by such extraordinary events. However, they are required to exert their best efforts so to do.

The proposed Limited Partnership will be formed only after $100,000. in cash has been paid in for the purpose of producing and presenting the play tentatively entitled "THREE AGAINST TIME". As soon as $100,000. shall have been contributed to the capital of the proposed limited partnership, no further contributions shall be accepted. If $100,000. has not been paid in prior to May 1, 1959, any Limited Partner may receive a return of his contribution by a request in writing, addressed to the General Partners, provided that such request is made subsequent to May 1, 1959, and prior to such time as $100,000. shall have been paid in. At any time after May 1, 1959, upon request of any Limited Partner, TAD DANIELEWSKI and MORRIS FELD shall inform such Limited Partner as to whether the entire capital has been contributed. The capital of said Limited partnership will be used to pay the "Production Expenses", "Running Expenses" and "Other Expenses" in connection with said play, as said terms are defined in the proposed limited partnership agreement. As soon as $100,000. has been contributed the General Partners shall notify each of the Limited Partners in writing to that effect.

For the preformation partnership interests offered Limited Partners will receive that proportion of fifty (50%) per cent of the net profits of the partnership as their contribution bears to the total aggregate contribution: for example, if the total aggregate contribution is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, one(1%) per cent of the net profits will be received for each two thousand dollars contributed.

The Limited Partnership Agreement of the proposed Limited Partnership provides that expenses shall include any percentage of the gross receipts or net profits of the said Limited Partnership which may be payable to any author, member of the cast, scenic designer, costume designer, director or any other party (including TAD DANIELEWSKI, who will be engaged as the director) who renders services, or furnishes material or grants rights to be used by the partnership in or in connection with the production and/or presentation of the play or the exploitation of any rights therein.

The sole business of the Limited Partnership will be the production and turning to account of all rights that shall be held by the limited partnership in the play THREE AGAINST TIME by Pearl S. Buck. The partnership will acquire from TAD DANIELEWSKI and MORRIS FELD all the rights granted to them by the said author pursuant to a Minimum Basic Production Contract of the Dramatists Guild. Said Production Contract is on the minimum terms allowed by the Dramatists Guild, and all royalties payable thereunder to the author are at a minimum and consists of paying 5% on the first $5,000 of gross weekly box office receipts, 7 1/2% of the next $2,000 of such receipts and 10% of all such receipts in excess of $7,000. The said Minimum Basic Production Contract is on file at the office of Milton R. Weir of 1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. A copy thereof will also be on file, upon the formation of the Limited Partnership, at the office thereof, 1060 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. The issuer TAD DANIELEWSKI will not devote his entire services to the production and intends to continue to render services to others as a Director in various forms of the entertainment field. However, such activities on his part shall not conflict with the rendition of his services to the corporation as the Director of the play. The issuer MORRIS FELD shall continue to engage in the business of office cleaning contracts and will only render occasional services to the partnership, dealing primarily with the financing of the production. It is not intended by Mr. Feld to render any extensive services in connection with the venture. At the present time it is unknown what employees, associates or actors will be connected with the production. However, it is the present intention of the issuers, when they become general partners of the Limited Partnership Agreement, to engage AL GOLDIN as General Manager and NAT DORFMAN, as Press Agent of the play. The author of the play is PEARL S. BUCK a renowned novelist whose works are widely read and appreciated by many persons both in the United States and foreign countries. Among her most prominent works is "THE GOOD EARTH".

Since the Issuer is a limited partnership, there are no officers or directors thereof. The General Partners of the limited partnership to be formed under the laws of the State of New York shall be TAD DANIELEWSKI of 1060 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y. and MORRIS FELD of 425 Riverside Drive, New York City, N. Y., and such other persons, if any, selected by them who sign the Limited Partnership Agreement as General Partners prior to the formation of the partnership. Said General Partners are also the promoters of the Issuers.

The proposed Limited Partnership Agreement provides that the General Partners shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, office facilities for which they shall receive compensation at the

rate of Three Hundred ($300.) Dollars for each week that the play is rehearsed and presented as a first-class attraction plus one week after the close of the play and two weeks before the play goes into rehearsal. If there be more than one company presenting the play at the same time, then the charge for office facilities for each additional company shall be Three Hundred ($300.) Dollars per week during the rehearsal period, the time the play is being presented and one week after the close of said company. The cost to the general partners of the services and facilities to be rendered to the partnership in return for the said cash office charge shall be substantially the amount of said business charge. It is not intended or expected that such cash office charge shall be the source of any profit to the general partners. Without limiting the nature of such services and facilities it shall include rent, stenographic services, clerical services, local telephone calls and telegrams, postage and sundry items. The general partners have obligated themselves to render services, in connection with the play, customarily and usually rendered by theatrical producers and to devote as much time thereto as may be necessary. They also reserve their right to engage in other business including theatrical productions. They reserve the right to abandon the production at any time for any reasonable reason other than their inability to contribute or obtain additional funds as described in the partnership agreement. The terms of the employment agreement between the Limited Partners and Tad Danielewski for his services as Director of the play shall provide for the payment of a fee of $2500 to him plus 1 1/2% of the gross box office receipts derived from the production of the play until the entire production cost has been paid off and 2% of such receipts thereafter.

It is contemplated that the General Partners will, from time to time, advance sums for pre-production expenses for which they will be reimbursed upon formation of the limited partnership. The sums advanced by the general partners, to date are $500 as an advance of author's royalties paid to PEARL S. BUCK and $1500 for legal services rendered and to be rendered by MILTON R. WEIR. There are no commitments entered into with respect to such payments.

As heretofore indicated, the General Partners will be entitled to share in 50% of the net profits of the limited partnership for which they shall make no cash contribution. The limited partners (who may include the General Partners if they elect to subscribe as limited partners) will be entitled to share in 50% of the net profits of the limited partnership for which they will pay the aggregate offering price hereunder of $100,000.

There are no options or warrants presently outstanding or proposed to be granted to purchase securities of the Issuers.

Since the Issuers will ultimately be THREE AGAINST TIME COMPANY, the Limited partnership above referred to, there is no appropriate financial statement available for the partnership or any statement of income, expenses or charges prior to the formation thereof. Upon formation of the limited partnership, it is anticipated that its assets will consist of production rights in the play, such rights as it may obtain under contracts with scenic and costume designers, directors, cast, etc., and the cash proceeds derived from the present offering, less any sums for which the General Partners shall be reimbursed in connection with pre-production expenses incurred by them.

Each general and limited partner shall have the right during the term of the limited partnership and thereafter, to be engaged or interested in any other enterprises, including theatrical whether or not such other enterprises are in competition with the enterprises engaged in by the partnership.

Until the limited partnership shall be formed, all contributions of the limited partnership shall be held in escrow in a special account in the name of TAD DANIELEWSKI and MORRIS FELD and no contributions shall be used for any purpose whatsoever, except as herein provided for, without the written consent of the person making such contribution. The contributions of the Limited partners shall be returned to them at the following times: At such times (after the opening of the play in New York City) as the partnership has a cash reserve not less than the sinking fund (plus a reasonable amount for initial expenses in the event that the original company is sent on tour) after the payment or reasonable provision for payment of all debts, liabilities, taxes and contingent liabilities, all cash received from time to time by the partnership in excess of said cash reserve shall be paid monthly to the limited partners until their total contributions shall have been thereby fully repaid. Each limited partner shall receive that proportion of each monthly excess of cash as the total of his contribution bears to the aggregate amount of all contributions made by all limited partners. If, upon the termination of the production, the amount so accumulated shall not have been used, it shall revert to the funds in the special account for distribution.

The manner of distribution of the net profits of the partnership shall be as follows: Such part of the net profits of the partnership as can be paid in cash and still leave the partnership with a cash reserve not less than the sinking fund plus a reasonable amount for expenses, if the company goes on tour, after the payment, or reasonable provision for the payment of all debts, liabilities, taxes and contingent liabilities, and after making the payments above required. If, after any repayment of contribution and distribution of profits shall have been paid at any time there shall be any unpaid debts, taxes or liabilities of the partnership and the partnership shall not have sufficient assets to meet them, then each limited and each general partner is obliged to repay to the partnership up to the amount of capital so returned to him and profits so distributed to him as the general partners shall need for such purposes. In this event, the limited partners and the general partners shall first proportionately repay any profits previously distributed to them and if such distributive profits shall be insufficient the limited partner shall on notice promptly return contributions of capital which may have been repaid to them. Payments to limited partners shall be made only at such times as available for distribution not less than $25,000. The organization of any additional companies to present the play and the method of financing thereof shall be entirely within the discretion of the general partners, provided that the participating rights of the Limited Partners are in no way impaired.

If any repayment of contributions or distribution of net profits shall have been made at any time, and at any time subsequent there shall be any unpaid debts, taxes, liabilities or obligations of the partnership, and the partnership shall not have sufficient assets to meet them, then the limited and general partners shall be obligated to repay to the partnership such an amount, not in excess of the capital so returned and net profits so distributed, with interest thereon, as the general partner may need for such purposes and may demand.

Daniels, John D

March 20, 1959

Mr. John D. Daniels
Advent
213 Belmont Avenue North
Seattle 2, Washington

Dear Mr. Daniels:

I write to thank you for your letter of March 16. I regret that at present I have too many commitments to undertake anything in addition, and from July 1, when I begin a year's leave, my plans are very unsettled. However, I shall bear your offer in mind and thank you for making it.

Sincerely yours,

Daniels, John D.

advent

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Bradcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

16 March 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Beginning with a June issue, my two associates and I will publish a monthly magazine for the Northwest; specifically, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.

We would value highly a contribution from you, if you should have the inclination to write a piece with a Northwest slant.

The format of the magazine will utilize liberal white space, and will be printed on 80 pound slick paper. The balance between copy and illustrations will be about 60/40. We will use both photos and art, with color covers and some color inside. We have completely abandoned the home-garden approach the majority of prior Northwest magazines have embraced. The first tenet of our editorial policy is to publish articles beyond routine interest.

We are aiming advent at the market that includes the white collar class and above, especially professional people. There will be fiction, features, and poetry, as well as essays.

Again, we would consider it an honor to print a contribution from you. It would be a definite asset to our efforts in getting started. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

John D. Daniels

John D. Daniels
Editor

213 Belmont Avenue North / Seattle 2, Washington / East 5-1883

D'Antonio

July 10, 1959

Mrs. Mary B. D'Antonio
3524 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Dear Mrs. D'Antonio:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 2. Unfortunately it arrived after Mr. Murrow had left on his year of sabbatical leave, during which he plans to do nothing in the way of television work except an occasional SMALL WORLD.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

3524 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

July 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS-TV
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is belated because I have written it many times in the past year on various occasions. I am among those who so much missed your programs SEE IT NOW but followed your radio programs and SMALL WORLD.

One evening this spring when you opened your news broadcast you stated, "My friend Arthur Godfrey..." I was stunned for a moment. I walked to an office next door and took another look at Mr. Godfrey (a placard) to see him as your friend...

But my thoughts that night ran this way: The operation was performed so quickly without an opportunity to ask God... to spare him the operation.

This may sound strange to you of course, but I live in a city where miracles are common over a wide area. Some of the cancer healings are ten years old. New hearts are common. Legs which were scheduled for amputation became perfect legs. Tumors and goiters were passed in the washroom.

This will sound fanatic to you perhaps, but I am not a fanatic. My background is a scholarly one. I spent my years either at school or in a business office.

I have observed all this and the material I have gathered on tapes is only a drop in the bucket. You could....

Well, I know you are on vacation, but you could plan a documentary on the medically proven healings. One of the authorities in this field is Emily Gardner Neal who has written two books. A Reverend Don Gross has written a book, too. Both live in Pittsburgh.

Or, almost any Friday you can walk into Carnegie Auditorium on the North Side of Pittsburgh and see things for yourself, talk with people who have medical proofs.... hundreds... perhaps thousands.

This will be more earthshaking than your "Call Girl". And you will survive it better than the "Call Girl".

Just an idea.

Sincerely

(Mrs.) Mary B. D'Antonio

Mary B. D'Antonio

Danzig, Jerry A

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

January 19, 1959

Dear Ed:

You've done it again! By now you are more than accustomed to awards, but a clean sweep of the country's top radio and TV editors as Commentator of the Year is not to be sneezed at.

Our very best to you, Janet and Casey. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Jerry

Jerry A. Danzig
Vice President
Participating Programs - TV
TODAY - JACK PAAR SHOW

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Darcel, Denise

December 29, 1958

Dear Denise:

Very many thanks for your handsome tie.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to remember me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Denise Darcel
993 Park Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Darling, O. E.

BROWN & HAWKINS COMMERCIAL COMPANY

"SERVING ALASKA SINCE 1900"

BOX 157 - SEWARD, ALASKA

November 18, 1957

ALASKA Needs
COMMONWEALTH Status
Not
Statehood
Tell Your Friends!

Ignore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am the president of one of Alaska's oldest business firms and the chairman of THE ALASKA CITIZENS FOR COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE. Our committee is composed of veteran Alaskans who know that Alaska is not ready for Statehood as we do not have a self-sustained economy. COMMONWEALTH is the status we need as it would relieve us from the FEDERAL INCOME TAX and attract venture capital to come in and develop our natural resources that now lie dormant because of a prohibitive tax structure.

The Statehood movement in Alaska is fostered mostly by an immature group of politically ambitious persons who selfishly advance it by playing on the emotions and credulity of a freshman and temporary citizenry without regard to the damage that Statehood now would bring to our faltering economy.

More than most other social commonwealths, Alaska is blessed and cursed with a large population of hyphenated citizens only here to make as much money as they can with the openly avowed intention of eventually retiring to their homes in other parts of the world to enjoy and invest their gains. This is probably and inevitable circumstance for Alaska because of the rigors of our climate and the ruggedness of our civilization. Much of this citizenry has come to us within the last ten years.

We do not impute bad faith to this citizenry, indeed, we welcome it. We do not feel, however, that it is sufficiently acquainted with or interested in Alaska's long range problems to warrant us in sitting idly by while it unwittingly and prematurely forces us into Statehood now which would bankrupt us and set our industrial growth back a generation.

We are the voice of residuary Alaskans who have to and want to live and invest our money in Alaska come what may. We have no other homes to return to. The residual population of Alaska is about 65,000 people. Our present inflated and largely hyphenated population including the military is estimated at about 175,000 people.

We feel that the COMMONWEALTH proposal for Alaska should be brought to the attention of all America. Alaska is an important part of America's defense system. With Alaska's political status wisely handled, it can become an important part of America's economic system. Unwisely handled, it can only continue to be a burden to that system.

I am attaching an outline briefly describing our committee and it's purpose. We invite you to take the time to read it and investigate our claims through other channels that will be open to you. If you are lead to agree with us, we will welcome any editorial attention you might give our cause. You are free to use names and material contained herein as you see fit.

Cordially,

O. E. Darling

O. E. Darling, President
BROWN & HAWKINS COMMERCIAL CO.
Chairman, The Alaska Citizens
for Commonwealth Committee.

OED/m
Encl.

THE ALASKA CITIZENS FOR COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE

THE ALASKA CITIZENS FOR COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE was formed by veteran Alaskan business men from all part of the Territory. These experienced men have become alarmed because of the lip service Congress is giving to Statehood for Alaska. They fear that the Eisenhower administration is adopting Statehood for Alaska as a popular political move without being competently advised as to the punitive consequence that Statehood with it's necessarily higher tax structure would bring to Alaska's struggling and insecure economy. These men feel that COMMONWEALTH status is the only hope for Alaska as it would relieve Alaska from the FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

The president of the committee is the dean of Alaskan business men Ralph Lohmen, president of the Lohmen Commercial Company of Nome. The secretary is John E. Manders, Anchorage attorney and an former mayor of Anchorage. The chairman is O. E. Darling, president of the Brown & Hawkins Commercial Company of Seward. The committee address is Box 157, Seward, Alaska.

Today Alaska's economy depends almost entirely on Federal defense spending. This defense spending is starting to decline. A high and false level of business activity has been generated in Alaska by this spending and unless Alaskan business men can create a self-sustained economy to replace it, Alaska faces an economic crisis that might lead to bankruptcy. The committee feels that the only cushion that can be supplied to forestall this awesome prospect is a substantial form of tax relief that would attract venture capital to come in and develop Alaska's natural wealth. Statehood now could only greatly increase Alaska's tax structure and further postpone capital influx.

Alaska with it's territorial income tax, it's property tax, it's gross profits tax, it's business and professional license fees, it's various and sundary sales taxes and THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX, has one of the highest tax structures in the world.

Alaska is abundantly blessed with natural resources that are lying dormant. It takes venture capital to exploit them. Today capital is being frightened away from Alaska because of this prohibitively high tax structure and because of the specter of Statehood continually hovering over it with the prospect of an even higher tax.
Alaska has the same natural wealth as Canada. To a large extent it is American capital that finances Canada. American capital goes to Canada not only because it finds profit possibilities, but also because it finds tax advantage. It stays away from Alaska and it's profit possibilities because of tax penalty and the prospect of even higher penalty if Alaska should become a State.

America's overall financial apparatus is overinflating itself with the continual recirculation of FEDERAL INCOME TAX MONEY into it's economic stream. To guarantee stability to America's future economy, it needs a means of sequestering a part of the huge taxable profits that are now being earned by American capital so that these profits could be stored for delayed circulation into the American economy as soft spots appeared.

Alaska with it's inexhaustable wealth of natural resources would be an ideal place to establish such a storehouse. If Alaska were a COMMONWEALTH of America, free of the FEDERAL INCOME TAX, some of American capital would seek Alaska to develop extractive (mining-oil) and lumber industries that would earn untold profits. These profits would be reinvested and stored in the COMMONWEALTH of Alaska to be readily available for feeding into the taxable American economy as and when economic expediency dictated. THE ALASKA CITIZENS FOR COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE argues that an economic storehouse of this kind established under the American Flag would be good for all America.

The member of the committee feel that a self-seeking group of Alaskan politicians with their eyes focused only on a few new openings in Congress have been premature in petitioning for Statehood for Alaska. As business men long familiar with Alaska's problems, they feel that they have good reasons to know that Statehood now would bankrupt Alaska and set it's industrial growth back a generation.

Since COMMONWEALTH status for Alaska would be a boon to all America, the members of the committee appeal to all Americans to help them gain recognition for their cause in the next session of Congress. It is <u>most important</u> to have a settlement <u>now</u>. Alaska's failing economy <u>CANNOT</u> withstand further delay.

Darling, Ru

January 6, 1959

Dear Mrs. Darling:

I have your letter of December 1st. Please forgive the long delay in replying to it, but I was deluged with year-end correspondence and busy planning my YEARS OF CRISIS program.

I am most sympathetic to your problem. However, I do not know of any organizations that might help you. I suggest you contact the Principal at your son's high school, or better yet, if your son has a Grade Advisor or Grade Counselor, he is the one to see.

I hope you are able to get some help. If you do not get any satisfaction at the High School, I suggest you write a letter to the Board of Education.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth Darling
809 West Barner Street
Frankfort, Indiana

mcc

809 W. Barner St
Frankfort, Ind.
December 1, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I've appointed you, a committee of one, to help me. I have a boy, nearly eighteen years of age, who should get an education.

He could and should become some sort of scientist. He is a senior in High School, should graduate in the spring. Under present conditions, I'm not sure he'll make it.

Can you point me to Man, Woman, or Group, who will take him

(2) and educate him?

A little explanation:
I am an invalid, confined entirely to bed, and will never be better. I am my boy's only acting parent. And believe me, I don't do much 'acting'. The only function I still use is "write". But then, (I hope!) the pen is mightier than the sword!
Please find a stamped-self-addressed envelope, for your reply.
And thank you!!
Most sincerely,
Mrs. Ruth Darling
809 W. Barner St.
Frankfort, Indiana

Dane

KHUZESTAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

KHUZESTAN OFFICE - AHWAZ
شعبه خوزستان ـ اهواز
PO BOX 14
صندوق پست ١٤
TEHRAN OFFICE - PASTEUR AVE.
شعبه تهران ـ خیابان پاستور
TEL. 49235-7 : PO BOX 1527
تلفن ٧ ـ ٤٩٢٣٥ ـ صندوق پست ١٥٢٧
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OFFICE
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خرمشهر

مؤسسه عمران خوزستان
A SERVICE AGENCY IN IRAN
OF
DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES CORPORATION, U. S. A.
نماینده : شرکت عمران و منابع ـ امریکا
در ایران
شماره ثبت ١٩٤

Russell E. McClure
General Manager
راسل ای. مکلور
مدیر کل

George M. Baker
Tehran Representative
جورج ـ م ـ بیکر
نماینده موسسه در تهران

Park Hotel Tehran

November 8, 1959

Dear Ed:

You were certainly right about Winston Burdette: a "disciplined mind", knows his business, and a very pleasant and understanding fellow. And your precept: take your time, we'll do the cutting, took the edge off, as we say about a horse. I only hope that something I may have said somewhere along the line would provide something of the dimension you hoped could be in the piece.

Winston was good, like etc. etc. BUT it was a sore disappointment to me, personally, not to appear with you on TV upon a subject so important right now. It would have meant a lot to me. On the two portals into my study in our Princeton home are two photographs--drawings actually. On one, Justice Holmes and the other that fine drawing of you. Which is a short way of saying how I feel. . . . Grand to have the visit with you, and with Janet.

Faithfully,

Dave

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
London

Davidson, Ben

November 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I have your letter of October 17th.

Thank you for sending me the Statement on "The Question of Segregation in World Perspective". I appreciate your kind thought in sending it to me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ben Davidson
Executive Director
Liberal Party
160 West 44 Street
New York, New York

mcc

160 WEST 44TH STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • TELEPHONE: JUDSON 2-1100

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OF NEW YORK STATE

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First Vice-Chairman
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NATHAN CHANIN
ALICE B. PARSONS
MARIE LaGUARDIA
Executive Director
BEN DAVIDSON

T mf

October 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a Statement on "The Question of Segregation in World Perspective" by Dr. George S. Counts, Professor Emeritus of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University; and State Chairman of the Liberal Party. Dr. Counts was recently awarded the Liberty and Justice Book Award of the American Library Association for his book, "The Challenge of Soviet Education."

The Statement is being released to the press October 19, 1958. I know you will be interested in it. If you would like additional copies, we will be glad to provide them.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Davidson

BEN DAVIDSON
Executive Director, Liberal Party

BD/sa
Encl.

NEWS FROM THE Liberal Party OF NEW YORK STATE

JUDSON 2-1100 • 160 WEST 44th STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

FROM: ALBERT MARGOLIES, PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

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GEORGE S. COUNTS

First Vice-Chairman
DAVID DUBINSKY

Honorary Chairman
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

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Secretary
JOSEPH V. O'LEARY

Treasurer
HARRY UVILLER

Assistant Secretary
TIMOTHY COSTELLO

Executive Director
BEN DAVIDSON

FOR RELEASE, SUNDAY PAPERS

OCTOBER 19, 1958

STATEMENT BY DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS

ON

"THE QUESTION OF SEGREGATION IN WORLD PERSPECTIVE"

(Dr. Counts is Professor Emeritus of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. He is State Chairman of the Liberal Party)

#######

Ever since the middle of the eighteenth century friendly visitors from other lands have remarked over and over again the severe disabilities under which the Negro lives in America. They have seen our treatment of this race as utterly contrary to the spirit of our institutions and our proclaimed ideals. This contradiction was eloquently summarized by Gunnar Myrdal, a distinguished Swedish social scientist, in his great two-volume work, "An American Dilemma," published in 1944. He characterized our treatment of the Negro as our "greatest and most conspicuous scandal," as our "greatest failure." Moreover, he wrote, "the simple fact is that an educational offensive against racial intolerance ... has never seriously been attempted in America." Here is a cancer eating at the heart of our democracy. My purpose, however, is to place this question sharply raised by Governors Faubus and Almond squarely in world perspective. It may well prove to be a decisive factor in the triumph or defeat of the cause of freedom on the earth.

We must realize, and swiftly, that one of the most revolutionary changes taking place in the present epoch involves the relations of races and peoples. A great cycle, embracing approximately five hundred years, is closing in our day. In the middle of the fifteenth century the peoples of Europe seemed on the verge of being enslaved or driven into the sea. The Tartars still controlled much of Russia; the Moors were still entrenched in Spain; and the Ottoman Turks were striking boldly and successfully at the southeastern gates of Europe. Then, owing to a number of factors, including certainly the invention of new weapons of warfare and the advance of nautical science, the tables were turned. The peoples of Europe took the offensive and moved out in all directions from their

cramped quarters. By the end of the nineteenth century they held nine-tenths of the land surface of the globe, dominated the remainder, and ruled the "seven seas." As a result of their fabulous successes, they developed a sense of unqualified superiority and assumed that they were destined by their own nature to govern the world. Today the colonial empires formed in the spoch of European ascendancy are in process of disintegration and the colored peoples are rising everywhere. That these people will be satisfied with anything less than equality of status among the nations is altogether improbable. And it must be realized that two-thirds of the human race are colored.

This situation throws the spotlight of history on the question before us. Our treatment of the Negro and all other minority groups provides the touchstone by which our integrity as a people must be measured. For generations now we have freely and universally professed our commitment to the ideals of individual worth, human brotherhood, and equality before the law and in the moral order of the Judeo-Christian ethic and the democratic faith. These values are enshrined in the most sacred documents of the Republic -- in the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the Gettysburg Address. We proclaim them to ourselves and to the world on every occasion. In the measure that we show in our practices prejudice, hatred, contempt, or discrimination toward any element of our people, we are weakened both at home and abroad, our full human resources are not developed, and the demagogue will be able to poison our political life. Also, in the measure that we are governed by the doctrines of racial, national, or religious superiority, our democracy will be corrupted at the core. We shall know in our hearts that we are false to our professions.

As we look beyond our shores we see at once that the issue is not only domestic in character. We are engaged with the other nations of the free world in the daring and difficult venture of building an international organization designed to establish an enduring peace on the earth. If this organization is not to be despotic in character, it must rest on the principle of equality of peoples. Obviously, if we violate this principle at home, we can scarcely stand before the nations and fight in good conscience for the ideals of equal justice in the world. To the oppressed and underprivileged, to the colored and colonial peoples beyond our borders, to the men and women of good will everywhere, our actions at home will overwhelm our words in international councils. And as the most powerful of the

(more)

free nations we are supposed to guide other peoples down the difficult road to human liberty.

As we seek to lead the free world in the struggle against the ruthless thrust of Communist despotism, this question of our treatment of the Negro and other minority groups in our country assumes a fateful urgency. With vast resources and fanatical energy the tiny oligarchy in the Kremlin is conducting a campaign of hate throughout the earth, and particularly in the regions inhabited by colored peoples, designed to convince all mankind that American democracy is a fraud. With a world-wide propaganda network under their direction these men note every one of our delinquencies and carry it in greatly exaggerated form to all countries. Among other things they say (and these are direct quotes) that "in America the Negro is not regarded as a man," that "there is no penalty for beating a Negro or raping a Negro woman," that this is a "right protected by law and forgiven by the church," that "lynchings and pogroms are very widespread in the United States," that "with persons subjected to lynching it would be possible to populate a huge city." Obviously we must strive steadfastly to remove from our common life everything that lends the slightest support to this violent campaign of misrepresentation.

It is in this broad context of our moral commitments and our position in the world that we should consider the decision of the Supreme Court of May 17, 1954, on the abolition of racial segregation in the schools. That this was a glorious decision and an authentic expression of our finest traditions is clear to all thoughtful men and women. It served to ease the troubled conscience of many an American citizen. Also it served to discomfit our totalitarian adversary in all parts of the world. Indeed it was the most powerful blow struck by America in the current struggle for the minds and hearts of men.

The response in Moscow was particularly revealing. Since a Soviet newspaper never publishes an account of anything, however important it may be, just because it happens, and since it must await instructions from the highest echelons of the Party on how an event of such moment should be presented and interpreted, the decision of the Supreme Court was completely ignored for days. Indeed, it was not until June 23, more than five weeks after the event, that the Soviet press took notice of the action. In the meantime Soviet agents in America had gathered relevant material. On that day there appeared in Izvestia a one-thousand word editorial entitled "Judges and Governors." The opening paragraphs of the editorial run as follows:

(more)

> The whole world knows of the widespread discrimination against Negroes in the United States. Over fifteen million American Negroes are reduced by fascistic racists to the position of "second class citizens," as the bourgeois press cynically refers to them. The persecution of the Negro population in the United States arouses the indignation of the progressive part of American society as well as all honest people throughout the world. The peoples of Asia and Africa form their opinion of policy of the U.S.A. regarding the so-called colored peoples in terms of the actions of the American racists.
>
> From time to time the ruling circles of the U.S.A. make demagogic gestures, designed for export and also for the pacifying of American society, and intended to demonstrate the "struggle" of the official organs against discrimination of Negroes. One of these gestures was made not so long ago by the Supreme Court of the United States. It decided that race segregation (separate education for Negroes and whites) in the public schools of the southern states contradicts the constitution and therefore must be abolished.

The editorial then quotes from the public statements of several southern state governors and United States senators in support of its interpretation and closes the editorial with the following sentences:

> Some of the American bourgeois papers hail the decision of the Supreme Court as a "historic victory of democracy." In reality, however, the decision itself and the noise surrounding it on the part of American reactionaries prove once more to the entire world that racism penetrates all the pores of the social system of the U.S.A., that it comprises an inalienable component part of the reigning bourgeois ideology, that in the central as well as the local organs of government there are ardent defenders and zealous champions of savage race theories.

But, whatever the reaction in Moscow and the Communist world, we in America face a gigantic task. The decision of the Court is only the first step on a long journey. Racial prejudices and hatreds still exist among us; and they are as real as rivers and mountains. They will consequently be removed only as we, as individuals and groups, rise to the highest levels of conscience, understanding, and resolution. Although the rule of law is one of the greatest achievements of Western man, there is that vast domain outside the law in every free society which Lord Moulton has called the realm of the "unenforcible," in which conscience rules. "Obedience to the unenforcible" is the moral foundation of a good society.

Unfortunately our President remained silent on this great issue until very recently. And when he did speak, it was altogether too little and too late. Here was one of the greatest and most tragic failures of leadership by an administration that has chronically refused to lead in both domestic and world affairs. As early as February, 1956, our Liberal Party challenged the President to make his position unmistakably clear and in the name of our tradition of equality, justice, and liberty to appeal to the conscience of our people on this supreme moral issue.

(more)

He chose to leave the matter to others and thus abdicated his responsibilities as the official spokesman of the nation in favor of Faubus, Almond, and the violent wing of the segregationists. The American dilemma of Myrdal is rapidly becoming an American tragedy. And perhaps a tragedy for the cause of freedom throughout the world. According to their words the opponents of the decision of the Supreme Court are fighting Communism; by their deeds they are advancing the cause of Communism far more effectively than the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

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1234

Davidson, Gen'l Garrison

May 11, 1959

General Garrison H. Davidson
Superintendent
United States Military Academy
West Point, N.Y.

Dear General Gar:

Thanks for your gracious letter of May 6. I have heard nothing but favourable comments about the appearance of Mr. Dawkins and the other gentlemen. We are now batting a thousand percent so far as originations at the Academy go, and I hope we may visit there again when my leave is up.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

MASP

6 May 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We watched your Person to Person telecast with Mr. Dawkins last Friday night with interest. Of course we are prejudiced but we considered it a very interesting program. At any rate we think that it reacted favorably for the Military Academy and want you to know how very much we appreciate your selecting Mr. Dawkins and West Point as a subject for one of your Person to Person broadcasts.

Your program from our quarters evidently made a very lasting impression even beyond our circle of friends and the Services in general. Believe it or not, quite frequently we are still greeted by people recalling the program and speaking of it as if it only happened recently. They are surprised when we remind them that it took place well over two years ago. I have been agreeably surprised at the lasting effect.

My repeated thanks for again making West Point the scene of your broadcast. We shall miss your shining countenance on the show during your impending and well earned leave of absence.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Garrison H. Davidson

GARRISON H. DAVIDSON
Lieutenant General, USA
Superintendent

Davis, Barbara A.

May 18, 1959

Miss Barbara Ann Davis
c/o C. Davis, Jr.
90 W. Lauer Lane
Mounted Route
Camp Hill, Pa.

Dear Miss Davis:

As Mr. Murrow is so much out of the office at present, he has asked me to answer your letter of May 11. I much regret to tell you that, although married, I expect to remain here as Mr. Murrow's assistant for some time to come, so that the position is not vacant. Indeed, in view of Mr. Murrow's forthcoming leave of absence, the office staff is being cut from four to two.

I do wish you luck in finding the kind of job you want. I am sure that, with your qualifications, you will not find it difficult.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

May 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I realize that letters of this nature often go unread and unacknowledged but I thought I'd take that chance and see.

In the newspapers a few weeks ago I observed an assistant of yours married. I don't know whether considering your pending sabatical and Mr. Godfrey's operation you are in need of another assistant or not. Are you? Will you consider me? I've enclosed a resume'.

I expect to be in New York the week of May 25th through May 30th, looking for an interesting job, and I would be grateful for an interview with you. If this is not a convenient period for you, perhaps you would have your secretary specify a date that is.

Regardless, I would like to take this opportunity to say how very much I've enjoyed your very fine shows "Person to Person" and "Small World." They are indeed a credit to the industry.

Sincerely,

Barbara Ann Davis

Barbara Ann Davis

c/o C. Davis, Jr.
Point Ridge Farms
90 W. Lauer Lane
Mounted Route
Camp Hill, Penna.

RESUME' - BARBARA ANN DAVIS

EDUCATION: College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 2 years
Barnard College, New York City 2 years
(Graduated in 1948)
Average throughout college: A- or B+

High School: William Penn High School, Harrisburg, Pa.
Average throughout high school: A

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE: Assistant to Account Executive on the Lever Bros. account for Benjamin Sonnenberg, Inc. Secretarial assistant to Book Review Editor and Book Advertising Manager of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Secretarial assistant to Martin Ritt, producer of Somerset Maugham TV show and Starlight Theatre at CBS. Staff assistant to Subcommittee on Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

I have also had editorial experience. After leaving the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, I worked for Greene-Brodie as assistant to the account executive in charge of the book advertising of Farrar-Straus and Viking Press. I obtained this job by submitting some of my writing. I left at a time when their staff was cut by 25% due to a falling off in business. Subsequently, I had a brief job at Simon & Schuster, replacing a girl who went to Europe, reading the slush for the Sandpiper Press. I have written an unpublished manuscript.

BACKGROUND: My personal and business references may be obtained from the Barnard Placement Office

TYPING SPEED: 60 - 70 words a minute

STEND: 85 words a minute (I have not been using it lately.)

ACTIVITIES: William & Mary: Freshman and sophomore representative to Womens' Student Government; Vice-president of junior class (elected but did not serve); member of Chi Delta Phi Honor Fraternity; officer in Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity; member of Tennis Team.

Barnard: Tennis champion, played in exhibition with Pauline Betz; member of Wigs and Cues Dramatic Club.

High School: President of Red Cross, an Editor of the Year Book; in Who's Who of graduating class elected: Girl who did the most for the school, Best all around girl, Most popular girl, and best dressed girl.

TRAVEL: Have traveled in the South, in New England, in Illinois, Colorado, and California, as well as the Middle Atlantic States. Have traveled abroad in Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy with the American Youth Hostel.

SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT: Powers model during summer school at Columbia.

Davis, Eric

Hotel Beau Rivage
Geneva, Switzerland.

December 5, 1959.

Dear Eric:

Your letter of November 26th fills me with frustration. We were in London for almost two months, and I managed to get in only one game of golf! Now you are there and we are in Switzerland. We will be at the Kulm Hotel, St. Moritz-Dorf, from December 20th until about January 3rd, if you should be passing that way.

We will be in India during part of February and March. I shall make you a signal to your Calcutta address when plans are a little more definite.

Janet and I are both sorry we are unable to accept your most attractive invitation to the Wildernesse.

As ever yours,

Mr. Eric Davis
Clonmore,
Seal,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

FRANK McCAY
STANLEY NAIRN
MAURICE SHELLIM
ERIC DAVIES

7 MIDDLETON MANSIONS
CALCUTTA 16
44-6464

November 26th., '59.

Dear Ed.,

None of your various secretaries will know what to make of this letter, so I think it will get to you, or Janet.

I am flying home tomorrow for a couple of months leave - Christmas with the family, and skiing in Austria in the New Year. If you want a game of golf at the Wildernesse, I've got some left-handed clubs at home and will take you on, although I don't play a lot.

The old Wildernesse is now a Blind School, but they have built a posh new clubhouse. If you stand on the new first tee (right-handed) then the only house you can see is mine, just across the road. If you both did feel like coming down for a night or two, you would sleep in the Apple Room (with private bath and real central heating). It isn't too posh, but is quite reasonable - it is the old head gardener's house of the estate.

Pam tells me she saw you on television, and was impressed. You certainly seem to be having fun, anyway.

Sincerely,

Eric Davis.

Clonmore, Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent
Sevenoaks 61507

Davis, Martin S.

PARAMOUNT FILM DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION

PARAMOUNT BUILDING NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
BRYANT 9-8700 CABLE ADDRESS FAMFILM

MARTIN S. DAVIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN CHARGE OF
ADVERTISING, PUBLICITY AND EXPLOITATION

February 24th, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I thought you would be interested in reading the attached speech which was delivered by Mr. Cecil B. DeMille, Saturday, February 22nd, at the Freedoms Foundation Award Ceremonies at Valley Forge.

It is gratifying to note, that this is the second award received in five years by Mr. DeMille from the Freedoms Foundation.

Sincerely,

Martin

MSD:ef
enc.

For release
not before 1:30 PM
E.S.T.
February 22, 1958

AN ADDRESS BY CECIL B. DeMILLE

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

VALLEY FORGE

Saturday, February 22, 1958

I thank you, Dr. Wells, and I thank the Freedoms Foundation for this Award, and I will use this money in the cause of freedom by turning it over immediately to the DeMille Foundation for Political Freedom.

Five years ago today, standing here in this same place, I made a report to John Waterman - the only soldier of Washington's army who lies here at Valley Forge in a known, marked grave.

The world has changed in these five years, John Waterman -

The very heavens have changed - as men since then reach out now to conquer space.

That winter when you died here, the cold white moon that shined on the snow of Valley Forge seemed very far away.

Soon - as you reckon time now, John Waterman - men will be walking on the surface of that moon.

You did not live to see the victory for which Washington prayed here at Valley Forge - but that victory came in answer to his prayer and to your sacrifice, John Waterman.

We in this room will not live to see what victories the space age may bring - or what great trials America must pass through before those victories are won.

But the things you died for, John Waterman, have not changed - the great light that shined here in a great darkness still shines, and Americans still have the faith and courage which you gave us with your life.

That is our report to you, John Waterman, and this is our pledge.

We will fight the good fight as you fought it - we will keep the faith, as you kept it, in America, in freedom, and in God.

Davis, Mrs Ruth
F

March 17, 1959

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I have known Mr. & Mrs. John G. Gude for some twenty years - have been associated with Mr. Gude professionally for almost that length of time. They are a most attractive couple, responsible, reliable, entertaining and, altogether, civilized. If I had an apartment to let, I would have no hesitation in letting it to them.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth Converse Davis
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.
32 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

EBM/hl

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. INC.
City and Country Real Estate
~~558 Madison Avenue~~
New York 22, N. Y.
32 EAST 57th STREET

March 11, 1959

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gude
106 Davis Avenue
White Plains, New York

are negotiating for an apartment and have given us your name as a reference. Any information you care to give us regarding their responsibility and desirability as tenants will be greatly appreciated and will, of course, be considered strictly confidential.

We are enclosing a return envelope for your convenience.

Yours very truly,

Encl.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.

By R. C. Davis
(Mrs. Ruth Converse Davis)

Davis, Saville

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

Office of the
Managing Editor

June 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope I can interest you in some largely unpublished material on the current arms control talks and the background for them. Much of this story, as you know, has never reached the general public. Even the simple facts of who said and did what, at key stages of the talks, has rarely emerged from behind the scenes and been quietly printed at isolated points.

Now the subject is reaching another climax at the foreign ministers conference and the summit. And yet even today, a well organized, knowledgeable story on the backstage conflict of opinion and policy in Washington on this issue, on the dramatic shifts of the United States position which have taken place in the past year, and on the direct contacts which various American scientists have had with Soviet scientists, is in the nature of a scoop.

Because of this near blackout on one of the most important news situations of the time, the Committee on Public Information of the Federation of American Scientists has prepared a folder of information and opinion which I am sending you together with this letter, on behalf of the committee. It is going to only a few key newsmen whom the committee thinks might be specially interested.

It contains for the most part original articles by expert and well informed members of the Federation on different aspects of the various Geneva talks on control of testing and delivery of arms, and on talks between scientists

of both sides. The members of the committee are listed on the flyleaf and are available for questioning.

The concern of the committee, and my own interest as a citizen, is that the facts be published as fully as is responsibly possible, so that leaders of opinion in this country, and the general public, can discuss the pros and cons intelligently. This material is on the record, and you are of course free to quote it, although I should not properly come into the picture because I am simply advising the committee on its distribution.

I feel sure that you will find the Federation of American Scientists' material stimulating, and I hope that it will be useful to you in covering this subject.

Sincerely,

Saville R. Davis

Saville R. Davis
Managing Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure

I've sent one to Howard Smith too.

Davis, Stan

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Jim Seward

from: Ed Murrow June 6,

Is there anything that can be done about the severance of Stan Davis from our noble organization.

fc E.R.M.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Sept. 12

Stan Davis wants to know if you've spoken to Seward yet about his situation and would like an appointment with you next ~~wek~~ week about it. Attached is the memo you wrote Mr. Seward about him.

Will see
Have called

Dawson, Tom.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Murrow, Aaron, Zousmer

from: Mr. Dawson

January 13, 1959

Dear Ed, John, and Jesse:

Thanks so very much for your thoughtful and much appreciated good wishes which I received during the holiday season. As you gentlemen know, I was on a two week vacation so I have just caught up with the Scotch and Bourbon. I shall think of you as I enjoy each delicious sip.

Seriously, I do appreciate your good wishes and send mine back to you with a hope that 1959 will be wonderfully happy for you gentlemen and PERSON TO PERSON. Please wear it in good health.

Cordially,

Tom

THOMAS H. DAWSON

ah

JOHN A. DE CHANT | PUBLIC RELATIONS

425 THIRTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST • PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING • WASHINGTON 4, D. C. • ME. 8-4637

July 3, 1959

Dear Ed:

As the Spanish say it so well....

"Vaya Con Dios".

But come back - we need you.

Cordially,

Jack

John A. De Chant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

De Chant, John

JOHN A. DE CHANT
PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

F

December 22, 1958

Dear Ed:

May the good Lord bless you and yours this Christmas season and in all the years to come.

Cordially,

Jack

John A. De Chant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

De Figueres, Karen

The St. Regis
New York

May 17 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your call! We hope that this will be the beginning of a friendship.

With our best wishes, Sincerely,

Karen de Figueres

de Figueres

Glenn Degner

March 16, 1959

Dear Glenn:

Thanks for your note of February 25. It warms the aging heart to hear from old friends and, as you can imagine, the decision to take a year off wasn't easy and, I hope, wasn't lightly taken. We shall see what it produces.

I hope, in the course of the year, to learn something about South America and, perhaps, if I am lucky, even about China. Maybe it will be some service that I should stop contributing to the confusion to my fellow countrymen and keep silent for a bit. I hope to do a little wondering in this country and, if the gods are good, I will stop in and see you one day.

As ever yours,

Mr. Glenn J. Degner
Southern Minnesota Aviation Service, Inc.
Municipal Airport
Owatonna, Minnesota

KRM/hl

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA AVIATION SERVICE, INC.

Municipal Airport

Owatonna, Minnesota

February 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

In case your clipping service missed the attached editorial from the Minneapolis Tribune, Billie and I thought you might like to see it.

We will both miss hearing you. In fact, we miss you on your present vacation. I share with Billie her feeling expressed the other evening: "Ed's broadcasts seem to be the one intelligent appraisal we have of our mixed up world."

However, we do feel that the sabbatical is an excellent idea, as pointed out in the editorial.

We are wondering if you are considering the inclusion of South America in your travels. We feel strongly that this continent is too much played down in the world news; that, in fact, a substitute of it for the constant attention to Russia would not only be refreshing from a listener point-of-view, but by indirection might help in preserving world peace.

This constant publicizing of every move and word of Khrushchev and his gang, frankly, becomes boresome. I wager that if he did not hit the world's front pages and the leads of radio and TV commentaries daily, he might wither on the vine - at least to some extent.

In any event, we want you to know that we will miss you. Best of luck and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Glenn J. Degner

Minneapolis Morning Tribune

The Voice of Minnesota

Largest Morning Newspaper in the Upper Midwest

Telephone FEderal 3-3111

JOHN COWLES, President; JOYCE A. SWAN, Executive Vice President; LYLE K. ANDERSON, Vice President and Treasurer; STANLEY HAWKS Vice President and Secretary; OTTO A. SILHA, Vice President and Business Manager; WILLIAM P. STEVEN, Vice President and Executive Editor; JOHN W MOFFETT Vice President and Advertising Director; HOWARD MITHUN, Vice President; JOHN COWLES, JR., Vice President; WILBUR ELSTON, Editor of Editorial Pages.

PAGE 6★★ VOLUME XCII NUMBER 275 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1959 2 2

PUBLISHED AT 425 PORTLAND AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Farm Plan Futility

SECRETARY BENSON has lowered farm price supports again. Some farmers thereby will be squeezed, but most of them will take advantage of advancing production techniques and be able to get by. However, the new cuts will do little to solve the real trouble in agriculture—the ability to produce more than is being consumed.

Benson takes the position that the government must either apply stricter controls or remove the controls and lower price guarantees. But congress and the country are unwilling to follow either course to its logical conclusion. And for good reason. Continual lowering of prices would send many farmers into bankruptcy and stricter controls would wind up in complete regimentation.

In the case of corn, acreage controls have been abandoned and price supports for most farmers raised. There seems to be little reason for price supports for corn and feed grains. Mostly they are fed on the farm and farmers no doubt can do a better job of adjusting production to needs than the government has been doing. Yet if farmers put too much grain into production of meat and eggs, gluts could develop in these products, too.

The main surplus problems are in wheat and cotton and there the situation demands more imagination than Benson has been showing. Maybe a program to get real adjustment in production in those crops will be costly. But the present program is costly and it isn't reducing surpluses.

For one thing, wheat in real demand should not be treated equally with the less wanted wheat of the southwest and far west which is building up the surpluses. Maybe the soil bank can be made more effective than it has been. And other devices should be tried to take more acres out of wheat and cotton.

Both Benson and his political opponents are pushing food for peace programs. The United States already is sending a big volume of farm commodities abroad. Plans for shipping more will have to be worked out with care to avoid the wrath of friendly nations which also are food exporters.

Nearly everybody recognizes that overproduction is the big problem, yet not enough effort is being used to get readjustment where it counts—right on the farms producing the surpluses.

■

Minnesota Out of Step

THE SENATE local government committee has just approved a bill which would permit city charters to be adopted or amended by a simple majority vote. Amendment No. 1, adopted last November, makes such a change possible. The constitution now requires a four-sevenths affirmative vote for the adoption of a charter, a 60 per cent vote for an amendment.

At present there are 20 states with home rule provisions in their constitutions. But of these only Minnesota requires more than a simple majority to adopt or amend a charter.

Some legislators are opposed to lowering the majorities now stipulated. They seem to favor any requirement which makes it more difficult for the people to adopt or amend a charter. But we like to believe that most legislators will favor the smaller majorities proposed in Sen. Donald Fraser's bill.

This bill would put Minnesota in step with the other home rule states. The present high requirements evidence little faith in the people's capacity for rule. The sooner they are lowered the better.

■

Sensible Sabbaticals

ED MURROW is taking a year's leave of absence from his usual radio and television duties for travel and study, for reflection and an opportunity to refresh his perspective, he says.

Colleges and universities have long recognized the value of this sort of change of pace by granting sabbatical leaves periodically to faculty members. Presumably they are used for travel and advanced study, and the professors are expected to come back full of new ideas and new knowledge to impart to their students. At the University of Minnesota, for example, professors can take sabbatical furlough at half pay every seventh year.

It seems to us the sabbatical leave custom might profitably be extended to some other occupations—if not for a full year, at least for a few months. Doctors who could drop their regular responsibilities could visit some of the great medical centers of the world, watch some of the leading surgeons at work, perhaps enroll in short courses in the United States or other countries.

Bankers could study financial practices elsewhere. Lawyers, businessmen, architects, engineers and others could pursue their special interests, get acquainted with a little more of the world and new groups of people. And, of course, they all would have much more to contribute to the old job when they return.

Only trouble is, that, except for the self-employed, the economic advantages would have to be proved to the employers who would help pay the bills. That might be difficult.

WILLIAM S.

Marsh

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He was the s state who gave to the Marsh the postwar Europe. H secretary before t

Delaney, Dave

December 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Delaney:

Very many thanks for the beautiful glass paper weight.

It was most thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dave Delaney
Air France
683 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

De Liagre, Alfred

ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr.

55 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Tel. PEnnsylvania 6-6678-9
Cable: DELLYMARY N. Y.

December 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

If I hadn't been so busy counting the line at the ANTA box-office I would have written long before this to thank you for your enormous assistance in helping "J.B." overcome the enforced silence of the press.

We seem to be off to a wonderful start - thanks to a very large extent to your great kindness in getting us under way.

With deepest gratitude.

Yours,

Kelly

deL/le

Della, M. R.

My dear Mr. Morrow

We received your book and we were so happy to add it to our library.

Your kindness is greatly appreciated.

Mrs. M. R. Della
High Point P.T.A.

Delson, L. E.

THE

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

12 East 36 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

CHICAGO OFFICE
33 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO 3, ILL.

WASHINGTON OFFICE
730—15 STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

January 22, 1958

Mr. L. E. Delson, President
Institute of Modern Business
6941 Merrill Avenue
Chicago 49, Illinois

Dear Mr. Delson:

BANKING magazine has sent me a copy of your letter of October 14, 1957 relating to S.2791 now pending in Congress.

Enclosed is a copy of the article by Harry Held which appeared in BANKING on December 10, 1956 and also a summary of the Sparkman Bill.

We are watching this type of bill very carefully at this time in the belief that private enterprise should do the job and government direct lending should be terminated.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

TLN:fk
Enc.

Summary

Proposal for Merging VA Loan Activity
Into the FHA and Reconstituting
the FHA Loan Program on the
Basis of a Free Interest Rate

(By Harry Held, Vice President, Bowery Savings Bank)

For reasons enumerated, it is proposed:

1. That all loans insured by the FHA be made free of fixed interest rate control and that the rate of interest on such loans be governed only by the maximum rates of interest permitted on real estate mortgages in the various states of the United States:

2. That FHA, instead of insuring 100% of the principal amount of the loan, be required to insure only 50% of the amount of the loan approved by the FHA, such insurance to run on a proportionate basis throughout the life of the loan.

3. That the proposed mortgagee, upon filing FHA Application for Commitment, shall designate upon such Application the rate of interest at which the permanent insured loan shall be closed, and further shall certify that no discount or premium is to be received or paid in connection with the loan transaction. The Commitment to Insure issued by the FHA shall further incorporate as part of its Commitment to Insure the rate of interest, (as designated by the applicant for such Commitment) which the insured loan shall bear and shall require as part of the closing documents, certifications, or other satisfactory evidence, that no discount or premium has been received or paid in connection with the loan transaction. FHA shall as heretofore continue to specify allowable fees and charges and may include therein a brokerage fee not to exceed 1/2 of 1% if required in arranging financing of the loan.

That, as suggested in a recent Round Table Discussion conducted by House and Home Magazine (November, 1956 issue), the FHA "substitute a single 2% premium for its present 1/2% annual premium and that the cost of this insurance would be added: (as in England) to the cost of the house and the face value of the mortgage, i.e., it should not be added to the down payment." The insurance premium of 2% would be based upon the 50% of the mortgage which would be insured by FHA and would be paid to FHA out of mortgage proceeds at the time of endorsement of bond for insurance.

The adoption of this feature of the plan would have the following advantages:

a. The homeowner's insurance cost under this plan, as compared with present procedures, would be substantially lowered, thereby reducing his monthly payments;

b. The FHA would be able to eliminate costly billing procedures to collect its insurance premium, and would also secure an investment return on a full premium basis from the inception of its insurance.

5. That, in connection with defaulted loans, the FHA will adopt - in place of its present procedure - the procedure now in use by VA with reference to the conveyance back to the FHA of foreclosed properties. Under this procedure FHA would set an "upset price" on the property based upon FHA appraisal and would issue debentures to the mortgagee to be due five, ten, fifteen or twenty years from date of issuance at the mortgagee's option, with the rate of interest on such debentures to be based upon the six-month average yield for U.S.Government Bonds with maturities of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years. FHA would also include in debentures the foreclosure costs, including attorneys' fees, not to exceed $250, together with interest from the date of default at the debenture interest rate.

6. That the VA loan program, as such be eliminated and that the FHA, under Title II, provide a special sub-section for loans to veterans based upon the receipt of an Eligibility Certificate from the VA evidencing the veteran's eligibility under such sub-section for such additional loan benefits as may be decided upon. Suggested additional loan benefits which might be provided under this subsection are as follows:

a. With the FHA present loan limitations of 95% of value on the first $9,000 and 75% of value on amounts in excess of $9,000, a provision could be made for veterans which would give them loan benefits of 100% of value up to $9,000 and 90% of value on amounts in excess of $9,000 up to a total loan of $20,000

b. A waiver of the mortgage insurance premium outlined in #4 above or a payment to the FHA by the VA of such prepaid insurance premium.

7. That the Board of the FHA be expanded to include by appointment a member designated by each of the following trade organizations to serve for a one or two year term in a non-voting advisory capacity:

National Association of Home Builders
National Association of Real Estate Boards
National Association of Mutual Savings Banks
United States Savings and Loan League
National Savings and Loan League
American Bankers Association
Life Insurance Association
Mortgage Bankers Association of America

December 10, 1956

U. S. SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE PROPOSAL
FOR HOME LOAN GUARANTEE CORPORATION

S.2721

Analysis of Bill

1. Home Loan Guarantee Corporation -- created as "an instrumentality of the United States" -- (an entity parallel to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation -- similarly under jusisdiction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.) Latter would have full regulatory control.

a. Purpose -- to guarantee home mortgages for any member of a Federal Home Loan Bank or "approved mortgagee."

b. Capital Stock

(1) Initial -- $50 million paid-in subscription by FHL Banks, prorated on basis of capital of each Bank.

(2) Additional -- To be subscribed by "approved mortgagees" on basis of 1/7 of 1% of loans owed and loans serviced.

(3) Retirement -- Any retirement of stock shall be on a pro rata basis. Can't reduce assets of corporation below $50 million or below amount adequate to cover outstanding risks.

c. Dividends -- Cumulative dividend of about 1/2 of 1% in excess of average dividend paid by Banks.

d. Corporate Powers -- Usual powers including authorization to borrow money from any source, including FHL Banks, or FSLIC.

e. Agents -- May compensate FHL Banks or FSLIC for use of facilities or services.

f. Taxation -- Obligations of corporations are exempt from all taxation, certain surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes. Capital of corporation similarly exempt.

g. Operation -- (1) Pursuant to regulations of FHLB Board.

(2) Supervision and examination of all participants as required by Board.

(3) Reporting for guarantee. Copy of security instrument and appraisal to be filed.

2. Guarantee

a. Maximum Amount - 20% of mortgage balance outstanding (less co-insurance)-- (net 18% of balance.)

b. Maximum Term - expires when loan is paid down to 50% of original value.

TLM-5

3. Mortgages Eligible for Guarantee

a. First mortgage on single family, owner-occupied homes.

b. Maxima -- (1) Amount - $20,000.

(2) Percent of appraised value - 90%.

(3) Maturity - 25 years maximum term.

(4) Amortization - monthly.

4. Participants

a. Any mortgagee engaged in the home mortgage business which the Board may approve and which has the minimum worth of 1% of mortgages owned and serviced, or $100,000, whichever is greater.

b. Board may restrict volume of loans submitted for guarantee by any single participant.

5. Co-Insurance -- 10% (Minimum) of loss payable on guarantee.

6. Premium -- Between 5% and 10% of the amount guaranteed. Single cash payment at time of guarantee. Extra or added premium payable for supplemental coverage. (See 7 below.)

7. Supplemental Guarantee of Special Risks

a. Open end mortgages -- as to advances made before guarantee expires.

b. Foreclosure costs including attorneys' fees.

8. Claims

a. 30 days notice of initiation of foreclosure proceedings required.

b. Corporation has option of paying mortgage balance on transfer of mortgage to it, or of paying the guaranteed percentage of the loan.

c. Compromise or settlement of claims authorized.

9. Assignability of Guarantee -- Original holder may assign loan and guarantee to any HL Bank member or approved mortgagee.

December 20, 1957

TLN-5

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December 20, 1957

HOUSING [illegible]

HHFA SPRINGS PLAN TO HAVE FHA INSURE JUST TOP 20% of 90% LOANS

The first major change in FHA mortgage insurance policy in 23 years is under consideration by the administration.

For 23 years, the only way you could get FHA to insure a mortgage loan was to insure not just the risk portion but the entire principal, and pay for the insurance in annual installments of ½% of the declining balance of the loan. And FHA would insure loans only if they carried a fixed maximum interest rate (and now a fixed maximum discount) and only if the house met all FHA construction standards.

Now, HHF Administrator Cole and FHA Commissioner Norman Mason have sprung a completely new proposal that FHA should offer an alternate plan to insure only the top 20% of 90% loans, that the insurance premium should be paid in advance instead of in annual installments, and that the interest rate should be free to follow the market.

Slap at S&Ls?

Significantly, Cole sprang the plan in the least likely place: before the New Jersey League of Municipalities, whose members are chiefly interested in urban renewal. And he sprang it only one day before the annual convention of the US Savings & Loan League whose No. 1 legislative objective for 1958 was to get government sanction for almost exactly the same type of mortgage insurance through a subsidiary of the privately-owned (i.e., S&L-owned) Home Loan Bank Board (H&H, May).

The type of insurance now suggested by Cole and Mason has been in general use in England for 20 years, entirely on a private business basis with no government participation--and at rates which work out to less than half the premium FHA has been collecting.

HOUSE & HOME has been urging adoption of this system in this country since 1953. The proposal was strongly endorsed by a HOUSE & HOME Round Table on housing policy (H&H, March '55). The Natl. Savings & Loan League has favored this type of insurance (if privately organized) for years. The US League took up the plan last year and persuaded Sen. John J. Sparkman (D. Ala.), powerful chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee, to introduce a bill to that effect in the last Congress.

Major Differences

The S&L scheme involved neither government liability nor financial aid. Cole's would. He points out, however, that "there will be neither need nor excuse for a volume of administrative procedures equal to that where FHA insures 100% of the risk" (i.e. under its regular program). Specifically, Cole says processing of applications would be simplified, that minimum property requirements need not be enforced. But he says FHA would take steps to protect home buyers from chicanery--including inspections of property. Four methods of preventing abuses are under consideration, he told the Jersey league at Atlantic City. But he did not name them.

Administration still uncommitted

Cole emphasizes that the administration has not yet decided to submit the new plan to Congress.

He makes it clear he and Mason hope the plan would provide an effective substitute for second mortgages, now on the increase in the conventional loan field

[illegible] lenders shy away from FHA's unattractive yield. "This is an attempt to [illegible] the concept that a free market is good for the consumer, and good for the country," he says. But he predicts that if interest rates fall enough to make FHA 4½% mortgages competitive, the existing FHA program will look better to lenders because of its 100% insurance.

Many details of the new FHA alternate scheme, as outlined by the housing chief, are still vague. But he is definite on one point: a single premium paid in advance rather than a monthly charge. How much it would be, Cole has not yet indicated.

Inside FHA and HHFA, plans were taking shape last month to ask Congress for a host of legislative changes. Some of the most important:

FHA is pondering whether to ask Congress to boost the ceiling on its mortgages from $20,000 to $25,000 or $30,000. Such a move, many experts contend, would give the market for quality new housing a shot in the arm thus bring thousands of good used middle-bracket units on the market (see p. 53).

FHA Insurance on loans for water and sewer systems in small developments is also under study. Commissioner Mason says FHA is pondering a rental housing plan which will have many less restrictions and give builders more tax breaks, allowing them to build a project with practically no investment, receiving their return when the mortgage is paid off--thus getting a long-term capital gain.

VA is planning no recommendations at all, suggesting that officialdom's content to let it die a quiet death.

Urban renewal is likely to become the No. 1 housing victim of the White House decision to cut back civilian spending programs in the wake of the Soviet sputniks. The administration, as URA Commissioner James Steiner indicated in recent talks, wants to concentrate on 1) rehabilitation and 2) making the programs it already has work better and faster. But URA soon will run out of Title I slum clearance money. The Democratic Congress will undoubtedly vote it more.

INSTITUTE OF MODERN BUSINESS

6941 Merrill Ave., Chicago 49

News Letter

Note - Thomas L. Nims, Secy The ABA Savings & Mtge Div letter of 1/22/58 referred to this letter.

October 14th, 1957.

George H. Knott, Vice President,
Albert Frank - Guenther Law Co.,
1 North La Salle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

AN OPEN LETTER
Re: S. 2791 AND OTHER MATERIAL
ON INSURED CONV. MTGE PLANS

Dear George:

Confirming our conversation of today, would like to have you, as Public Relations Counsel for the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, send convention releases, those particularly relating to the subject of Insured Conventional Mortgages.

I plan to release a DELSON MORTGAGE PLAN after the first of the year, and would like to gather as many suggestions as are offered, i. e. the Sparkman Bill S. 2791, Harry Held's program as suggested in his article in the Commercial & Financial Chronicle of October 10th, in which he stated:

"...the further the inroads of direct government lending are made, the less mortgage investment opportunities will be available to private enterprise." He continued: "...would insure or support conventional mortgages in the secondary market ...and the other would form a corporation to issue debentures backed by insured mortgages..."

Your associate, Robert Wesley Dawson, probably remembers my many articles that lead to Blue Sky Laws, S.E.C., Package Mortgages, Construction Loans, etc. etc. I have editorial material available at current news rates, and can offer to you or any publication, a steady flow of items or features stories on Insured Mortgages.

This letter is being sent to editors with the hope that they will check their 'morgues' for articles or plans on Insured Mortgages, so that I may learn of their reaction to S. 2791 and other progress that might bring to the front a plan that would offer a saleable 'package'.

Cordially yours,

L. E. Delson

President,
INSTITUTE OF MODERN BUSINESS

LEDelson:jk

MANUFACTURERS NEWS

THE MANAGEMENT MAGAZINE

L. E. DELSON, Managing Editor

Subscription rates: $2.50 a year; single copies 25 cents. Published monthly, printed by the [illegible] second class matter July 2, [illegible] at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, [illegible]

Manufacturers' News, Inc., 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Harrison [illegible]

Volume 58 MAY, 1943 Number 5

A Centralized Technical Management Command (TMC) suggested in MFRS NEWS editorials since January seems to be holding the limelight, now that the $200,000,000 Senate Bill S 702 is up for discussion. The advantages and the advancements made in research coordination must not be spiked by government interference with Free Enterprise. Senator Kilgore, the sponsor of this bill, overlooks the vast strides of industrial progress made through individual initiative. His plan should subordinate his proposed "Office" to a TMC to pool all government bureau technical and scientific work through a Director of his proposed government National Scientific and Technical Board. To this point, the bill should be supported. As it stands, it usurps the function of industrial and individual inventive freedom and should be vigorously opposed. It must be revised.

Here is one reason why, so aptly put to us in a letter from J. F. Lincoln, President of the Lincoln Electric Company:

"I have your editorial of January, 1943 which I enjoyed, and the fundamental principle of which I agree with most heartily . . . At the present time the manufacturer is in this position. One branch of the government tells him to go ahead, another branch tells him to back up; another branch tells him to go to the left; another branch tells him to go to hell or words to that effect. All of these branches obviously have complete authority over the manufacturer but have no authority over each other. If there was some LEADERSHIP with a PLAN as to just what the manufacturer is to do, and then he was allowed to go ahead and do it using his ingenuity in accomplishing the purpose, I think he could plan with effect and put these plans into operation."

Here is another comment by a pioneer in technical organization, Mr. Robert C. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the Associated Defense Committee of the Chicago Technical Societies, who commented to us:

"The viewpoint of your editorial 'Blueprint to Technical Management Command' in your March, 1943 issue expresses a somewhat parallel purpose of Senate Bill S 702 on which my comment appearing in the May, 1943 issue of Fortune applied: 'It is long overdue . . . (but) it is impossible to handle any kind of a program for getting at the inventive ingenuity of the American people in a Washington agency alone.' The variance, however, lies in either Government control, or as you suggest, government cooperation with Industrial control."

Management must take immediate command of technical development if its full war production capacity is to be utilized without undue government regulation. Industry needs its own Technical Research Czar, not a dictating Bureaucrat. Comparable in authority to Landis in Baseball and Hays in movies, the TMC would coordinate and integrate industrial research and inventive effort for the benefit of Free Enterprise. [illegible] not alone for those operating so extensively within industry itself, but, by all means, with a well organized government "Office."

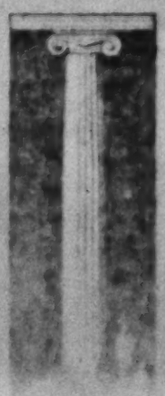
With Industry's Command on hand, scientific developments, when scattered and ineffective, would find a place for quick consideration and decision as to practical application and stepped up utility. Well organized Research staffs of industry would put the shoulder to the wheel and be better able to adapt new developments to secure immediate benefits through scientific research.

The Kilgore Bill S 702 (A Scientific Mobilization Act) should be revised to provide a government coordinator that would work with the Central TMC to be maintained by Industry with the millions of dollars now being appropriated by private enterprise. This would minimize the tendency to unload too much responsibility upon government agencies.

A central TMC organized by Industry itself would safeguard the ingenuity of the American people. It would avoid regimentation, political wrangling and official red tape, in the search for scientific improvement and inventive effort.

Free enterprise has demonstrated its ability to "carry the ball" to Tunisia and Attu. Given a free hand it will push ahead to the goal line of Victory and VictorYear. It must not give way. If government bureaucracy gets the ball away, it will hamper the development of new processes, methods and ideas. Industry, itself, must maintain command of technical mobilization. The focal point for the coordination of scientific and technical data should be established where practical productive facilities are controlled. Here solutions to technical problems could be probed and developed to fruition.

Write your Senator at once to have Bill S 702 revised. Help maintain Industry's rightful position. Scientific and Technical Development is the heart beat of industrial progress. It must not be curtailed. New standards of simplification, speed and space call for sound, solidified action to win the Victory.



BLUEPRINT TO A CENTRAL TECHNICAL (TMC) COMMAND

MANUFACTURERS' NEWS
THE MANAGEMENT MAGAZINE

L. E. DELSON, *Managing Editor*

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Volume 58 FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1943 Numbers 2 and 3

"MINUTES—*not miles—determine distance!*"

Our global idea forces TIME as the deciding factor—in production, in delivery, in Victory.

The railroads, streamlined, have made good use of MINUTES in delivering the goods—to new camps, war plants, to our markets and to our seaboards.

TIME is the airplane's guidepost to our fighting fronts.

Industry can use this idea to help "Produce More—in Less TIME."

Ideas are the seed of action. Inventions save TIME—help us 'go places' quicker.

The-world-owes-us-a-living theorists want ideas and patents to become public property. They say inventors are racketeers when a royalty is asked.

Every man is worthy of his hire—or you do not hire him. So, too, with machines—with money—with patents. Ideas that save TIME—add to our wealth—our machines—our ability to out-produce our enemies—are worth encouragement. There is no monopoly or rationing of TIME-saving ideas.

The Constitution provides that an author or inventor be given the right to own and control, though only for a limited time, the fruits of his creations or discoveries.

Patents and Copyrights make such creations real property, comparable to a piece of land or an automobile. It stimulates creative genius by providing an opportunity for earning a reward which would be impossible if every new idea were made available for pirating the moment it was made public.

An inventor's exclusive right to his invention is one of the unique features of the American Patent System, and unquestionably one of the important reasons for this country's leadership in industrial science and invention.

The National Association of Manufacturers is opposed to the compulsory licensing of patents, on the ground that it would discourage inventors and research scientists from searching for new products and processes, and discourage investors from investing funds in the costly development of new TIME-saving ideas. Compulsory licensing would be fatal to numerous small enterprises which could not continue without the protection afforded by the exclusive rights granted by their patents, and the birth of many new enterprises would be prevented because it would be impossible to raise funds for them.

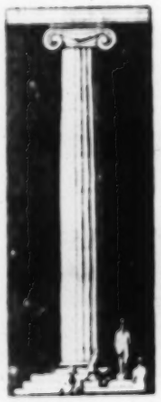
Technical research must go forward to Victory! TIME-saving methods must be evolved to Produce More. TIME-saving ideas must multiply the efficiency of our manpower and womanpower.

The non-exclusive royalty-free use of over 50,000 alien enemy patents now being made available to industry, will help prove the value of research in the development of ideas. Here is a veritable horde of valuable 'captured' property that should not be classed as 'something for nothing.'

The government expects every war plant licensee to make these patents save TIME and do a better production and research job to help win the war—and win the peace, too.

Every war plant can now be an 'idea' arsenal, using the free alien patents, readily available, or to keep our own Patent Office busy in the issuance of new TIME-saving patents.

Officers of management who have built the wealthiest nation in the world are now called upon to build the strongest fighting nation in the world. This job is not too big for Yankee ingenuity, grit and the "go-getter" spirit that blazed trails, built cities and brought American business to the top. They must evolve the methods and machinery by which our men can produce more—by which our fighters must win without loss of TIME.



EDITORIAL

* * * * * * *

BLUEPRINT TO TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT COMMAND

(Check No. 168 Clinic Coupon for Free Reprints)

NEWS ITEM : for Editors of House Organs of Firms listed in the 1958
(sent at the : CHICAGO and (COOK COUNTY) INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY, Inc.,
suggestion of LOU DELSON: 220 S. State St., Chicago. Telephone WAbash 2-2890.

.. ..

DELSON ATTACKS BILLS THAT WILL
INCREASE PATENT OFFICE FEES AND HAMPER
FLOW OF NEW PRODUCTS

Write or wire your Congressman to VOTE AGAINST H. R. 7151 and S. 2156 - the twin Bills that will increase Patent Office fees [redacted] unless VOTED DOWN.

This is bad news for industry and inventors, according to Louis E. Delson, President of the Institute of Modern Business, 6941 Merrill Ave., Chicago, who has offered the DELSON PLAN calling for the LOWERING of Patent Office fees.

The DELSON PLAN adds an optional 'use' or 'caveats' section to a patent application that would benefit the patent office, the inventor, the manufacturer, the distributor and the consumer. It would more than make up for the lower filing and issuing fees suggested, according to Mr. Delson.

To illustrate the DELSON PLAN, Mr. Delson has filed a patent application for a Brief Cover in the usual way, and injected a conventional brief mention of some of the uses, and has filed another patent application for a Folder Portfolio without detailed reference to the uses of the invention, which is the general practice; and DID NOT file an additional 25 sheets of paragraphs telling of the 'uses' or 'caveats' of the Folder Portfolio invention to act as a comparative demonstration of the tremendous benefits of the DELSON PLAN, in addition to the added revenue these 'caveats' paragraphs would bring to the Patent Office.

Copies of these SPECIMENS have been shown to a number of prominent Chicago patent attorneys, including the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, and the Illinois Manufacturers' Assn. One outstanding patent attorney commented, viz: "I am very much interested in Delson's attack upon H. R. 7151 and S. 2156 and in his suggestion that some kind of a provisional specification might be filed preliminarily as a means for solving the fee problem. Attached are photostats showing that Caveats were allowed in the U. S. Patent Office in 1858, and of the British custom in allowing Provisional Specifications."

Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of Radio Corporation of America, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and Congressman Laurence Curtis have also received complete sets of these DELSON PLAN specimens; the latter receiving the following reply, to his mention: "I now find that I made a mistake over the phone when I said that the House had acted on this Bill", to which Delson replied:

> "Your letter regarding H. R. 7151 was good news.
> The fact that the House has not acted on this Bill may give the DELSON PLAN a chance to thwart this Bill and be considered.
> It might open up wide the opportunity to modernize the operation of the Patent Office.
> The DELSON PLAN could be a means of reaching the public so that the public might prepare itself for a PROGRESS CRUSADE. It would put some life into a so-called 'dead' subject that has a potent force in our Industrial Progress to match the H bomb?"

Industry is spending millions on new product research, laboratories, tools and mechanical brains. The DELSON PLAN can help uncork the bottle-neck, i.e., 1. Antiquated Patent Office procedure, and 2. Neglect in popularizing the new technological benefits as they become available to the general public - our only sources for a steady flow of new scientists and inventors.

CHICAGO - the Birthplace of Atomic Energy is also the Birthplace of a
PEACE THRU PROGRESS CRUSADE

NOTE TO EDITORS:
Address all correspondence to Louis E. Delson, President, Institute of Modern Business. Research Lab. 6941 Merrill Ave., Chicago 49. Phone DOrchester 3-8763

PROGRESS CRUSADE FOR MODERN LIVING

a personal pledge to
PRODUCE MORE, SAVE CONSTANTLY, INVEST SAFELY, LIVE BETTER

PROGRESS in A-C-T-I-O-N

ART (HUMANITIES - IN GOD WE TRUST)

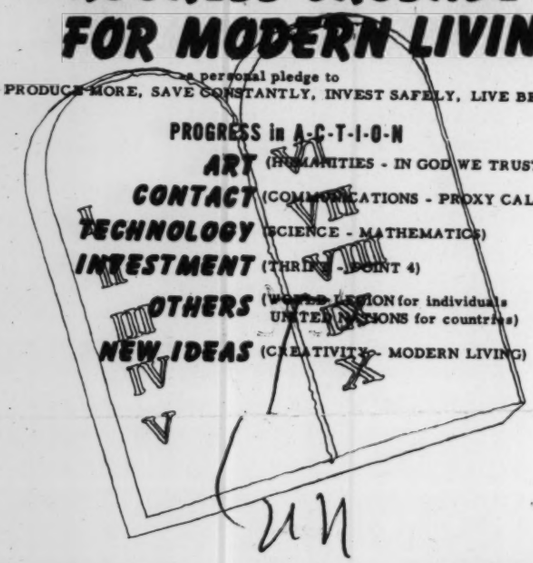
CONTACT (COMMUNICATIONS - PROXY CALLS)

TECHNOLOGY (SCIENCE - MATHEMATICS)

INVESTMENT (THRIFT - POINT 4)

OTHERS (WORLD LEGION for individuals
UNITED NATIONS for countries)

NEW IDEAS (CREATIVITY - MODERN LIVING)



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555 West Adams Street, CHICAGO 6, Phone FR 2-1182

Cable: Delsolog

AN OPEN LETTER and
AN INVITATION to
General David Sarnoff:

The Central Command for Propaganda that you suggest, as summarized in the Congressional Record, is a step in the right direction.

However, Victory for Freedom, must be ALL-OUT!

Governmental, Military and Civilian forces should out-plan, out-work and out-fight AS ONE, to avert a third world war, with a Freedom Campaign, transformed by firms such as yours, as well as associations, foundations, the American Legion, unions, fraternal organizations, publications and networks, into a

PROGRESS CRUSADE FOR MODERN LIVING

as outlined herein, to establish as realities in the world, The Code for peaceful living.

Yours very truly,

Louis E. Delson:jk

INSTITUTE OF MODERN BUSINESS

VisuaLetter ®

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Cable: Delsolog

(Not printed at Government expense) -EXERPT-

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 11, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, yesterday there was released to the public a document which could have a far-reaching effect upon the course of our lives. It consists of a memorandum prepared for President Eisenhower by Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Summarized, my observations and conclusions are:

1. We are in the midst of a cold war which the Communists are prosecuting vigorously on all fronts in an unswerving determination to win.

2. We dare not lose this cold war, because defeat may be as fatal as would defeat in a hot war. We can freeze to death as well as burn to death.

3. Our best and surest way to head off a hot war is to win the cold war which is already in full blast all over the world. But for the reasons mentioned, such as insufficient funds and inadequate tools, our efforts in this decisive field are strikingly little compared with the enemy's and are wholly inadequate to achieve victory. We must meet the political-psychological challenge of world communism fully and on a scale geared to winning the struggle.

4. We should organize our efforts to win the cold war on a basis comparable to our organization for winning a hot war which we seek to prevent. To this end it is recommended that a Strategy Board of Political Defense (or some other suitable name) be set up to function as the cold war equivalent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the military side. Top representatives of the State and Defense Departments, CIA, and USIA, should be members of this Board. Its activities must be effectively coordinated with all departments and agencies of our Government concerned with this effort. This new Strategy Board should function directly under the President and its head should have Cabinet status.

5. Our decision to win the cold war should be communicated to the entire world as a fixed goal of American policy. This will not rule out conventional relations on the governmental level, where the Kremlin, too, functions despite its clear commitment to world revolution.

6. The American public should be made promptly and fully aware of the nature of the present cold war, the importance of our winning it, the costs and sacrifices that this may entail. The significance and urgency of the problem should be conveyed to the American people, through discussion over radio, TV, and in the press.

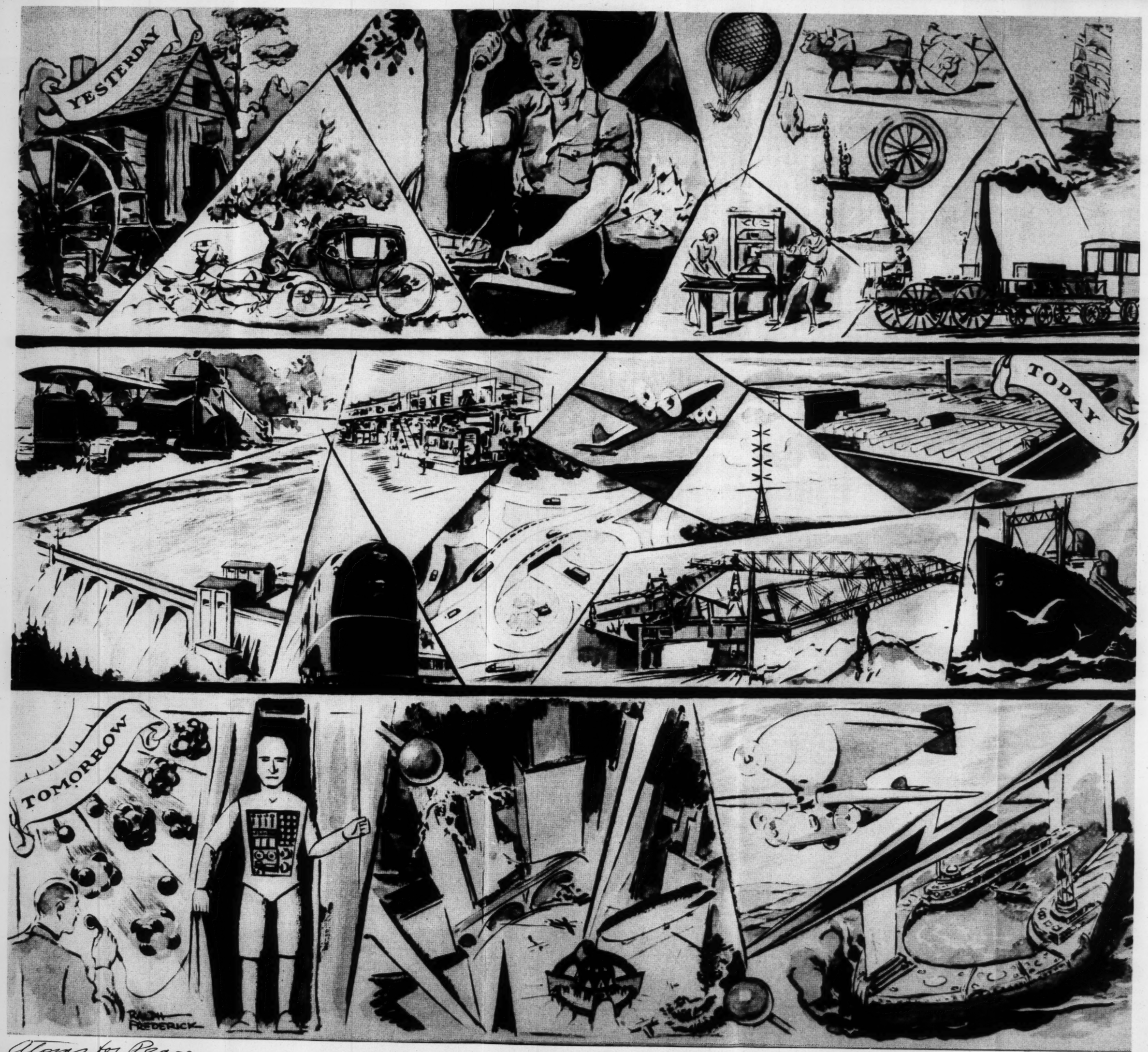
7. The idea of our determination to win the cold war must be presented for what it actually is: A project that can be carried through successfully and thereby prevent a general war that could force a devastating nuclear showdown. Once grasped, this prospect would help to offset the fears and frustrations generated in the public mind by constant emphasis on the horrors of atomic war. The alternative presented, is understandable and hopeful. Instead of concentrating on the perils of defeat, we can dwell on the prospects for victory.

8. Key leaders in Congress should be drawn into the philosophy and purposes of the cold war counteroffensive from the outset. No program of the scope suggested here can be undertaken and executed without adequate funds that only Congress can appropriate. In addition to legislative support the Congress can aid immeasurably by stimulating united, patriotic effort as complete and nonpartisan as in a hot war.

9. To wrest from the Communists the advantages they gain through constant use in their propaganda of the appealing word peace—while casting us in the role of warmongers—it is recommended that the present name of the Voice of America be extended to the Voice of America—for Freedom and Peace.

10. Our diplomacy should be used as a weapon against world communism and our message to their captive peoples should contain the hope for their eventual freedom. Our message of truth should tell the world the truth about Communist objectives, methods, and practices as well as the truth about ourselves.

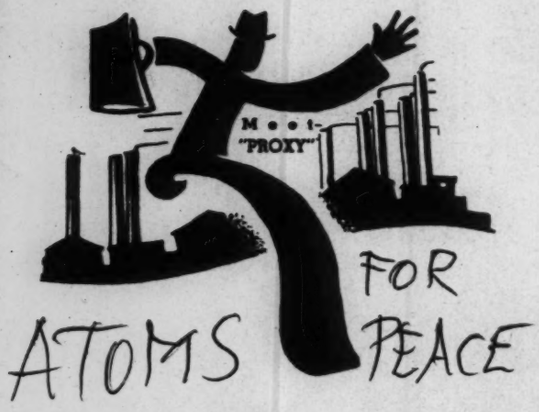
• • • •



Atoms for Peace

INSTITUTE OF MODERN BUSINESS
8941 MERRILL AVE., CHICAGO 49

MEET PROXY...
See PROGRESS in A-C-T-I-O-N



Washington News Letter

INSTITUTE OF MODERN BUSINESS
6941 Merrill Ave., Chicago 49

PATENTS WILL PAVE THE GOLDEN ROAD TO OUR ATOMIC ERA

Sir: Your comment is invited. L. E. Delson.

LAURENCE CURTIS
10TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS
(NEWTON; BROOKLINE; BOSTON
WARDS 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 21)
1630 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TEL. NATIONAL 8-3120, EXT. 609

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JUDICIARY

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House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

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BOSTON OFFICE:
MISS LOUISE BUSHMAN
SECRETARY
53 STATE STREET, ROOM 706
TEL. LAFAYETTE 3-2577

August 28, 1957

Mr. Louis E. Delson, President
Institute of Modern Business
6941 Merrill Avenue
Chicago 49, Illinois

Dear Mr. Delson:

OPPORTUNITIES

The Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to enact laws relating to patents, in Article 1, section 8, which reads "The Congress shall have power * * * to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Under this power Congress has from time to time enacted various laws relating to patents. The first patent law was en-

Referring again to my letter to you of August 21st, I can report that I have now heard from the Commissioner of Patents who writes as follows:

> "Clearly enough he is against passage of the bill in which the Commerce Department is interested and which, if enacted into law, will have the effect of increasing patent fees. That bill has been dealt with and favorably reported by your Committee and perhaps it will be well for you to inform Mr. Delson that the bill

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TO ENDORSE THE
DELSON PLAN FOR PATENT CAVEATS

As I wrote you on August 15, 1957, your suggestions came too late for the Committee to work on them, but perhaps they can work on them next year, and under those circumstances feel that it is best to return your papers to you.

Yours sincerely,

Laurence Curtis

DELSON International
MEET PROXY
LOUIS E. DELSON
Exports BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT Imports
Institute of Modern Business
DORCHESTER 3-8763 - CABLE DELSOLOG
DELSON PLAN for PATENT CAVEATS

DELSON PLAN FOR PATENT CAVEATS (WHAT'S IT FOR)

WATCH FOR THE TV SHOW: "WHAT'S IT FOR"..STARRING HAL MARCH

T. de MARFFY-MANTUANO

7

TELEGRAMS. DUCHESS, LONDON.
TELEPHONE. GROSVENOR 3841.
(7 LINES)

De MARFFY-MANTUANO
ST JAMES' CLUB,
106, PICCADILLY, W.1.

March 24th 59

No answer

Dear Col Murrow,

I only hope that you still remember me and my sister Judith Listowel, now in the States.

Remembering how kindly you received and talked to me at my last visit in New York, I

now allow myself to request a great favour:

A friend of mine has an idea for an international T.V. feature and would like to discuss it with you whilst you are in London. It is really something worthy of you and your guidance.

My friends name and address:

Mr. RUDOLF VADON
8 AYLESTONE AVENUE, N.W.6
Telephone: Willesden 2058.

He is an independent business man, fairly well off.

Could I meet you? Despite bothering you with this. Thank you for whatever you might do ~~this~~ Yours sincerely

De Mille, Agnes

AGNES GEORGE DE MILLE

April 8th, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am at last finished with my travails and have just returned from a Jamaica vacation. So now if you and Mrs. Murrow would care to attempt a chair-breaking session, we are more than eager to start. How is Wednesday, April 15th for dinner? Or ~~Monday,~~ Tuesday, or Wednesday of the following week - that is the ~~20th,~~ 21st or 22nd? I would call Mrs. Murrow directly but I don't know how to reach her. My phone is GR. 3-3024.

Cordially,

Agnes George de Mille
(Mrs. Walter Prude)

yes

Gra 3-3024-

Demo. Nat'l Committee

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May 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe you will be interested in the enclosed pamphlet which is for release next Monday, May 26th.

The pamphlet was drafted by Dean Acheson, Chairman of the Council's Advisory Committee on Foreign Policy. It was considered and revised by Mr. Acheson's Committee and by the Council at all-day meetings on January 20th and February 1st and 2nd. The final version was prepared by Mr. Acheson following the meetings and reflects the discussions and suggestions of the members.

The nine additional pamphlets in the series are to be prepared by members of Mr. Acheson's Committee. His series will be complemented by one on economic policy prepared by the Council's Advisory Committee on Economic Policy headed by Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Charles Tyroler 2nd

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

home building news

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

NEWS SERVICE

ANNUAL CONVENTION & EXPOSITION - CHICAGO

FILE COPY
I M B RESEARCH LABORATORY
6941 Merrill Ave.
Chicago 49

Convention Release No. 54

FOR RELEASE 7 A.M., CST
WEDNESDAY - January 22

REMARKS OF MR. C. R. MITCHELL, VICE PRESIDENT
United States Savings and Loan League
Prepared for Delivery at the
14th Annual Convention-Exposition
National Association of Home Builders
Conrad Hilton Hotel
Chicago, Illinois
January 22

On behalf of the 4,400 savings and loan associations that comprise the membership of the United States Savings and Loan League, I welcome this opportunity to participate on this panel on the vitally important subject of home mortgage finance.

It was suggested by John Dickerman that I use the ten minutes allotted to me to discuss the proposed Home Loan Guarantee Plan which the United States League has been supporting and which Senator Sparkman has so graciously seen fit to introduce as Senate Bill 2791.

Let me say by way of introduction that we in the savings and loan business believe very strongly that this plan, if it is enacted into law, will ultimately prove to be among the most important legislation affecting home mortgage finance since the enactment of the G.I. home loan program. We believe that the program will make the conventional home loan a much more useful device with which the savings and loan business and other mortgage lenders can serve the American public.

Now, what is the program exactly?

Briefly, it is a plan to insure the top 20% of conventional home loans up to a maximum of 90% of appraised value.

For many years, as most of you know, conventional loans have furnished the majority of home credit used in the United States, both for new and existing homes. For the five years ending December 31, 1957, conventional loans furnished an annual average

of 58% of all the credit used to buy new houses. For the same five year period conventional loans accounted for an annual average of 87% of all credit used to buy existing homes.

Impressive as this role of the conventional loan has been, the usefulness of the conventional loan has often been restricted because of the limitations placed on its use. Specifically, the maximum loan limits placed on conventional loans are substantially lower than those placed on FHA or VA loans. For example, savings and loan associations can make only an 80% conventional loan but could go as high as 97% of the first $9,000 on an FHA loan and 100% on a VA loan. Of course, even though there is an 80% conventional loan ceiling, many savings and loan associations are reluctant to go beyond 70%. This new plan will encourage many of our institutions to go from 70% to 80, 85 or 90% of value.

In short, the overall effect of the program and one of our objectives is to raise -- by the use of an insuring technique-- the level of the conventional loan amounts as they relate to the prices and values of the homes you build and sell.

The Home Loan Guarantee Plan proposed by the United States League thus represents an attempt to expand the usefulness of the conventional loan by adding the advantage of a partial insurance or guarantee to the conventional loan. Not the whole loan would be insured, but only that part that holds the greatest risk for the lender, namely, the top portion.

Our proposal calls for the establishment of a privately financed Home Loan Guarantee Corporation which would be set up as a constituent agency of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The initial capital of $50 million would be furnished by the eleven district Federal Home Loan Banks which are, of course, completely owned by the savings and loan associations.

I wish to make it clear that although the bulk of the participation in the program, at least in the early stages, would be by savings and loan associations, it is certainly our hope and intent that other lenders in the conventional home loan field will participate in this program, and there is a provision in Senator Sparkman's Bill for such participation by other lenders upon a nominal subscription of capital.

Under the bill as it is now written, the maximum amount of the loan to be insured will be $20,000 and the maximum term of the insured loan will be 25 years. As to the cost of the insurance we think the premium will be between five and ten per cent of the amount guaranteed, which would work out to one or two per cent of the total loan. For example: In the case of a $10,000 house, the maximum loan would be $9,000 (90%). Of this loan amount the upper 20% ($1800) would be insured. The premium would be between $90 and $180. It would be a single payment premium.

I might say at this point that there have been numerous suggestions for changing some of the provisions of the bill, including some submitted by the National Association of Home Builders. Consideration was given to drafting these changes and reintroducing the bill, but Senator Sparkman felt that it would be a more orderly process and more equitable to all concerned to proceed with the hearings on the original bill and let the Committee decide for itself, after hearing all of the recommendations, which changes should be made.

So much for the basic outline of what is proposed in the Sparkman Bill. The question you are most interested in, of course, is: How will it affect home building?

We think it will benefit home building in two specific ways:

First, it will make available to home builders and to the buyers of new houses a substantial number of higher percentage conventional home loans than are now available.

It is difficult to estimate exactly what volume the program will reach, but we expect it to get into gear very fast, and result in an annual rate of 200,000 loans being partially insured within two years of the start of the program. For one thing, the major participants in the program will be lenders with great know-how. You may remember it was the savings and loan institutions that pushed the GI loan program into high gear. Secondly, the simplicity of operation of the program will make it attractive and usable to lenders.

In other words, we feel the program will swiftly become a multi-billion dollar operation.

Secondly, it will facilitate the sale of existing homes. From the point of view of you home builders, this is almost as important as the direct financing of new construction since more and more of your buyers are coming from families that now own homes and who must have financing to sell these homes before they can enter the new house market.

I wish we could claim credit for originating this idea, but actually the credit should go to the British Building Societies--the counterpart of American savings and loan associations. The plan has worked successfully there for some years and we would expect that it would work just as successfully here except on a much larger scale.

As everyone here knows, the end seems to be in sight for the G.I. home loan program. It is possible, of course, that the Congress will try to revive the program for another year or

two, but I don't believe that anyone feels very optimistic that this great home ownership program for veterans will ever be more than a shadow of its former self.

We believe, therefore, that the disappearance of the G.I. home loan program represents a large and significant gap in the home credit field. We do not believe that the FHA, with all the good it has done and with all the good it will continue to do, can fill this vacuum by itself. We are also doubtful that -- as competent and outstanding an agency as the FHA is -- that a single agency should be the sole source of high percentage financing for new and existing homes.

We think that the record of accomplishment in home building, home financing and home ownership since World War II graphically illustrates the worth of an alternative source of high percentage credit. With the death of the G.I. loan program, we think our Home Loan Guarantee Program represents the best hope that an alternative source can be established.

******

Dence, Walter E.

February 20, 1959

DOMESTIC

to:

WALTER E. DENCE,
111 N.E. SECOND AVENUE
MIAMI
FLORIDA

SORRY FOR DELAY ANSWERING YOURS FEBRUARY 10 WILL HOPE TO HEAR FROM YOU MONDAY OR TUESDAY. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-70

Dence, Walter E.

LAW OFFICES OF
WALTER E. DENCE
CONGRESS BUILDING
111 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
FRANKLIN 9-3375

February 10, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

It seems incredible that so many years have elapsed since your kind invitation to my wife and me to visit you in New York without the opportunity having presented itself. All the trips I have made to New York have been strictly rush trips on business, with practically every minute of time accounted for; and it was not through lack of desire on our part I assure you.

I read in the Miami Herald in Miami that you are planning to come to Miami on or about February 27th, with Leo De-Orsey, and will stay at the Kenilworth Hotel.

My wife and I would like to have you and your wife join us for dinner at the Riviera Country Club during your stay, if at all possible. We would, of course, also be happy to have Leo and his wife as our guests also.

The article mentioned that you and Leo planned to play golf while here. The Riviera Golf Course is what is generally considered as one of the better golf clubs in the area, and I would be happy to have you and Leo join me for a round or two of golf there at your convenience.

I have particularly enjoyed the Small World Series with Joe Welch, which appeared the last two Sundays on our television set. I had the opportunity of spending a day at the races a couple of years ago with Joe Welch, in the same box, and we certainly regard him as a unique individual who is eminently qualified in the legal profession, and entirely sincere. I believe this program was one of the best in your entire series, and that is saying a lot for they have certainly been enjoyable.

With the hope that you can join us on one or more occasions when you are in Miami, I will look forward to hearing from you.

Your friend,

Walter

Walter E. Dence

Raymond Dennett
f

January 13, 1959

Mr. Raymond Dennett
The American-Scandinavian Foundation
127 East 73 Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Dennett:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 8. I find it almost impossible to make plans more than twenty-four hours in advance, but it would give me enormous pleasure to visit Finland. Perhaps you will permit me to communicate with you again some time in June, when I may be able to have at least a tentative idea of what my movements for the summer will be.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION
127 EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 9-9779

CABLE ADDRESS "SCANFOUN NEW YORK"

January 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was delighted to see you the other day at Century when you said that you would very much enjoy a chance to get to Finland sometime next summer.

As I told you, we are operating an exchange program with Finland under a grant from the Ford Foundation by which we are financing two month trips to this country for fifty Finnish Leaders over a four year period and for twenty-four Americans who are already in Europe to Finland for periods up to ten days. All we can provide in the way of financing for Americans is $439 which represents round trip air travel Paris-Helsinki plus $20 a day for ten days in Finland. The Americans who go to Finland are to make themselves available for consultation with their colleagues or for one or two public speeches about some aspect of American life with which they are familiar. Summer and particularly July and the first couple of weeks in August is traditionally a bad time to visit any of the Scandinavian countries on business because everyone is strenuously taking a vacation. Any time in June or after the middle of August would be perfectly satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the regular America Days Weekend of the Finnish-American Society will be held this year in Pori the weekend of August 22nd. I am sure the Finns would be delighted if you would consent to be the principal speaker on that occassion. I made some reference at lunch as I recall to these annual celebrations and I enclose an excerpt from my report to my trustees about the experience last summer. A talk of twenty or thirty minutes is ample both because it is hard to avoid the usual bromides and cliches if you talk longer than that and because the interest of the audience may tend to lag.

Let me know what the possibilities are. I think you would find it an interesting and stimulating visit particularly at a time when Soviet commercial pressure is beginning to increase to a rather serious level.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond Dennett

Raymond Dennett
President

RD:LR
Enc.

2. Finnish support. The entire week in Finland was extraordinary, exhausting and stimulating. The Finnish-American Society is very much a going concern with thirty chapters throughout Finland. More than 4,000 Finns are taught English under its auspices, it has a variety of meetings, and it conducts a remarkable ''American Days Weekend'' every August. This year the weekend was at Joensuu, thirty miles from the Russian border, where more than 470 Finns attended the major events, 200 attended two formal meals, 2,000 seventeen to twenty-two year olds danced to an American Air Force Jazz Band flown in from Germany and twenty-two of the thirty chapters were represented, most of the latter coming in a chartered plane for the event. Both Mrs. Dennett and I had a wide variety of appointments with widely diversified individuals all of whom were genuinely interested in cooperation with the American-Scandinavian Foundation. The American Ambassador, John Hickerson, an old friend of mine from Washington days, put on a luncheon for twenty-two at the Embassy where we had a frank talk about the future prospects of Finnish cooperation with ASF. My position was that descendants of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes had been the major supporters of ASF work in the past and that the inclusion of Finland would naturally be dependent upon financial evidence of Finnish interest. No one seemed to faint at this approach, and the most important business man present, Mr. William Lehtinen of Enzo-Gutzeit, asked bluntly ''How much will it take.'' I mentioned no figure, but I have the clear impression, which was shared by both the Ambassador and the officers of the Finnish-American Society, that when I return at the end of the Ford grant we may count on substantial financial support if we do open the doors to Finnish participation on a more formal basis than at present.

Denny, George

F

International Seminars, Inc.

521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Room 717

Tel: YUkon 6-8238

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March 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

We continue to enjoy your Person-to-Person and Small World and will certainly miss you when you leave in June. Jeanne and I wish for you a wonderful vacation.

As you will see from the enclosed, we had an extremely successful trip to South America and are planning to continue in the same vein before reaching toward Europe and Asia.

Why don't you take a breather one day and have lunch with me at the University Club and let me tell you some of the exciting things we found in South America?

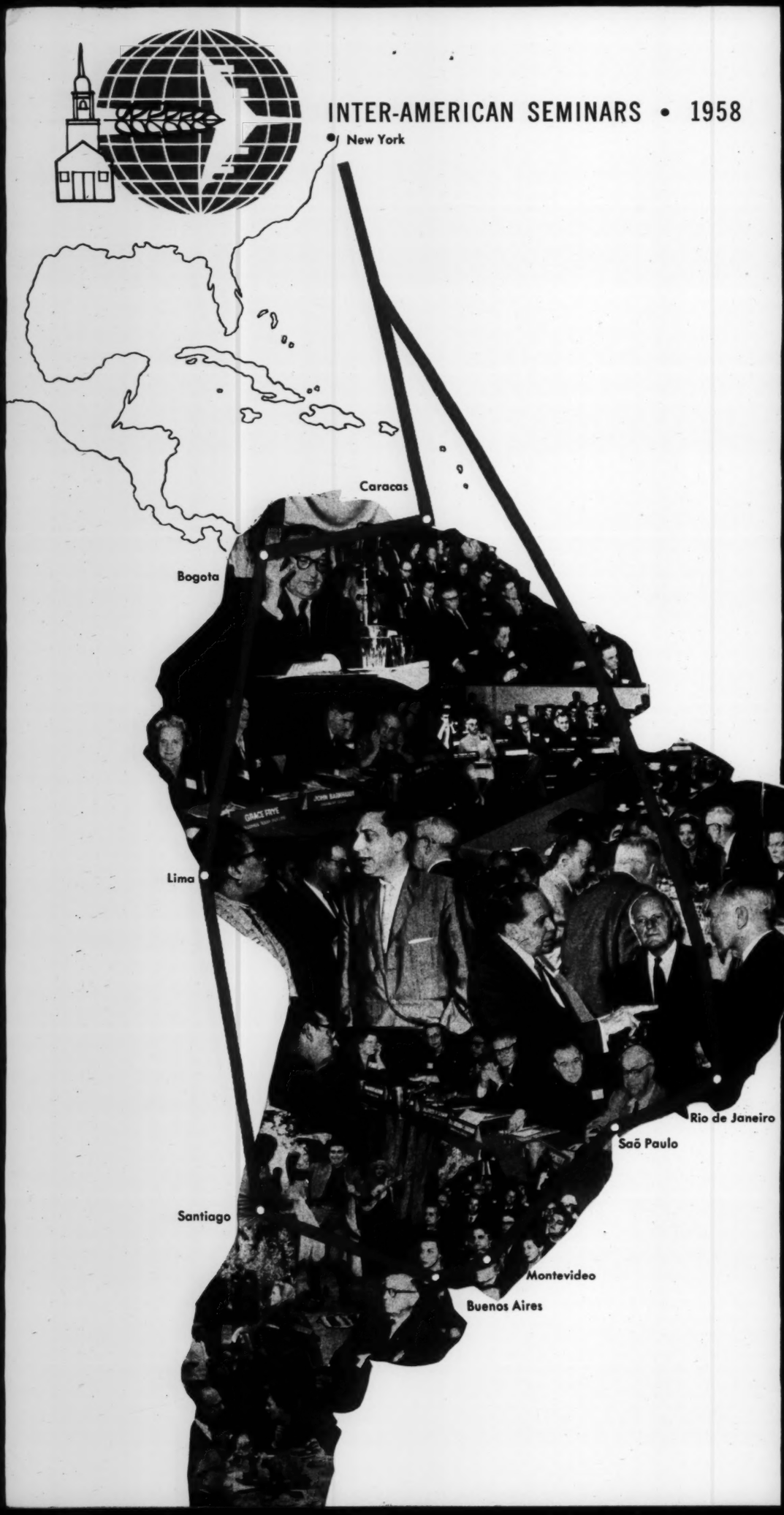
Sincerely yours,

George

GVD:jd

Mary of - University

A Non-profit Educational Organization



When people meet people understanding begins...

People-to-People in Action

Leaders of national and community organizations throughout the United States, with a total membership of more than 60,000,000 people, traveled 12,000 miles to learn for themselves the reasons behind the violent outbursts of anti-American feeling which marred Vice President Nixon's goodwill tour of South America.

INTER-AMERICAN SEMINAR, 1958

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
Dr. Minnie Miller, Educator
Emporia, Kansas

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHER'S COUNCIL
AMERICAN TEXTBOOK PUBLISHER'S INSTITUTE
PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE BOOK COMMITTEE
Charles E. Griffith, Author, Publisher
Norwich, Vermont

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
Mr. (and Mrs.) George H. Wilson, Farmer
Clarksburg, California

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
Alfred P. Shaw, Architect
Chicago, Illinois

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Dr. F. S. Crockett, Physician
West Lafayette, Indiana

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR-CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
Serafino Romauldi, Latin American Specialist
Seymour Brandwein, Economist
Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
John Barnhardt, Industrialist
Concord, North Carolina

CITY OF CHICAGO
Mrs. Edith Sampson, Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

COLUMBUS TOWN MEETING
Mrs. Homer Frye, Director
Columbus, Ohio

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New York City

COUNCIL ON STUDENT TRAVEL
Toni Nirenberg, Student
New York City

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Norwalk, Connecticut

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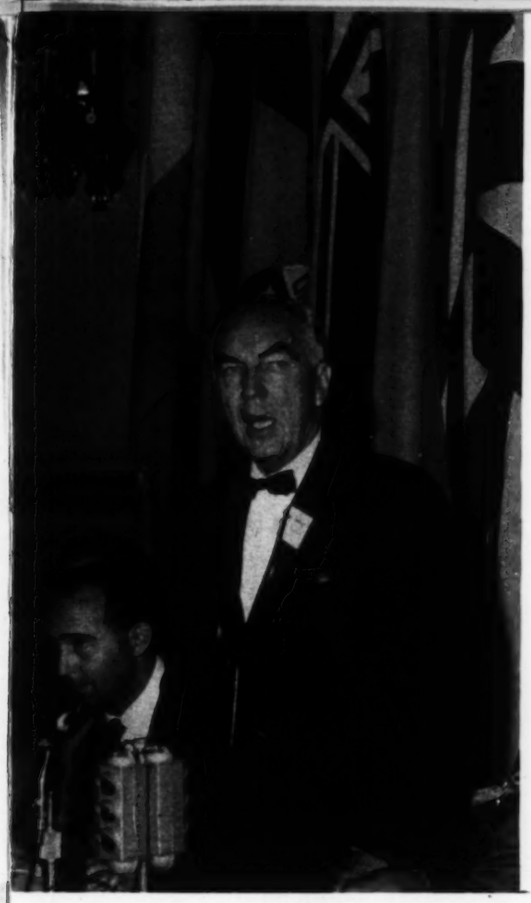
Salem Depot, New Hampshire



HATE RUNNING LOOSE HITS OUT AT NIXONS

NIXON IS STONED BY PERU RIOTERS HEADED BY REDS

U. S. FLIES TROOPS TO THE CARIBBEAN

THESE WERE THE HEADLINES in United States newspapers and magazines in May, 1958. Editorially the New York Times declared that "it should now be clear to all Americans that our position in the world is not understood" and demanded that the nation "face realities" and take action. Obviously some new instrumentality in international relations was needed. Something more than government action was called for. Here was an opportunity to put President Eisenhower's challenging people-to-people concept to the test.

This would open the way for frank discussions between private citizens of North and South America. A plan of action was evolved.

First came an advance tour. With the cooperation of Mario Bermudez, of International House of New Orleans, and of Norman Carignan, of W. R. Grace & Co., visits were made to Caracas, Bogota, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. In each city a Host Committee was organized to handle local arrangements, secure counterparts and meet with our party upon arrival two months later.

On November 6th, thirty-two men and women representing a cross-section of this country's business, labor and cultural activities, left Idlewild via Pan American and Panagra to learn for themselves and the members of their organizations what people should do to strengthen Inter-American relations. To give concrete evidence of their interest in their South American neighbors, each individual was travelling at his own or his organization's expense.

Our Techniques were three-fold.....

SEMINARS

IN SEMINARS in each city we explored with our counterparts many aspects of inter-American relations that were causing friction and trouble. The language barrier was bridged through the courtesy of IBM which supplied us with portable translating equipment.

In most cities we heard these sentiments expressed:

"You can't consider Latin-American countries as if they were all alike."

"Why don't you teach more Spanish and Portuguese in your schools?"

"Inflation is our Number One economic problem."

"Education is our Number One social problem."

"We need loans, not gifts — trade, not aid."

"Anti-American sentiment does exist on the part of the man in the street."

In our discussions of these and other topics a strange metamorphosis took place. Doctors faced doctors, farmers faced farmers, educators faced educators across the conference table but not merely in their professional capacities. As the meetings progressed, each *became* something of the other. We were at once businessman, labor leader, social worker, economist—whole citizens, each appreciating the viewpoint of the other. This was apparent in the South American groups as well.

We learned to view our problems as citizens of one hemisphere in a shrinking world.

TOWN MEETINGS

IN TOWN MEETINGS we gave larger audiences an opportunity to question us under the general subject, "Pan Americanism: Myth or Reality?"

Time and again these questions were raised:

"Why does the United States favor dictators?"

"Why does the United States give preference to Europe and Asia in its aid programs?"

"The United States private companies exploit industrial development by taking excessive profits."

"Why does the United States encourage segregation?"

The misconceptions behind these queries were effectively refuted with facts. The varied occupations and interests represented in our group gave added conviction to our answers.

Some questions, of course, were hostile. Most of them were frank and friendly. But before the trip was over, we understood the reasons behind the outbursts against Vice President Nixon. Now we were in position to share new insights with our fellow citizens back home; insights that could be translated into action by our civic and government leaders toward improving relations with our neighbors.

It became clear to all of us that the responsibility for a sound Pan-Americanism was something to be shared by all Americans.

We developed

understanding

through

closer

PERSON-TO-PERSON C

CONTACTS . . .

In our person-to-person relations outside of our formal discussions, we were able to consider individual problems . . . problems affecting our professional and social outlook as well as those in our private lives.

We were able to break down barriers, penetrate below the surface and see things for ourselves in visits to government and private institutions, farms and factories, clinics and laboratories, and in the homes of our hosts.

Here each one of us was able to give free expression to his own feelings about our shortcomings, our aims, our aspirations.

Also, in this neighbor-to-neighbor atmosphere, we talked about our families, the differences and similarities in our ways of life; literature, music, philosophy—the things that matter most to each one of us.

Here we laid the foundations for lasting friendships.

"A NEW DIMENSION IN DIPLOMACY..."

The atmosphere was marked with

FRIENDLINESS AND COR

CREDIT for much of the success of this people-to-people project must go to the Chairmen and Coordinators of the Host Committees and their associates in each city. Their unselfish work in making all local arrangements, in providing counterparts for members of our group and the gracious hospitality of the individual members who acted as personal hosts left each one of us with a feeling of warmth, gratitude and admiration as we moved from city to city.

They set the tone for the friendliness and cordiality with which we were everywhere received. Their attitude was dramatically reflected in the generous coverage of our activities by the South American press. Assisting in this coverage was Louis Garcia of Panagra and Robert Salisbury of *Time-Life International*. Our ambassadors and their staffs gave our party splendid cooperation and generous hospitality in each country.

ORDIALITY...

HOST COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND COORDINATORS

NOV. 6 - NOV. 9 — CARACAS, VENEZUELA

DR. ARTURO USLAR-PIETRI, *Chairman*
HAROLD J. J. HORAN, *Coordinator*
In cooperation with Universidad Central de Venezuela

NOV. 9 - NOV. 12 — BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

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DR. SERGIO HUNEEUS, *Coordinator*

NOV. 19 - NOV. 23 — BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

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NOV. 23 - NOV. 26 — MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

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NOV. 30 - DEC. 6 — RIO de JANEIRO, BRAZIL

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Auspices, Instituto Brasil Estados Unidos y Associaçao Brasileira Imprensa

The Ripples

These meetings between 32 North Americans and 256 of their South American counterparts in eighi cities was only the first splash. Ever-widening ripples will continue to spread mutual understanding and cooperation as people go on talking to people.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Front page coverage, dramatic headlines, editorial comment and column after column of news and features greeted the visiting North Americans in all of the South American cities.

U. S. NEWSPAPERS

Through news stories syndicated by the Associated Press and the United Press International and published in many newspapers throughout the hemisphere, millions of readers saw accounts of these meetings. THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE and THE WASHINGTON STAR commended the venture editorially.

ORGANIZATION REPORTS

Seminar participants reporting back to members of their organizations — more than 60,000,000 in the U. S. groups alone — communicating their findings and their experience — the first giant ripple of influence.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Through the full network facilities of NBC on two different broadcasts; through interviews on ABC and MBS, through many local stations and through the short-wave facilities of WRUL in South America, literally millions of listeners heard of the tour and its accomplishments.

COMMENTS ON THE INTER-AMERICAN SEMINAR

From our Hosts

"The first Inter-American Seminar in Colombia was, for Colombians, the finest demonstration possible of democracy in action."

Dr. Franz von Hildebrand, University of Los Andes, Bogota

"I think it was a wonderful idea to bring a representative group of North Americans to meet Latin Americans for people-to-people talks. Undoubtedly everyone participating acquired a larger and truer vision of the strength and importance of the common ties that unite the American continents."

Dr. Arturo Uslar-Pietri, Caracas

"We loved every minute of the discussions and, while not entirely in agreement with all the explanations, we would have liked to have continued for hours, even days."

Stella Barros, Rio de Janeiro

From Seminar Members

"The response to our visit was tremendous and I feel that we are on the threshold of a great challenge to encourage the people-to-people plan of action throughout the world."

John Barnhardt, The American Legion

"I had many interesting conferences with South American educators. More than ever, I am convinced that we, in this country, must do everything possible to aid them in upgrading their schools . . . I was impressed with our need to teach more about Latin America and her peoples in our schools . . . I found the International Seminar techniques most effective."

Dr. Walter W. Eshelman, National Education Association

"These meetings have served to give focus to our interests in international relations . . . I shall recommend more current emphasis (in the schools) on the countries of South America."

Mrs. James C. Parker, National Congress of Parents and Teachers

PERIODICALS

Surest route to the minds of the 60,000,000 members of the organizations represented on this Seminar are their own publications. Nearly all of them have published illustrated articles about the tour.

EXCHANGES

More books, more private technical assistance, more training personnel, travel grants, fellowships and scholarships of all kinds, and a continuing stream of personal contacts are among the exchanges set in motion as a consequence of this tour.

SPEECHES

Talks and lectures have just begun before regional and local units of member organizations and before other groups interested in U. S. foreign policy. Many are illustrated by slides and movies made on the trip.

"The trip to South America showed, for one thing, that representatives of heterogeneous groups composing U. S. society, some of us with conflicting views and interests, can get together and work harmoniously with the same purpose when engaged in a goodwill mission abroad . . . It was a convincing indication, in our opinion, that private organizations in the U. S. can diverge or coincide with the policy of our government in absolute freedom without the slightest danger of reprisal or domination . . . This is bound to have salutary effects." ***Serafino Romauldi and Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO***

"The seminars and town meetings were very enjoyable and informative . . . My organization seeks to develop world-wide understanding of the management movement and these meetings stimulated this objective . . . In summation, I believe the money and time expended will result in better relations between the United States and the Latin American countries visited."

John Hoffman, Council for International Progress in Management (USA), Inc.

What Next?

WHILE MEMBERS of this first Inter-American Seminar continue to make their substantive reports and recommendations to their organizations, we have dealt here with a description of methods employed and the response of our South American neighbors. Although this is but one of many efforts by private citizens to strengthen our free-world ties, it gives concrete expression to the central concept of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program. In this project we received helpful cooperation from the State Department and the U. S. Information Agency.

When this People-to-People Program was launched, Secretary of State Dulles told a group of representative citizens: "You've got the job, and others like you, of making it clear throughout the world that freedom is the preferable form of society. . . . Nobody else can properly do it. I reemphasize the fact that government cannot do it . . ."

The success of this first Inter-American Seminar has demonstrated that our techniques are sound. It has proved beyond doubt that the wellsprings of international friendship are people-to-people relations. The question is where can we next most effectively employ this new instrumentality?

Already a group of alert Brazilians is planning a return visit and asking for our cooperation. Our Rio host would like for us to come back and devote a whole tour to Brazil. Others among our South American hosts have expressed a desire to organize similar Seminar tours to the United States, and we would like to return their generous hospitality. Then, there is Mexico and all of Central America to which this idea has not yet been introduced—and our responsibility for leadership in the free world extends to other areas as well.

There is, in fact, nowhere in the world where people will not respond to people when they know that the only motive is a sincere desire to learn. The cause of peace and international cooperation can be advanced WHEN PEOPLE MEET PEOPLE AND UNDERSTANDING BEGINS. . . .

Geo. V. Denny, Jr.

George V. Denny, Jr.

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Dent.

CHARLES C. DENT
10 EAST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

REGENT 7-8727

June 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Richard Munger, Roger Enloe and I enjoyed our visit with you last Wednesday. We came away encouraged by your interest and understanding.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Dent

Charles C. Dent

UN
WE BELIEVE

Dent, Charles C.

United States Committee
for the United Nations

f

A non-partisan committee of national organizations to "disseminate facts about the United Nations, to arouse interest in the United Nations, and to promote the observance of UN Day in the United States," and whose chairman is appointed annually by the President.

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* *Past Chairmen*

11:30 June 3.

May 14, 1959

10 E. Endave

PL 7-8722 Will call

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During the last two years a number of fellow airline pilots and I have been engaged in a program to win support for the United Nations by getting industry and commerce to express belief in its principles and purposes through use of the UN emblem, modified by the letters "UN" above and "We Believe" below.

The program and the emblem have been endorsed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The U.S. Committee for the United Nations is the sponsor of the program and has established a division to administer it.

We are seeking to establish the concept that the responsibility of business extends to international relations and to open and acknowledged support of the United Nations. We have done a great deal of research into what industry said during World War II, World War I and as far back as the Civil War.

I am writing today to request an interview of half an hour with you for the purpose of presenting and discussing this concept. Accompanying me would be my co-pilot, Richard P. Munger, and Roger Enloe, director of the program for the U.S. Committee.

We have learned from Miss Hogg, and can well understand, the demands upon your time. We found the same conditions existing in connection with our requests to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, General Alfred M. Gruenther, Mr. Frederick Kappel, Mr. William Zeckendorf and others, but we feel sure that all these men who granted us interviews would recommend that you grant us one.

We will call Miss Hogg about May 20 to inquire concerning a convenient date.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Dent

Charles C. Dent

UN
WE BELIEVE

CCD:emf

All contributions are deductible for federal tax purposes.

See reverse side

e side

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De Orsey, C. Leo

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January 26, 1959

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Your letter of December 23, 1958 with enclosure was mailed to my home in Chevy Chase and arrived while I was in Florida.

With much pride I observe your feeling towards me. To have you say now, after this long and close association, that you feel this way about me is the consummation of my desire.

May this pleasant association continue ad infinitum.

Helen and I are looking forward to the visit of Janet and you during the latter part of February at our apartment in the Kenilworth Hotel.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Leo

CLD:bjc

Derring, R. E.

ocean mile hotel

GALT OCEAN DRIVE FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

April 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
415 Madison Ave.
N. Y. C., N. Y.

7
(form)

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May we take this opportunity to introduce to you Fort Lauderdale's new and luxurious GALT OCEAN MILE HOTEL opened for it's premiere season December 1957.

We wish to extend a hearty welcome to the National Left Handed Golfers of America to make the GALT OCEAN MILE HOTEL your headquarter hotel while attending the convention to be held here in Fort Lauderdale in July of this year. We enclose for your information our brochure and a schedule of our special rates, European Plan, which will apply on room reservations.

Single Occupancy	$10.00 and $12.00 per day
Double Rooms - 2 persons	$12.00 and $14.00 per day
Twin Bedded Rooms - 2 persons	$12.00 and $14.00 per day
Efficiency Apartment	$18.00 per day

(Third person occupancy in above accommodations add $2.00 per person, per day, to above rates)

The GALT OCEAN MILE HOTEL is centrally located on the ocean front just over the intracoastal bridge a few miles drive to the Plantation Golf Club where your tournament will be held.

School is out at this time of the year and we extend an invitation to bring the kiddies along to enjoy our own 600 feet of beautiful private ocean beach, a full size fresh water Olympic Swimming Pool, and many games for their enjoyment as well as sightseeing which we can arrange for the children in a group. We offer baby sitting service so that you may enjoy the evening and nightly entertainment afforded in our beautiful city of Fort Lauderdale.

We are accepting reservations for the convention at the present time and would be most pleased to include you among our guests. May we have the pleasure of being your "Host Hotel"? We assure you of a memorable vacation.

Cordially yours,

R. E. Derring

R. E. ~~Derring~~
Assistant Manager
GALT OCEAN MILE HOTEL

de Seversky A. P.

March 6, 1958

Dear Alex:

Many thanks for your note of February 18th and for the condensation of your address before the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.

I am happy to have this and appreciate your thought in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Major Alexander P. de Seversky
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

gw

ALEXANDER P. DE SEVERSKY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

February 18, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

Enclosed you will find a condensation of my address before the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, delivered on October 23, 1957, which has been reprinted by Pageant Magazine as a public service.

This article, which appears in the current March issue of Pageant, outlines my views on our present military position vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R., as well as the measures I believe we must adopt to regain our world leadership.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander P. de Seversky

Alexander P. de Seversky

encl.

Pageant

535 Fifth Avenue
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MUrray Hill 2-7700

EDITORS NOTE

The brief biographical sketch of Major de Seversky which accompanies his article, "So That This Nation Shall Not Perish," should include the following information.

Major de Seversky arrived in the United States in 1918, after suffering arduous experiences during both Russian revolutions. He was appointed a member of the Russian Naval Aviation Mission to the United States by the Russian provisional government in the summer of 1917, but was retained on combat duty as Chief of the Fighter Force by the Commander of the Baltic Sea Fleet. After the Communists came into power and concluded a separate peace treaty with Germany, Major de Seversky left Russia, escaping via Siberia to America. On arrival in this country in March of 1918, he offered his services to the United States government and was employed as aeronautical engineer and test pilot by the U.S. War Department.

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BY MAJOR ALEXANDER de SEVERSKY

So That This Nation Shall Not Perish...

A grim warning to America from one of the world's most distinguished experts on air power:

"America now has its last chance . . . the question is will we have the wisdom to make certain fundamental changes in our defense setup. If not, within three years our country may lie in ruin. One out of every three of you who read these lines may be dead, and the other two enslaved."

This is a condensation of an address delivered by Major Alexander P. de Seversky before the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association on October 23, 1957.

So That This Nation Shall Not Perish...

BY MAJOR ALEXANDER de SEVERSKY

■ ON SEPTEMBER 24 of last year, President Eisenhower announced, "The United States is maintaining the most powerful military establishment in our peacetime history."

That is correct in the abstract. We have the most powerful military establishment in our peacetime history. But by the same token, never in our history, whether at war or in peace, have we been so weak in relation to our potential enemy.

This is the truth, and the American people ought to know it —and know it quickly—if we are to survive.

The world is in great danger.

Geographically we are divided into East and West; ideologically into Communism and Capitalism; technologically, economically and militarily into two opposite camps, one dependent upon the U.S.A., the other upon the U.S.S.R. Under the impact of a cold war, these two opposing masses acquire an ever greater energy potential, and it is only a matter of time before an explosion occurs. National defense, therefore, must be uppermost in our minds.

Everybody agrees that free people must be invincibly strong, yet there is no agreement as to how we should achieve that strength.

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The earliest official reaction to the sputnik was to dismiss it, not only as a useless scientific trick, but as the greatest Soviet blunder. Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, in a talk in San Francisco, said that our purpose is not to rack up a high score in a basketball game played in outer space. And another Presidential Assistant, Clarence B. Randall, last October 21 dismissed Russia's earth satellite as a silly bauble. All this might have been hilariously funny if it had not been so tragic. Let us hope that the presence of Dr. James R. Killian, as Presidential Assistant for Science and Technology, will restore dignity to the White House entourage, so that the President is no longer compromised in the eyes of the world in the realm of science.

HOW LAUGHABLE some of our bureaucratic and complacent responses to the potential enemy's scientific achievements must have seemed to the rest of the world—particularly our criticism of Russia for combining its satellite and missile development into a single effort.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The enemy at the time had both the intercontinental ballistic missile and the satellite. They are still ahead of us, and their rate of progress is still superior to ours. Unless fundamental and radical changes are made in our national defense setup, within three years Russia could be so far ahead that we would not stand a chance.

How, then, can we help ourselves?

The first thing Congress must do is to repeal the Unification of Forces Act which, as passed by Congress in 1947 and amended in 1949, contains the seeds of military disaster.

A new military establishment must be created which is attuned to the technological realities of our time.

No matter how widely we pool the creative talents of the nations of the West, they will come to naught unless and until *we* have a correct organization to take full advantage of our very real creative genius.

No one doubts any longer that militarily and technologically we are far behind the U.S.S.R. Is it because of a dearth of scientific and engineering talent? Or lack of production know-how? Of course not. We are still the greatest industrial power on earth. With 650,000 scientists and engineers in our midst, as of today we lead Russia by 25 per cent in the technological brain power pool, though they are catching up with us dangerously fast.

The reason we have reached a state of military inferiority vis-a-vis Russia is that our scientific genius is condemned by military orthodoxy to labor within the confines of an outmoded, fallacious framework.

Our current inferiority is not scientific, but strategic and tactical. It is extremely important for us to understand clearly that the word "inferior" refers to the *military* characteristics of our weapons and not to their *engineering* properties.

Instead of developing a new strategy that takes full advantage of the new technology, we are trying to cram the new technology into the old strategic bag. We waste our industrial know-how, our scientific and engineering talents—the most precious commodity we possess—on all sorts of irrelevant military projects. We are still perfecting de luxe invasion barges, and the rest of the paraphernalia of super-amphib-

AIR POWER'S PROPHET

Major Alexander P. de Seversky, currently Special Consultant to the Chief of Staff, USAF, has spent a lifetime studying airplanes and air power. Born in Tiflis, Russia, in 1894, he downed 13 German planes in World War I as a Russian flier. He was visiting the United States on an aviation commission just as the Russian Revolution commenced in 1917 and saw no reason to return to his native country.

In the 20s he became consultant to General Billy Mitchell and designed a bomb sight of such accuracy that the Air Corps called it the "best in the world." Later he worked with long-range pursuit planes, both in the front office and in the air. He was that rare combination of executive and test pilot. A major in the U. S. Army Air Corps Reserve, de Seversky was the founder and president of the Seversky Aircraft Corporation, now Republic. In 1939, in recognition of his 25 years of contributions to aviation, he was awarded the Harmon Trophy.

It is in the past two decades that Major de Seversky has become an infallible oracle in matters dealing with air power and his country's national defense. In 1939, Charles Lindbergh informed the world that England would not last more than two weeks in a war with Nazi Germany. De Seversky maintained that the RAF could not be defeated and that England would not be invaded. De Seversky was right, as events later proved.

His provocative books, *Victory Through Air Power* (1942) and *Air Power: Key to Survival* (1950), were aimed at alerting the nation to a crisis, first in war, then in peace.

In recent years, de Seversky has continued to assess the military situation with uncanny accuracy.

In 1947 he said: *"In a future war the 'guns' will be long-range airpower striking at the enemy's heartland . . ."*

In 1949 he said: *"It is not the stockpile of atomic bombs that will decide the issue, but superior means of delivery."*

In 1955 he said: *"The whole military philosophy must be changed, or we shall forever trail the rest of the world, not only in conventional aircraft, but in intercontinental ballistic missiles and even in man-made earth satellite development."*

The accompanying article reflects his latest warnings to the nation.

ious task forces. We are lavishing billions on all sorts of contraptions designed for ground warfare, full of electronic ingenuity and scientific wizardry, from infra-red kitchens, booby traps and obsolete tanks to "low-performance" combat aviation for the Army. These are all frozen assets that can be used only if and when the air war is won.

And think of Naval task forces: They cost us five billion dollars a throw, and are built around strategically obsolete aircraft carriers capable of launching only a handful of aircraft and missiles that are inadequate to defend their own task force, much less to attack the Eurasian land mass against fantastic odds.

The transformation of a conventionally propelled surface Navy into an atomic Navy has no strategic significance. The new 80,000-ton, giant economy size atomic aircraft carrier will be sunk just as swiftly as its smaller version if it ventures within striking range of enemy air power which, by the time of its commission, will be global. Like the battleships at Pearl Harbor, these new

ships of the line will be at the bottom of the ocean before they know they are at war.

Russia has no overseas bases, and yet she does not spend billions on floating islands. She pours these billions, instead, into ballistic missiles and long-range Strategic Air Command.

It may well startle you to learn that, in spite of all the lip service the Government pays to it, our Air Force does *not* get the lion's share of the national defense budget. It is an optical illusion, a numbers racket pure and simple.

Out of 17½ billion dollars of current Air Force appropriations, I figure that 4 billion dollars are being spent by the Air Force on tactical aviation, troop carrier command, transports and cargo planes that will be useful only if we fight a full-fledged ground war. And that can never be fought unless a major global air war is won first.

Therefore, those 4 billion dollars should actually be on the Army side of the ledger, leaving the Air Force holding the bag with only 13½ billion—exactly what the Army gets, because to the Army's original 9½ billion we must add the Air Force's 4 billion—which makes 13½ billion dollars, even Steven. The Navy is supposed to get only 11½ billion dollars, but if to this we add all the direct and indirect national effort in the field of atomic energy to convert our Navy into an atomic Navy, it probably is getting the benefit of the same figure—namely 13½ billion dollars.

So we go blissfully along, developing three separate strategies and dividing the appropriation pie as evenly as possible; and with that goes division of available scientific talent, both domestic and foreign-born, on a sort of "catch-as-catch-can" basis. We are building in every direction, trying to be strong everywhere, scattering our scientific and industrial effort over the entire spectrum of weapons from de luxe invasion barges to sputniks. As a result we are weak everywhere, and, by default, are surrendering to the enemy our military technological leadership in the decisive field of aerial warfare.

The excuse for such profligate strategy is that we may be called upon to fight limited wars all over the face of the earth. This is unsound. Such little wars, whether fought with bayonets or atomic shells and bullets, or even atomic BB shots, can never be decisive. Whether our ground forces fight on camelback or mules, or in tanks or "low-performance aircraft" as General Maxwell Taylor advocates, they can never alter by one iota the power relations between the main protagonists.

KOREA AND SUEZ are proof that little wars will always end precisely where they started, the status quo prevailing, unless they explode into a major atomic conflagration.

Our Navy is about 90 per cent Air Force, and wants to project its power through the air and space above by planes and missiles. Our Army likewise clamors for its own independent aviation service in order to project *its* power through the air and space above with planes and missiles.

It is ridiculous for three separate agencies to fight the same air war with the same weapons, namely planes, missiles or manned vehicles.

The time is long overdue for us to integrate our three services into one single military force, with one uniform, one promotion list and a single staff. The new establishment must be, for all practical purposes, a congenial Department of the Air, in which we have a Bureau of Ships, a Bureau of Ground Forces, and bureaus of other auxiliary units.

Despite the fact that Russia acquired the atomic bomb in 1949; exploded the first hydrogen bomb in November 1955, six months ahead of us; overtook us in production of intercontinental jet bombers; went into production of intermediate range ballistic missiles (at a time when we had none); and was well on the way to developing the intercontinental ballistic missile—all of which, in effect, readjusted the international power relation to the advantage of Communism and to the detriment of the free world—then-Secretary of Defense Wilson, commenting on the 1957 budget, found it possible to state, "Nothing has occurred in the international situation during the past year (1956-57) which would indicate the necessity for any major changes in these policies and concepts."

The fundamental changes in our policies and concepts were even then long overdue; but complacency prevailed because the American people did not have the facts. They were ignorant of the disastrous road they were traveling through the smugness of our leadership. It took the Soviet sputnik to open their eyes and arouse them to action.

Only the American people can make the necessary changes in time, by bringing pressure on their representatives in Congress.

It is inconceivable that two opposing and irreconcilable ideologies can be expected to live in peace and blissful coexistence while at the same time arming to the teeth in the greatest weapons race the world has ever known. An eventual military showdown seems all the more probable when one side has openly vowed to enslave the world and the other side is equally determined to retain its freedom.

WHAT MUST be our course? We cannot overtake Russia in long range jet aircraft or ballistic missiles. The best we can do is to equal their capabilities, and live in constant dread of nuclear attack.

But fortunately for us, that balance will not last forever. Therein lies our opportunity to gain once more the upper hand. Throughout history, the advent of each new weapon seemed at first to provide an unimpeded offensive means for its possessor. But eventually and inevitably an appropriate defensive was developed, and the offense-defense balance was restored.

The nuclear warhead is no exception. Its devastating power will be curbed by the difficulty of its delivery to the target.

Each war differs radically from the preceding conflict. World War I was static, characterized by trench warfare. World War II on the other hand, with its motorized equipment and air power, was highly dynamic and mobile. The next war will differ from the last by again becoming static, a paradox since it will be fought at hypersonic speeds. The strategic picture will be like that of two immobile fortresses, shooting it out with long-range weapons.

With the ballistic missile a reality, the maximum in offensive power has been reached. It is only natural, therefore, that the scientific energies and resources of ourselves and our potential enemy will be channeled automatically into the defensive effort.

In developing this defensive capacity, I maintain that we must be guided by several fundamental assumptions: One—we must recognize that speed *per se* is no longer a defensive feature of offense. No matter how fast a missile streaks through the air or space, it can be stopped. Stop the means of delivery, and what it carries no longer matters. The second fundamental to recognize is that in a short time the range of detection of airborne vehicles by various scientific means will be extended clear around the globe. The surprise attack will be impossible, unless one side is fast asleep.

AND THIS IS where America has its greatest—perhaps its last—chance.

This chance lies in developing a highly efficient interception system through our overall superior electronic combat power. In addition to our technological leadership in these related sciences, our country is uniquely equipped for this kind of warfare. I have always been convinced of this.

Although Russia has made vast technological advances, its standard of living has not improved appreciably. On the other hand, the United States has greatly expanded its telephone, telegraph, ticker tape, teletype and microwave facilities—to mention only a few. This highly efficient communications web—the indispensable ingredient of an effective defense complex—is already in existence. Representing hundreds of billions in investment, it is the product of our free enterprise and industrial civilization. It would be a Gargantuan task for any government, no matter how autocratic, to create a similar complex, even with slave labor, and have it operational by the time of maximum danger three years from now.

Don't misunderstand me. I do not advocate an electronic Maginot Line, nor do I advocate defensive strategy, because the military principle that only offense can win a war is as true today as it has been through the ages.

What I am trying to clarify is that modern *defense* consists of combat interception by planes, missiles, and nuclear warheads the moment the enemy is airborne 5000 miles away. It is a continuous electronic battle. Likewise, the *offense* will have to fight its way to the target the moment it is airborne for attack. Both offense and defense are an integral part of the overall battle for command of the air, the space above, and the electronic right of way.

It is clear that our first objective is to create a long-range striking force—ballistic, rocket-driven and airborne—operating directly from this continent, since overseas bases are no longer tenable. In order to reach the enemy's vital targets, such a striking force must possess superior countermeasures for neutralizing enemy defenses. Second, we must have a defensive force on our continent that has superior counter-countermeasures to decimate the enemy's attacking force. This is

the only area in which we, as a society, still have a clear edge of superiority over the U.S.S.R.

The only real piece of military propaganda which has come from Russia recently is Khrushchev's statement that jet bombers are already museum pieces. I am sure he knows better, and made the statement with his tongue in his cheek. With Soviet long-range bombers coming off the production line at a rate 400 per cent greater than ours, Khrushchev's outburst might have been a cunning ruse: For while we strain every effort to achieve parity with the U.S.S.R. on the ICBM by sometime in 1961, we may be forced to do so at the expense of our Strategic Air Command in being. Meanwhile Russia may attack us at any time before that date, and smother us like a cloud of locusts.

We must never forget the way we smothered Germany with wave after wave of our ten-year-old crates such as the B-17 and B-24, in spite of Hitler's V-1s, V-2s, jet aircraft, rocket interceptors and other scientific novelties. Therefore our program must be as follows:

One: Our jet-propelled Strategic Air Command must be quadrupled. Its sustained range must be increased and its survival in any initial surprise attack by the enemy must be assured. The production of intercontinental bombers must be a 7-day, 3-shift operation.

Two: We must intensify our ballistic missile effort to achieve parity with the U.S.S.R. in the shortest possible time.

Three: Finally, we must also exert maximum effort to create the most efficient Continental Air Defense through expansion of our communications, electronics and guided missile production, extension of our early warning system and, above all, the rapid development of anti-missile missiles for interception of the ICBM through the method of collision.

But we can never accomplish all this as long as we adhere to the "misguided attempt" to *maintain* conventional forces that have no longer a legitimate mission and are kept only through inertia, sentiment and tradition.

I respect and admire tradition. I value the importance of *esprit de corps*. But when these fine heritages interfere with human progress and threaten our very security, I feel that we must have the moral courage to relegate them to the nostalgic past and to make the necessary fundamental changes in our military setup.

The question is whether we will have the wisdom to make that move *now* — as a product of logic — or whether it will be forced upon us by devastating events, in which case the change may come too late: Within three years our country may be enslaved by a hostile ideology, or it may lie in ruin, and one out of every three of you who read these lines may be dead. ■■

de Seversky

MAJOR ALEXANDER P. de SEVERSKY INTRODUCTION

(Highlighting his scientific and engineering accomplishments)

Although Major Alexander P. de Seversky is thought of as a militant strategist and tactician of aerial warfare, as well as an author whose name is synonymous with air power, he is primarily an aeronautical engineer and a noted inventor. He conceived such basic ideas as in-flight refueling, which gives our Strategic Air Command global range; he invented cantilever skin-stressed aircraft structure, now used in all modern jet aircraft and missiles; and he designed some of our fastest fighter aircraft used in World War II. It is of particular interest to note that, as early as 1921, he invented, and by the direction of General Billy Mitchell was assigned to Sperry Gyroscope Company to design and supervise the construction of, the first fully automatic, gyroscopically stabilized, synchronous bombsight. The actual test of this device at Langley Field in 1923 showed such a remarkable degree of accuracy against moving targets that General Patrick, then Chief of Air Corps, called his bombsight "the best in the world".

At that time he also designed and constructed the first automatic ballistic computer, and designed and patented the first gyroscopically controlled automatic collision course computer.

During his long engineering career as an aircraft designer, Major de Seversky was also actively engaged in the development of aircraft ordnance, aviation instruments and other related devices, which has enabled him constantly to maintain a thorough comprehension of the technological phases of aerial warfare and its weapons systems. He is still an active pilot, having logged about 13,000 hours of test flying both in propeller and jet aircraft.

WHO'S WHO IN WORLD AVIATION

de SEVERSKY, Maj. Alexander P. Aeronautical consultant. b. Tiflis, Russia, June 7 1894. m. Evelyn Olliphant Educ.: Imperial Naval Academy of Russia, 1914; Military School of Aviation; Naval post-graduate course in aeronautics, 1915; licensed Professional Engineer, University of the State of New York, 1924; Rollins College D.Sc. (Hon. 1944). Southern Illinois University D.Sc. (Hon. 1957). Business record: General manager, aeronautical engineer, test pilot, Sikorsky-Hannevig Aircraft Corporation, 1919; president, general manager, director, founder, Seversky Aero Corporation, 1922-35; consultant engineer, designer aircraft ordnance, aviation instruments, Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, 1928-29; president, director, general manager, chief designer, founder, Seversky Aircraft Corporation, 1931-39; director same corporation, renamed Republic Aviation Corporation, 1939-40; consultant Chrysler Corporation, 1933; founder Aviation Development Corporation, 1940; founder and president Rotoflight Corporation, 1940; founder and president, Seversky Aviation Corporation, 1948; president, director, founder, Electronatom Corporation, 1952. Author: Victory Through Air Power, 1942 (also Walt Disney-Seversky adaptation for screen, 1943); Air Power-Key to Survival, 1950. Contributor McNaught Syndicate column on air power, 1943-44; United Press, 1941-43; King Features, 1950, 1952; articles to Readers Digest, American Mercury, Cosmopolitan and others. Inventor many aeronautical devices, including fully automatic synchronous bombsight; in-flight refueling; all-metal skin-stressed cantilever wing structure; trailing edge split flap; etc. Designer all-metal low-wing basic training aeroplane for USAF, 1935; P-45 - P-43 fighter planes; prototype P-47 fighter plane; long-range escort fighter; first air-cooled engine fighter with turbo-supercharger for high altitude combat, 1938; amphibian aircraft. Has established many speed records in aircraft of his own design, including world's speed record for amphibians, Detroit, 1935; transcontinental speed record, 1938; New York-Havana record, 1938; and many others. Military pilot, naval aviator, currently licensed commercial pilot, Certificate #1769, F.A.I. Certificate #337, logged hours to date 12,920. Military record: Russian Naval Aviation Commander. Lieutenant and pilot, Bombing Squadron, Baltic Sea, lost leg during mission, 1915; returned active flying duty Bomber Force, 1916; transferred fighter aviation, appointed chief of fighter force, Baltic Sea, 1918; 57 combat missions, credited with bringing down 13 enemy aircraft, 1600 combat flying hours. Vice chairman Russian Aviation Mission to the United States, 1917; assistant to Russian Naval Attache for aviation, Washington, 1918;

aeronautical engineer, test pilot, production inspector of fighter planes, U.S. War Department, 1918; special consultant to General William Mitchell in tests of aeroplane versus battleship, 1921; appointed consulting engineer, War Department, 1921; Air Corps representative, designer bombsight, Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, 1921-23; American citizen 1927; Major, U.S. Army Air Corps Special Reserve, 1928-33; special consultant to Secretary of War to assess employment of air power in the European and Asiatic Theaters, 1945; personal representative of Secretary of War at atom bomb tests at Bikini, 1946; official lecturer to the Air War College, Air Command and Staff Schools of U.S. Air University, 1947-57; special consultant to Chief of Staff, USAF, 1957, re-appointed for fiscal year 1958. Awards: Numerous decorations from Russian government including Gold Sword and Knight of St. George, equivalent to American Medal of Honor; Officer Legion of Honor, Officer Cross of Lorraine, Medal d'Officier d'Academie et de l'Instruction Publique (France); Medal for Merit, U.S; Sportsman Pilots Association Trophy, 1933; City of Havana Trophy, 1937; International Harmon Trophy, 1939; Pacific Aviation Club Trophy, 1940; International Harmon Trophy 1940-46, 1947; Arts and Letters Award of Air Force Association, 1951. Member: Q.B.; AWA; Fellow New York Academy of Sciences; Sportsman Pilots Association; trustee, vice president, Air Force Historical Foundation, 1953-57; honorary member of Air Forces of Republics of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay; honorary member of Air Force Association; member Aeronautical Educational Commission, New York City; NAA; Society of American Military Engineers; AIA; American Ordnance Association; American Legion; ARS; New York State Society of Professional Engineers. Clubs: Wings Club; Circus Saints and Sinners; Engineers Club; Adventurers Club; National Press Club.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL NATHAN F. TWINING
CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

WING-PINNING CEREMONY HONORING
MAJOR ALEXANDER P. de SEVERSKY
MISSION INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
12 NOVEMBER 1955

I sincerely regret that I cannot be present for the wing-pinning ceremony honoring my old friend, Major de Seversky.

If one were to tabulate even a partial list of the outstanding accomplishments of this great man, his record would dominate the Famous Flyers' Wall. Courageous combat pilot, designer, industrialist, author, lecturer, strategist and breaker of world records -- are among the titles he has earned in world aviation history.

Operating the air power this nation needs is a very difficult task. But even more difficult is the task of getting the air power our country must have, if it is to survive.

Major de Seversky's knowledge of the air and his great strategic vision have made him a militant missionary for the air power our nation needs. In this role, more than in any other, he merits the admiration of his contemporaries and the thanks of all Americans.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Major Gen. Muir S. Fairchild, May 29, 1947

Your presentation was extremely effective, and it represented an outstanding contribution to our curriculum as well as a valuable addition to our military education.

Major Gen. Muir S. Fairchild, Feb. 26, 1948

The school year at The Air University would be incomplete without your appearance before the student bodies of the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School.

Your presentation last May on "The Future of Air Power" contributed so greatly to the success of the curriculum, I feel this year's class should also be privileged to hear you on the same subject.

Major Gen. Robert W. Harper, June 10, 1948

Your emphasis on the need for bold, objective, and farsighted thinking in designing an air strategy, and your appraisal of aircraft carriers, supersonic guided missiles, and pilotless and stowed aircraft contributed immeasurably to our military education. Similarly your forthright and direct answers to questions posed by the students during the discussion period were most helpful.

General George Kenney, Dec. 29, 1949

I find myself looking forward to your next visit to Maxwell to help us again in the great crusade as only you can do.

Major Gen. O.A. Anderson, June 6, 1950

As spokesman for the Air War College, once again I extend to you our deep appreciation for your recent discussion of Air Power. I feel that all of us profited significantly from your presentation of some new and welcome thoughts in this area.

I am personally grateful to you for the time and effort you devote each year to making a substantial contribution to our Air Force planning study. As you know, I always rely on your participation and hope that I may count on having the benefit of your observation again during next year's curriculum.

Brigadier Gen. Lloyd P. Hopwood, Nov. 24, 1953

I would like to express my own appreciation and that of the students and faculty of the Air Command and Staff School for your outstanding presentations here on 20 November 1953.

Your lectures and question periods for our Squadron Officer Course, Field Officer Course and staff courses were thought-stimulating and broadening experiences for our students.

Brigadier Gen. Lloyd P. Hopwood, May 11, 1954.

I wish to thank you for the many contributions you have made to the Air Command and Staff School, and most especially for your presentation to the Squadron Officer Course on 8 May 1954.

Your lectures on air power always receive the highest praise from both our student body and faculty. As usual, your presentation was excellent in all respects and contributed greatly toward the students' understanding of the significance of air power. The motivation and enthusiasm which you create among Air Force officers is indeed gratifying.

Major Gen. R.C. Wilson, Feb. 15, 1954

THE AIR WAR COLLEGE of the Air University, United States Air Force, is pleased to announce that Major Alexander P. de Seversky, in recognition of his patriotism, devotion and self-sacrifice in the interest of providing sound military leadership for the future, and above all, for his contributions to the professional education of the senior military and civil officers comprising the student body of this institution, is designated a Lecturer to the Air War College.

Lieutenant Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, May 3, 1955.

Again you have my thanks for another fine thought provoking contribution to American military literature and the Air University. Your definition of Air Power will be studied with special interest by your many friends and followers in our Schools and Colleges.

Brigadier Gen. Lloyd P. Hopwood, Feb. 6, 1956

You are one of the few people in the country today who I feel can effectively define air power, and challenge our officers' thinking of its use as an instrument of national policy. Your appearances before the students of the various schools in the Air University have always been one of the highlights of the curricula of these schools.

Major Gen. Delmar T. Spivey, Feb. 27, 1956

Your realistic approach to the problem of "Inter-Command Coordination for the Attack" and thorough appreciation of the complex elements involved made us aware of many factors which will serve us well throughout the year.

Brigadier Gen. Lloyd P. Hopwood, July 31, 1956

Thank you for your splendid lecture to Class 56-B of the Squadron Officer School. These students, like those of previous classes, considered your presentation one of the major events of the course. It stimulated them to think more deeply about air power and provided a fitting climax to their study of the subject.

Brigadier Gen. Lloyd P. Hopwood, Sept. 5, 1956

Our recent classes have indicated such pleasure and satisfaction from your appearances that we feel our curriculum would be incomplete without your ideas on air power.

Major Gen. Robert F. Tate, February 25, 1957

Thank you for your lecture on "Unity of Air Power". Your presentations can always be relied upon to stimulate our faculty and student body, and your lecture last Monday was no exception.

It is a privilege for us to be able to hear from one who has contributed so much to air power over the years. The thoughts you left with us will be helpful not only in our study of current military strategy but in the years ahead.

Major General Lloyd P. Hopwood, April 18, 1957

Both faculty and student reaction to these presentations was extremely favorable. Your lecture to the Command and Staff School on "The State of Our National Defense" definitely satisfied the need for a discussion of the factors affecting the selection and support of a suitable national military strategy. (continued)

(Major General Lloyd P. Hopwood, April 18 1957, contd)

The Commandant of the Squadron Officer School told me that your talk to the students of the Squadron Officer School was particularly well suited to the situation. Your coverage of leadership and future developments was most fitting as one of the concluding presentations to the current class.

We greatly appreciate your continued interest and support and look forward to the pleasure of your next visit to Maxwell.

Major General Lloyd P. Hopwood, July 31 1957

I am sure that your ideas stimulated the thinking of these officers on the subject of air power, and your comments were an excellent climax for the concepts expressed previously in the course.

It was a pleasure to have you with us, and we greatly appreciate your continued interest and consideration in helping us carry out our educational mission.

Dewey, Thomas

June 8, 1959

Dear Tom:

I write belatedly to answer yours of May 28.

Naturally, I cannot but applaud your decision to support the Dulles Wing for Diplomatic Documents at Princeton and hope that some day Casey will be stimulated to do some research there.

How are you fixed for golf the weekend of June 13?

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood
40 Wall Street
New York, N.Y.

THOMAS E. DEWEY

May 28, 1959

Dear Ed:

At last I have figured out what to do with the check for $500.00 for the second show. Since I have never taken any compensation for public appearances such a check always presents me with a problem.

Sometime ago I set up a small foundation called "The Thomas E. Dewey Fund" from which I make charitable gifts. This check I am going to give to the Foundation and it will be part of my contribution to the Dulles Wing for Diplomatic Documents to be built at the Princeton Library. It seems particularly appropriate for that purpose and I hope you will agree.

I am flying to London on the 6th and back a week later so, sadly, I will miss you at Pawling for a while. Perhaps we can get in a game this week-end before either of us jumps off into outer space again.

Now we're not even getting up this week-end. Bad luck.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dewey, Tom

THOMAS E. DEWEY

October 22, 1958

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

The Governor very much appreciated the photographs you sent to him at Mr. Murrow's request and asked that I convey to you and Mr. Murrow his thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lilian G. Rosse

Lilian G. Rosse
Secretary

Dewey, Thos

October 15, 1958

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood
40 Wall Street
New York.

Dear Governor Dewey:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send these stills along to you. I hope you will find them a pleasant memento.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc. 5

Dewey, T

September 29, 1958

Dear Tom:

This is Aldous Huxley's new book, which you may or may not have a chance to glance at before the conversation. Most of the meat is in the first two chapters.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood
40 Wall Street
New York

Dewey, T. E.

February 4, 1958

Dear Tom:

Thanks very much for the note about the barn. It might have been worse.

I haven't had time to think about rebuilding, but I will come to you for consultation before doing anything.

You are a gracious and thoughtful neighbor and I'm sorry we don't see each other more often.

Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas E. Dewey
Pawling, New York

fc

THOMAS E. DEWEY

January 24, 1958

Dear Ed:

As a fellow victim of a burned barn, I want to extend my deepest sympathy to you in the loss of your bull barn and Frances joins me. It is a terrible experience and I am just grateful that you did not lose the cow barn too, as we did.

When you rebuild, you may want to consider building a shed as we have for our whole operation. It is infinitely cheaper and works just as well.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Diamond, Robert

November 4, 1958

Mr. Robert M. Diamond
Television Coordinator
Plainedge High School
Wyngate Drive
North Massapequa, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Diamond:

Thank you for your letter of October 28. It is good to hear of the intelligent use to which you propose putting your closed circuit television network.

I wish that I could visit the school. However, with a seven day a week work schedule, I am afraid it is impossible to fit in anything in addition.

Yours very truly,

PERSHING 5-8100

PLAINEDGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

U.F.S.D. 18, T.O.B. BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING HICKSVILLE ROAD BETHPAGE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

October 28, 1958

Plainedge High School
Wyngate Drive
North Massapequa, N.Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue (CBS)
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you on behalf of the 2,200 students and faculty here at the Plainedge High School.

This year we have begun a new approach to Educational Television using our closed-circut network. We are attempting to mold the programs so that they fit directly in the areas being taught in the receiving classes.

The Citzenship Education Department has asked that I write to you with the hope that you might be able to come out to our school and appear on several television programs during one day. The topic of the programs would be "The Place of Television and Radio in Today's World."

We would be very happy to schedule the programs at your convience. Each program would be of the panel variety. The last 10 minutes of the program would be open to questions from the classrooms.

Looking forward to your reply I remain,

Very truly yours,

Robert M. Diamond
Television Coordinator

lmr

Diebold, Jo

JOHN DIEBOLD

JOHN DIEBOLD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
40 WALL STREET · NEW YORK 5, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 3-9115

hn

Education for Data Processing

The Real Challenge to Management

A Great Issues Lecture

delivered at Dartmouth College

by John Diebold

President, John Diebold & Associates, Inc.

"...one problem persistently emerges as both the most basic and the most difficult. That problem is education."

The great issues of the world can often be narrowed to a single point. I think this is the case with automation. The machines, and the problems they pose for management, are enormously complex. But if we look about us at the changes that are taking place, I think we will find that one problem emerges as basic.

That problem is education.

The task of putting this new technology to work requires enormous *human* change. Change in replacing the traditional foundation of our business organization, division of labor, with the concept of the integrated system. Change in supplanting intuitive problem solving with scientific problem solving. Change of this magnitude is not going to be brought about by leasing a machine and then sending ten or twenty people to programming school to learn how to operate it. These

changes are basic to the way we organize and operate our businesses.

The need to make these changes presents business management with the most colossal job of education we have ever faced. The need is here today. We have no choice but to meet it, and to do so at once. The men and women already in business are the ones who must bring about these changes. They must be adequately trained for the task. And for the present at least, this gigantic training effort must be performed by business itself. There is no other institution able to do the job, now.

Today, we possess large numbers of splendid new machines as technically complex and powerful as any that man has ever built. In this country alone, well over 1,000 computers are already in operation. But if the real facts be known, extremely few of these machines are being used in a way that even begins to exploit their full potential. All but a tiny fraction are doing precisely what was done equally well—and in many cases at far less cost—by punched card machines and in some cases by hand. This is an almost unequalled example of sheer waste of a great business resource.

Why are these wonderful machines being so ineffectively used? It is because there is virtually no realization of the magnitude of the task of using them properly and little understanding at all of how to use them to solve

management problems. Consequently, there is an urgent need for basic education in training of the men and women in business not just in how to work the machines but in the far more difficult task of how to employ them properly and profitably.

This basic lack of understanding is, I believe, because most management has been too uncritical in accepting the machine as the whole substance of automation. Month in and month out, the businessman reads that the ultimate in automation is a computer, a fascinating intricate machine that can do arithmetic at the speed of light. This machine, he is told, is the answer to a personnel manager's prayer because it never makes a mistake or gets a headache in the middle of the afternoon or leaves its department short of help because it has decided to get married.

He is seldom told that anything the machines may do to relieve a shortage of clerks is trivial compared with what they could do to improve the way his business runs. And he is seldom told that the machines are the least important aspect of automation. He does not yet understand that a computer is not, by itself, automation, however big and fancy and expensive it may be, that it is nothing more than a tool, just as surely as a hammer or a wrench or a typewriter or an adding machine is a tool.

The machines of automation are only symbols of fundamental developments that are

taking place in the way we organize our world. The training of management personnel must reflect this fact. But such education programs as have accompanied automation hardly even begin to reflect it because businessmen who understand this themselves are as rare as whooping cranes.

Preoccupation with hardware is by no means unique to automation. It was true of the first industrial revolution as well. The symbol of that great movement was power-driven machinery. But, as Paul Mantoux points out in his excellent study, *The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century:*

"... the use of machinery itself, important as are its consequences, is only a secondary phenomenon."

It was the changes in human organization, in this case division of labor and the exchange of commodities, that were the revolution. Power-driven machinery was the tool that made the revolution possible and made it work.

To get some idea of the extent and depth of the changes that are starting to take place through automation, think for a moment of all that is implied in the concept of an integrated system of work, for example, a single computing machine capable of performing many operations at once. This beguilingly simple concept is revolutionary in its meaning and implies a fundamental change in the way we have been doing business for the last two hundred years. It is in

direct conflict with the very concept of the division of labor, which has been the key to business organization from the time of Adam Smith's pin factory to today's jet engine production line.

The division of labor, the breakdown of work into simple elements which can be performed repetitively and efficiently, was the great organizational achievement and heart of the factory system that began in the 1750s. It was the division of labor that made it possible for the one-man shop of the artisan and the one-man office of the eighteenth century to grow into the complex modern business organization.

As machines appeared, they were simply inserted into the process to mechanize specific skills. The result is that offices, as well as factories, are organized by functions. Payroll preparation, billing, accounts payable, cost and financial accounting are handled by separate people or separate departments, and where they have been mechanized they are mechanized in the same way.

Even the introduction of punched card machinery in the form of central processing units has not changed this organization. The same machines may be used to process all types of work, but the jobs are still run separately and are only related to one another in the most general way. The tabulating room, for instance, will make a payroll run, followed by a cost distribution run, then a payable run, each one handled as if it were an entirely separate job.

Automation and its related technology present us with the means to build a machine system that can handle a great number of information-processing tasks simultaneously. For example, processing new orders, scheduling production, checking raw materials inventory, placing orders for new material, cost distribution and machine loading can all be handled as part of the same interrelated problem—which of course they are in the real world. What this means is that we now have the ability to organize our work in closer relation to reality. We no longer need to make the organization of paper work as much of an abstraction from day-to-day happenings as it has always been.

In order actually to do this, however, the businessman is faced with a wholesale reorganization of work, the likes of which he has never before even had to contemplate. If he uses the new machines of automation just to do more rapidly tomorrow what he is already doing today, he will not have come to grips with the problem; worse, he will have let slip the opportunity of his business lifetime.

At the start, and for quite a few more years, the practical solution to this problem is going to have to come from business itself. There is no hope, in the immediate future, that the buck can be passed along to the colleges and high schools. In time, if business understands what its needs truly are and makes these needs known, the educational system will begin to produce young

men and women trained not just to use automation equipment but to understand the potentials of automation.

But as things stand, the great bulk of the people who must accomplish the crucial task of administering the conversion to automation, and those who are going to be living and working in a world at least partly automated, are men and women who have already completed their formal education and are now working in business and industry. The responsibility for training these people is largely that of private business, and the task is a far larger one than most managements as yet realize.

Current attempts at training in data processing depend largely on the courses in how to use the machines that equipment manufacturers give to their customers' personnel and on a few similar university extension programs. Such training is almost always tied to the machines of automation, and it is hardly adequate even to develop a proper understanding of the machines. It rarely begins to indicate the problem of how to apply them. Moreover, these schools are tied not only to machines, which is bad enough, but to the machines of one particular manufacturer. Attending only one of these schools is something like expecting to learn all about political science by spending a few weeks in the local Republican or Democratic headquarters.

What is needed is training that is more basic, broader in scope, more intensive, given in

greater depth. The success of a computer installation depends only partly on adequate technical training in programming for those who will actually convert a given business task to machine instructions. Even this is a training problem that, in itself, requires many months of on-the-job instruction beyond the scant month or two in a manufacturer's school, if a prudent businessman is to feel confident that the success or failure of the entire program is not just a gamble. A successful computer installation depends even more on training in depth many individuals within the organization who are not directly involved in any way with the machine or its operation.

For example, the sales manager must understand a good deal about what a computer can do if he is even to begin to take advantage of its powerful potential for producing new kinds of market and distribution analysis. It is the sales manager, not the head of the data processing center, who knows what sales information is critical. The computer man can only present what he thinks the sales manager needs. This is equally true of production control, of cost and financial accounting—indeed, of virtually all areas of business management.

Education in breadth as well as in depth is needed, if top management is to know how to specify its requirements and if middle management is to understand how to structure the problem, what kind of data to gather and how to analyze it. I am personally convinced that one

reason business computers have not produced better results is that new reports and analyses have almost always been produced—and have had to be produced—by the computer people; executives have not known enough about the computer's potential to phrase their information specifications in any but the most general terms.

Few businessmen have even begun to think about these problems in nearly specific enough terms. But it is business that will have to find the immediate solution through in-company training programs and extensive allocations of time and funds for training.

Another thing businessmen are going to have to learn is how to administer programs of basic research. There is a great deal we do not yet understand about how best to use a computer —a scientific instrument now being adapted to business use—to analyze and improve business organization and practices. This phase has some elements of a business problem, some of a genuine scientific research problem, since it demands the application of scientific, often mathematical, methods to the problems of the business world.

Business application of these methods has not been very satisfactory. One reason is that management has looked to the mathematician or scientist to come into the company with his magic bag of equations to analyze the problem. As often as not, the scientist has naively accepted the invitation, completely underestimating the com-

plexity of the business problem, wallowing around for months or even for years with little or nothing in the way of useful results.

The task here faced by the businessman is to bridge this gap between business problem and scientific solution and to administer research efforts that are basic in character. It is no easy problem. The national origin of our new moons is standing proof both of the rewards of the scientific approach and the dangers of applying old-fashioned business management to a research effort. The task of finding new methods of administering and guiding basic research in business is as difficult as it is pressing.

The immediate educational burden imposed by automation is one that must be solved largely in the gray flannel world of Cash McCall and Willis Wayde. But it does not end there. Business, of course cannot be expected to shoulder the long-term educational problem alone. In the long run, it must depend on the high schools and colleges to do the job for which they were established. But even then it is the responsibility of business to make clear its real needs. Its influence can be important, perhaps crucial, in determining what kind of education will be offered.

The most important requirement of the new education is high quality. We have all heard a lot of talk about the current shortage of engineers. Every year, we are told, this nation falls some thousands short of the number needed; by

1970, according to the U.S. Office of Education, we will require 50,000 to 60,000 new engineers a year, twice as many as we graduated in 1956. We hear much less about the *quality* of the engineers we are turning out and about the kind of training they are getting.

In the age of automation and other complex new technical developments, Professor Gordon S. Brown of M.I.T. has pointed out, "Those electrical engineers who learned only to go to the handbook for recipes having to do with generators, transmission lines, or telephones are not prepared to cope with new developments, much less to contribute to them. . . . We believe we should prepare students not only for electrical engineering as it exists today but to play a creative role in and to lead the electrical engineering of tomorrow."

I think it is a healthy sign that business, too, is coming to recognize that narrowly specialized training is precisely the wrong kind of training for the men who will be expected to play a creative role in designing and building machines for an age of automation. "Teach your students the basic principles which will never change," one industrialist has urged. "Don't teach them current engineering practice. If you teach them current practice, the chances are that it will not be the practice of my company, and if it is, the practice will be obsolete before the students can use it." One real contribution businessmen can

make is not only to support but to spread this point of view.

But beyond this, there is an even larger educational problem that affects all of us. Despite all that has been said about automation's narrowing man's role, everything I have seen in the actual evolution of automation in the last eight or ten years convinces me that there will be an increasing importance and a greater role for the individual. Of one thing I am certain: *automation is going to demand far better educated men, in the fullest sense of the word.*

The easiest mistake one can make, and certainly the most common, is to assume that scientific training must be the root of all education in the future, and that only those trained as scientists will play important roles. This is a mistake not because technology is unimportant, but because what is truly important, both for technology and for society as a whole, is orderly thinking, and orderly thinking is neither necessarily nor exclusively developed by studying science.

Automation, and technological advances as well, demand an ability to adapt to rapid change. Change in our frame of reference, change in the parameters of our everyday world, is continual and is increasing rapidly. Training in specific skills, greater and greater specialization, is a desperate and misguided reaction to such change. It is self-defeating, for today's specialty is replaced by tomorrow's new need.

The main task, then, is to train people who can adapt to change. We must do this with managers and we must do it with workers. And in choosing our methods, we can do no better than to heed the advice the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead gave more than 25 years ago, for it is even more true today:

"It is of no use to train the young in one very special process which will probably be superseded before they are middle-aged. Give them alert minds exercised in observation and in reasoning, with some knowledge of the world about them, and with feeling for beauty."

for additional copies write to:
Management Science Training Institute
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE TRAINING INSTITUTE

A DIVISION OF John Diebold + Associates, Inc.

Dec. 20, 1953 Diamantopulos, Geo

No add.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know that you are extremely busy, but I would appreciate it indeed if you could take but a few moments to give me some information, if it's within your power to do so.

I graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1955 from the School of Liberal Arts, having majored in History. I subsequently served two years as a commissioned Officer in the Marine Corps, and upon my return in 1957 started Law School at Pitt. I completed the first year successfully and am now in the second. But I am faced with a dilemma. I don't like Law School at all, and have discovered that the field is not suited to my interests. I began initially because my father is an attorney, and I felt somehow foolishly that it was up to me to perpetuate the tradition which he began. It was a tragic mistake. But I can't seem to make this clear to my Father or anyone else.

I have been avidly interested in foreign policy and foreign news, from the moment I was first exposed to the study of these things. Work in these fields would give my life a new direction, new meaning.

Could you tell me Sir, if CBS has any sort of training program for young men in the field of foreign news reporting or news broadcasting. I would like desperately to become a part of this field but I don't know how or where to begin. I would hope, that you could give me some information.

I am 25 years old and can speak a foreign language .... Greek.

Yours,
Sincerely and Respectfully
George C. Diamantopulos

Dietrich, Marlene

June 12, 1958

Dear Miss Dietrich:

The communication from the Prime Minister's office says of General Dayan: "He is more than anxious during his next visit to the States, which will probably be this fall, to meet Marlene and he will inscribe it further."

Obviously he is a very cautious general who desires to conduct a reconnaissance before commiting himself.

As ever yours,

Miss Marlene Dietrich
993 Park Avenue
New York, New York

fc

June 12, 1958

Dear Teddy:

I have passed General Dayan's picture on to Miss Dietrich with the comment that the absence of any inscription obviously means that he is a cautious general and wishes to conduct a reconnaissance before commiting himself.

I was tempted to tell her that you must have lost your powers of description and persuasion, but thought that might be unfair.

When may we hope to expect you again?

As ever yours,

Mr. Theodore Kollek
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel

fc

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

29 May 1958
Jerusalem

Mr. Edward Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
U. S. A.

Dear Ed:

I always try to fulfil promises, although sometimes only after great delay. Many months ago I spent one of the more pleasant evenings of my life at a luxurious (borrowed) apartment in the Sherry Netherland, together with Marlene Dietrich and yourself. Of course I immediately fell in love with her, as I know everybody does, and at her request promised at the time to send her a photograph of Moshe Dayan.

You know how sometimes after several months have elapsed, ones brain clicks and you suddenly remember something - and this is exactly what happened with me. When Moshe wandered into my office one day recently, I got him to autograph a picture of himself. He is more than anxious, during his next visit to the States, which will probably be this fall, to meet Marlene, and he will inscribe it further. Meanwhile, it is just his signature.

Please do me a favor and forward the enclosed photograph.

With warmest regards to you and the family,

Sincerely yours,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

TK/eo
Enclosure

Dintelman

June 25, 1959

Dear Miss Dintelmann:

Many thanks for your letter of June 7th.

Mr. Murrow has been out of the office this past week, therefore, I have taken the liberty to answer in his place.

I know Mr. Murrow would like to comment on your sociological thesis, however, I am afraid there is so little time in which Mr. Murrow could. As you may know, he is shortly leaving on his sabbatical. In the meantime, there are a lot of things Mr. Murrow must do, not to mention the fact that the correspondence on his desk to be answered is piled high. I am sorry.

Thanking you again for your letter.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini,
Secretary

Miss Marjorie Dintelmann
Southern Illinois University
2809 College Avenue
Alton, Illinois

mc

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Alton Residence Center

2809 COLLEGE AVENUE
ALTON, ILLINOIS

ALTON 2-0001

506 Cherry St.
Alton, Ill.
June 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a student in my senior year at Southern Illinois University. In a few months I expect to join the ranks of the "college graduate," after having endured four years of a "Liberal Arts" curriculum. Before attaining the above-mentioned stature--that I can occupy the position with some degree of confidence--I urgently request your help in the resolution of an issue with which I have been preoccupied in recent years.

I have long been possessed by the conviction that Religion has a vital and indispensable role to play in the preservation and development of modern American society and the culture of Western civilization. This conviction, however, in the last year, has been hard-pressed to find a firm foundation in rationality in view of certain hypothesis put forward by contemporary social scientists and certain religious leaders. In effect the latter have posited that "the increased revival of religious interest in the last decade, on the part of Americans, is essentially an expression of man's effort to win social security, and profoundly lacking in any spiritual renewal of man's relation to God."

I humbly beg of you to share your opinion of this sociological thesis with me. Needless to say, your comments would be of immeasurable value to me and to those of my fellow students who are equally concerned with the implication of the validity of the proposition in question.

Respectfully yours,

Marjorie Dintelmann

Marjorie Dintelmann

Dixon, Bob

May 5, 1959

Dear Bob:

Terribly sorry to hear about Ardath's accident. I hope the convalescence is shorter than you anticipate.

Still don't know what I am going to do with the farm during the course of the coming winter but I ought to have some ideas by the time you are in town again. Please give me a ring.

About PERSON TO PERSON, I gather no decision is going to be made for at least a couple of months and, when it is, I shall have nothing to do with it. I think it might be a good idea for you to drop a note to Jim Seward in case Godfrey is not available and in case they decide to continue the show.

Let me know when you will be in town again.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Bob Dixon
Blue Forest Farm
Meriden, N.H.

Saturday
May 2nd

Dear Ed:

Sorry to neglect returning your call until now, but due to an accident to Ardath things have been somewhat off the usual schedule.

On May 22nd she had a very simple fall on the lawn which resulted in a most serious triple break of the right ankle. Four hours of surgery were required to place the fractured bones back in proper position with the aid of several surgical screws, a most painful process. She is now in the Mary Hitchcock Hospital in Hanover where she will be for at least another three weeks. Then home in a cast for another twelve weeks. The latest medical report indicates that approximately six months therepy will be necessary before she will be able to walk normally. And at this time of year, great, huh!!.

So you see our house hunting will have to be postponed for a right smart spell.

However if you are serious about using the Farm for the winter while checking of overall operations during your absence, we would like to have more conversation about it.

At the moment our plans are indefinite tho we do have Blue Forest Farm on the real estate market. This is the selling season the only one in this part of the world.

Oh yes, one question, due to Godfry's illness, do you reckon there might be an opportunity for me to apply myself on Person to Person? Based upon past interviewing experience, might be able to do all right.

Wow! As you can readily see, I'm a ring tailed slick eared from-who-laid-the-chunk wizzer when it comes to hand-writin' on the spellin' machine!

Please give our sincere regards to Janet and Casey, and many thanks for all your kindnesses to us.

Sincerely,

Bob

Dixon, Bob

September 22, 1958

Dear Bob:

The clam chowder and horseradish sauce that you were good enough to have sent to us have arrived. Thanks muchly.

What weekend in November or December can you all come and spend with us at the farm?

As ever yours,

Dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence.

ERM:skh

Mr. Bob Dixon
240 South Avenue
New Canaan, Conn.

ESTABLISHED 1935 ... AND GROWING!!

Jack August

SEA FOODS, INC.

JACK AUGUST, PRESIDENT
DAVID FOGEL, VICE-PRESIDENT

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

September 6, 1958

Bob Dixon
240 South Avenue
New Canaan, Conn.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last week, we had the pleasure of shipping to you some of our merchandise. This was through the courtesy of a mutual friend, Bob Dixon.

I do hope that you will enjoy our products as much as Mrs. August and I enjoy your TV shows. We have been part of your vast audience for many years.

I would appreciate getting your comments on our products at your convenience.

Anticipating the pleasure of being of service to you, I am

Sincerely,

Jack August

JACK AUGUST

JA;rc

Sent one case of clam chowder and 1 dozen bottles of horseradish sauce seems to be a gift. J.M.

"Eat Fish to Keep Fit"

Dixon, Bruce

7

This correspondence under name of Koch, Grant W.

Dixon, Sir Pier

February 12, 1959

DOMESTIC

TO: SIR PIERSON DIXON
UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
99 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

VERY MUCH REGRET UNABLE TO ATTEND THE LUNCHEON FEBRUARY NINETEENTH DUE TO A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-70

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
99 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

February 10, 1959.

no.

Dear Ed,

I am giving a small (stag) lunch on Thursday, February 19, for The Rt. Hon. Patrick Gordon-Walker, M.P., and hope so much that you may be able to come.

Mr. Gordon-Walker, who was a member of the Labour Government of 1945-51, is at present in the United States on a State Department Foreign Leader Grant and will shortly be returning to England.

If as I hope you can come, lunch would be at 1 o'clock at 4 East 66th Street. Perhaps you could have a telephone message sent to Murray Hill 2-6820.

Yours ever,

Bob.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Wm. Doerflinger
f

April 3, 1959

Mr. William Doerflinger
E.P. Dutton & Co. Inc.
300 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Doerflinger:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of March 16. I have only just returned from Europe.

At present, I do not plan any writing during my year's leave. However, Iam glad to know of your interest and will keep it in mind.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC. PUBLISHERS
300 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
OR 4-5900 Cable Address YARDFAR N. Y.

OK

March 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was good of you to write me in connection with my suggestion in December that you might perhaps wish to consider expanding in book form the theme of your Chicago address on television. Although I was sorry to learn that your radio and television commitments, with their heavy demands, prevented your considering the writing of any book, I could readily understand how this would be the case. Now, having read that you plan to take a well-deserved leave of absence for a year, starting this summer, I wondered whether this change in the situation might bring with it any possibility of your wishing to fit in some work on a book with your other plans and commitments. Perhaps some other subject would appeal to you more than the one about which I inquired before.

If you did feel that you could consider a book project at any time, it would be a privilege if I might take a bit of your time at your convenience to come in and discuss the possibilities with you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

William Doerflinger

William Doerflinger
Editor

Doerflinger, Wm.

December 5, 1958

Dear Mrs. Doerflinger:

Many thanks for your letter of December 1st. I am glad to hear that you liked the address I delivered to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors Convention.

I appreciate your suggestion that I consider covering the subject of my speech more fully in book form. Unfortunately, my present schedule leaves me neither the time nor the inclination to write a book of any kind. It is all I can do to keep even with my radio and television commitments.

Many thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Doerflinger
E. P. Dutton & Co.
300 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

mmc

E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC. PUBLISHERS
300 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
OR 4-5900 Cable Address YARDFAR N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

December 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is prompted by your address to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors' Convention in Chicago, which I have recently read with very keen interest. It seems to me that you deserve a great deal of thanks for the concern you have expressed that radio and television haven't, on the whole, been nearly as useful as they could be in giving straightforward exposition of important realities which tremendously affect the welfare and safety of the nation, and for advancing a practical suggestion as to how this could be done at least occasionally within the framework of the commercial system.

It occurs to me that what effects radio and television are having on our society and culture, and the various possible constructive approaches to the problem, is such a large and vital subject that there must be many aspects of it which you did not have time to develop fully in your valuable address. I do not know whether you have given any consideration to the possibility of discussing this subject at greater length in book form. I do feel, however, that coming from you such a book would have great interest and influence. If the idea appealed to you at all I should be greatly interested in discussing and exploring it further with you, and having any suggestions which you might care to give. In any case, may I express my thanks for the fine ideas which you developed so forcefully in your address.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

William Doerflinger

William Doerflinger
Editor

Doll, Bill
F

February 4, 1959

Mr. Bill Doll
Samuel Goldwyn Productions
711 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Doll:

I have had to make an absolute rule not to undertake any extracurricular writing chores, but my affection for Mr. Goldwyn is so great that I will certainly have a try at it. Send me the material. Let me know your deadline and the length of the piece you require.

Sincerely yours,

KKM:skh

PLAZA 9-2828

STUDIO, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
1041 NORTH FORMOSA
HOLLYWOOD 7-5111

SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRODUCTIONS
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are currently preparing a handsome souvenir program of Mr. Goldwyn's production of PORGY AND BESS, which will be published by Random House. Knowing of your friendship with Mr. Goldwyn, I am wondering if we could impose upon you to write us an appraisal of him which we could reproduce in our book under your byline. If you would be willing to do this, I will be happy to send you complete biographical material on Mr. Goldwyn which might facilitate the chore.

Hoping to hear from you, I am

Yours very truly,

Bill Doll

BD:bj

Thought you might be interested in this address made last week - it's causing quite a stir in our area.

(Mrs) Phyllis B. Dalleyf

P.O. B. 695

Saratoga

Calif.

Dolloff, Norman H. & Phyllis B. Ph. D.

Remarks on Education Before the Los Gatos Joint Union High School Board of Trustees

by

Norman H. Dolloff, Ph.D., Chairman of the Board
Addressing the Board as a Citizen

January 13, 1958.

I would like to make a statement concerning education. Almost all of my life I have been associated with formal education as a student, a teacher or as an administrator. I have attended public schools, a college preparatory school, several universities or institutes. I have taught junior and senior high school in both public and private schools and on the college and university levels. During the war I administered an adult education program at several bases a hundred air miles or so apart and processed over a thousand USAFI and university extension courses each of which required a personal interview. During the past ten years I have supervised science student teachers and have some knowledge of the schools in Santa Clara County. I only mention these to indicate that the following remarks are not being made without a certain degree of background and experience.

At this time it is perhaps anticlimatic to mention the sputniks but certainly the fingers being leveled at American education are aiming their criticisms primarily at the science and mathematics fields. This in turn has caused a reaction by people in many other fields. They now feel threatened. They anticipate that too much emphasis will be placed upon science and mathematics to the detriment of their fields. I do not believe there is any great danger of this, particularly in the immediate future. For instance, one, if not the

largest, of the teacher training institutions this side of the Rockies, San Jose State College, will graduate secondary-level teachers this June as follows: (this is a list of some of the major fields of their practice teaching this Spring semester) in history and social sciences 46, in biology 5, in business education 36, in mathematics 6, in physical education 63, and in physical science 1 (one other physical science teaching major is going into junior college work). There are indications that this situation is approximately duplicated throughout the country.

The international situation and our role as educators in it brings to mind a poem by the French poet, Fontaine. " Que faisiez-vous au temps chaud?" , said the ant to the grasshopper. It seems that the grasshopper had sung and danced all summer while the ant had been very busy storing up provisions for the winter. When the harvest had gone by, the grasshopper being quite destitute went to the ant for help. The ant asked the grasshopper what he had been doing all summer. And when he admitted that he sang and danced, the ant scornfully dismissed him with, " Eh, bien, dansezmaintenant !" (dance now !)

The real phantasies of whizzing Soviet moons wrapping the earth like a ball of twine and blazing British suns (progress in controlled fusion) have been rending us from our comfortable and sanctimonious attitudes. We ask ourselves how did it happen and how do we regain face.? We are beginning to realize that the answer is not primarily in consumer goods, in materials and energy resources, nor even in political or economic systems. It lies in know-how, the delicate, complicated and precious organization of the human brain. The educational system of the U.S.S.R. is not only passing us but it is still accelerating. It is acceleration not velocity that bears the greater import. We do not

and we should not want to imitate the controlled Soviet educational system, yet , because they are our competitors, we should know something of what we are competing against. Any business enterprise that blinds itself to what its competitors are doing is doomed to bankruptcy.

Two very large sections of their population appear to have a greater opportunity for education, women and minority groups. Their statistics indicate that approximately 50% of the engineers and 70% of the physicans in the U.S.S.R. are women. If we believe our advertizing agencies, women here are mostly interested in such things as pampering themselves with shampoos containing lanolin, combatting the grey sickness, maintaining spotless kitchens, whiter-than-white clothes and in general keeping up with their neighbors. Certainly one of the problems with which we must deal are those organized grasshoppers, the Madison Avenue boys. Statistics show that the role of women in business, technology and political affairs is steadily increasing. A study by the National Science Foundation concluded that perhaps one out of two people will have to have had training in some areas of science and mathematics in earning their living by the year 2000. This prediction, if true, implies an increasing emphasis in the training and education of both women and cultural minorities.

The educational plan of the U.S.S.R. by 1960 is to have universal education for all through their tenth grade (age at graduation about equivalent to our twelfth). Some sections of our country do not come anywhere near this as yet. Other sections provide education almost free through college (and for some who should not be there) . The Soviet

curriculum has not changed basically for a quarter of a century. The emphasis is on the language arts (40% of Soviet children study English) , mathematics, sciences, history, geography etc. They start these early and continue most of the areas throughout the ten years. One result of this is that there are probably few published articles of any importance in English or any other language which have not been translated into Russian. Not only are many Russian publications not generally available in this country but many important papers have not even been translated. How many colleges and universities have an adequate curriculum in the Russian language? Our nearest college-level institution with about 10,000 students does not offer a single course in Russian. The iron curtain has a one-way window in it but it is our side that cannot see through!.

The American educational system is not and will not be the same as the Soviet system. We must take all precautions not to lose fundamental beliefs many of which were well developed during the period of so-called progressive education .....appreciation of and experience in democratic procedures, the ability to get along with others, independence of thought, the ability to assume responsibility... because of the pressures for more technically trained personnel. We must act carefully and methodically so that we will not lose precious time and effort by a necessity to back-track..... but we must act. The amount and quality of knowledge required to live as an average member of the community in 1980 when our youngsters will be in their prime will not be the same as it was in 1880 or even in 1958. We must try to anticipate those needs and provide the required

basic education now. The education they get now will be the basic formal education upon which they will have to depend in the future. There are certain changes I would like to suggest or recommend in the educational program in California and in our community.

The harbinger of things to come in the areas of English and literature greets us with the new ruling by the University of California and by considerable opinion in this direction from the state colleges. This ruling will require a passing grade in an English examination as a prerequisite for admission. Apparently these institutions are getting tired to death with some of the miscellany knocking on their doors.

How many high school students in the State with four years of attendance do not graduate? How many graduate with a string of merciful D's ? How many graduate with a minimum of solid subjects? How many industrial arts, agriculture, music and art teachers are tormented with refugees from the disciplines? What is wrong with requiring a minimum proficiency in the use of the English language, of an understanding of our literary and social heritage? Should the secondary school require some proven common denominator of knowledge as a prerequisite for graduation? Should the high school graduate possess a reasonable, minimum, general knowledge and understanding in English, history, civics, geography, science and mathematics? I would suggest that a qualifying examination be given to all students at the end of the junior year. For those who did not pass this comprehensive examination the deficiencies could be made up in summer school or during the senior year. For them, the examination would be repeated at the end of their senior year. If again failed, they could be awarded a certificate of completion providing other

requirements had been met or else further study could be prescribed. A similar comprehensive examination at the termination of elementary school would insure some minimum standards for entering freshmen. If failed, summer school, or status of sub-freshman until the deficiences shall have been removed. Our present testing programs give us some data as to educational achievement and abilities but there is too little educational therapy for those who have major gaps in their backgrounds. This suggestion should be considered as remedial and not, in any case ,punitive.

I would suggest a reexamination of the foreign language program on all levels. I would recommend that foreign language be introduced early in the elementary school and continued throughout the secondary school. If we can admit to a degree of tradition and provinciality even to a modest extent we can see that some languages are going to become more important and some will decrease in relative importance. Russian and Chinese (the new latinized Mandarin) and possibly Hindustari and Arabic will be on the increase in use, Spanish and German are holding their own, but French is on the decline at least insofar as world influence, economics and science are concerned. If you do not believe this wait twenty years and listen. In my youth I has told that Latin and Greek (in that order) were the most important languages.

I would recommend a more realistic approach to history and world events, greater emphasis being placed on the cultures of Asia and Africa with outcomes similar to those evolving from courses in social or cultural anthropology.

On the elementary school level one sometimes wonders whether social science is history, geography and civics, or whether it is art.

It would seem that some teachers as undergraduates or in summer school have all to often elected courses in methodology, art, dramatics, music and audiovisual aids with American history limited to the legal State requirement. For instance, in order to develop attitudes and appreciations of the colonization of the North American continent we too often have seen the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock depicted following hours and hours of making costumes, drawing pictures of Indians and Mayflowers, making papier mâché turkeys, several rehearsals with Priscilla and John, all culminating in a command performance for the parents (but with no hint of the stench of death in the first winter) .

If my information is correct every elementary school teacher in the State of California is by definition the repository of all essential knowledge. This status is legally instituted by the possession of the general elementary credential. By decree all areas of knowledge necessary for the children are covered in the teachers' college program interlarded with very liberal portions of professional education courses. In many schools, the elementary school teacher is a specialist in social studies, physical education, guidance, science, art, music and how much more? I would suggest and even recommend that administrators hire personnel in certain areas who are specialists, particularly on the elementary school level and allow these specialists to organize and teach curricula within the areas of their specialization on all grade levels. But - even if administrators felt the same way that I do and attempted to find these specialists they would have great difficulty in this State. The teacher training institutions operate with credentials as their objective. Where would

they find an available teacher who is a specialist in elementary school physical education or in elementary school science in California? And who determines ultimately the training requirements of teachers? These are determined on the State level which therefore sets the stage and determines the personnel qualifications for our entire educational program !

The proposed reduction of the present 60-odd credentials to four is good in some respects. But the philosophy that a good teacher can teach anything well will still be with us. Thus as far as certification is concerned secondary school teachers with specialization in one area may teach in others and the elementary school science major (if there are such) will continue to teach one group of children all subjects and much of the rest of the school may get little science.

The most fundamental subject of modern technology is mathematics. It is not only on missiles and nuclear physics that mathematics is becoming more important. Almost all fields are requiring more and more of it. Even in geology which was once thought of as one of the least mathematical of the sciences is now requiring, particularly in some fields, a very high level of proficiency. Studies are now being done, e.g. at the University of Illinois, which may pave the way for new curricula in this area. Although methodology has changed, the general curriculum in many instances has not changed for a hundred years. Mathematics aside from its philosophical values is used to solve problems and the problems being solved in the middle of the 20th century require different and additional mathematical techniques than they did in 1858.

~~Many youngsters with original aptitude develop an antipathy~~

Many youngsters with original aptitude develop an antipathy for mathematics somewhere along the line. This is an area that should be investigated thoroughly. Those with aptitude rarely have an opportunity to accelerate. And if by chance they can on the elementary level they are likely to run into curriculum problems on the secondary level particularly with a void in offerings in higher mathematics such as analytic geometry and calculus.

Insofar as science is concerned the elementary school child will be lucky if his teacher requires reading and reports, shows a good film or two , keeps a few pots with plants and an animal cage. If, by chance, a teacher does have an interest in science and some training in addition to the minimum required she may likely be followed the succeeding year by one who has a mental block in that area. Thus we see a year of stimulation followed by a year of frustration and gradually increasing disinterest. Secondary school general science is usually taught on the assumption that there has been no previous training; sciences on the college level are again taught on the presumption that there has been no science background. Again, college summer school science courses are taught to teachers (college graduates) on the basis that there has been no previous training in science. Thus statewide there is an almost complete lack of communication and organization vertically.I know of no better example than the areas of mathematics and science and particularly in mathematics where equality of opportunity has been transposed into opportunity for equality.

Even though there is a dearth of personnel, a major effort should be made to have science programs administered and taught by those who have had specific training in this field in the first eight grades.

In this respect, California falls far behind the programs in some of the other States where specialists are employed. By such a program it would no longer be necessary to offer much that is now included in secondary general science, surveys of science, science for the citizen, chemistry and you etc. I recommend a two-year requirement in science for high school graduation. If this recommendation were adopted the curriculum should include at least two science courses taught on a liberal arts basis rather than on a technical basis;perhaps one in life science and one in physical science. If this were done and the fundamentals of science were more fully covered on the pre-secondary school level then the possibility of offering a course in the earth sciences should be seriously considered. Aside from the life sciences I believe that there is no other area that has greater possibilities for carry-over value. When it has been approved, the physics course being developed at M.I.T. under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation should be seriously considered for adoption.

Next, I would like to make a recommendation concerning the complete reorganization of so-called physical education on the elementary school level with particular emphasis on the employment of specialists in this field. In physical education the situation follows a familiar pattern. All elementary teachers are supposedly competent teachers of physical education by definition if they have the general elementary credential. Their training in this area consists of one limited course in college. It would not be expected that modern methods of successful teaching in this field in other States where specialization is required would be widely practiced in California.

It is quite obvious to those moving into this area from certain other States. Instead of organized programs developing concepts of team-work, rotation of leadership, basic skills, the understanding and mastery of handicaps, and the concepts of fair play, we see except for a brief " physical education period " a series of recesses with steam-blowing-off, free play, hop-scotch and tricky mobiles supervised by oftentimes reluctant teachers on rotated assignments.

And now I tread on dangerous ground indeed but having gone this far I might as well go for broke " ---- the gladiatorial sports. There is an enormous amount of money in plant, personnel and overhead assigned to activities which as far as the student is concerned almost surely terminates at the end of his high school, or at most, his college career. Where will you find twenty-two amateurs, brave and true, at the age of 30 ready and able to fight it out on the gridiron? The question is not one of developing physical strength and coordination nor of team play or of competition. It is a matter of expense, particularly when much of it necessitates providing facilities for spectators. But all of this may be quite beside the point. We are a rich country and undoubtedly can afford it! But I would like to see some figures on what the real cost per capita is including capital investment , for training a football player, a tennis player, a student taking a course in mathematics, a swimmer, or adequate equipment for an advanced science or business student. Who are the mayflies? Recommendation? None. What Roman would oppose the circus?

And what about the talented student, the gifted? Instead of aiming at equality of opportunity do we aim at opportunity for equality? The educational philosophy is still with us of less

attention to the talented, more help for the slow learner, no one must fail, all must succeed, the product all manufactured with standard interchangeable parts - but keep changing the model every year as the educational superstructure and personnel must be kept busy and employed. With regard to the gifted may I quote Albert Einstein from his " Notes for an Autobiography " where he discusses his reaction to formal ecucation. " .....It is, in fact, nothing short of a miracle that the modern methods of instruction have not yet entirely strangled the holy curiosity of inquiry ; for this delicate little plant, aside from stimulation, stands mainly in need of freedom ; without this it goes to wrack and ruin without fail. " There should be not only adequate but stimulating facilities, outstanding libraries, and free space to carry on continued experimentation on the elementary and certainly on the secondary level. I would recommend that pressure be put on the colleges and the universities to grant advanced standing for those students who as a result of a broadened and accelerated program can demonstrate that certain college-level subject matter areas have been successfully accomplished. This has been done by some other secondary schools in the country and even in our own county.

The school districts within the area of the Los Gatos Joint Union High School District should unify. Experience indicates that this form of organization provides better education at all levels. Under this form of organization I would strongly recommend a unified guidance program operating over the 12-year system. I believe this program should be centrally staffed with personnel properly qualified to help solve the individual, occupational and professional problems

of children and young people at all levels. Such personnel should have been trained in handling the emotionally disturbed, the retarded, the gifted, the physically handicapped as well as the so-called average child.

I would like to recommend an examination of the feasibility of establishing intermediate or junior high schools. This has been recommended by educators for several reasons. For instance, the Stanford survey indicated that unless this is done we will eventually be faced with the necessity of building a third high school. Intermediate schools are less demanding in facilities and are less expensive for the job they do.

It has been an historical tradition in this country that the educational ground lie fallow during the months of the summer. This is the time of year for grasshoppers but is it also the time for youth to do the same? Our recreational programs are then in high gear. Could there not be some of this time devoted to educational pursuits? A good start has been made here at the High School and in Saratoga. Do successful business enterprises allow multi-million dollar plants to remain idle for one-fourth of the year?

Using Adler's definitions of the terms recreation and leisure, it would seem that those things which are recreational should be so considered and to the extent the community desires to support them they should be so tax-supported; those things which are leisure activities should be so considered and to the extent the community desires to support them they should be so tax-supported; those things which are educational should be so considered and to the extent that the community desires to support them they should be so tax-supported. In my opinion many things that are now supported by educational taxes

should be supported by recreational taxes and they should be so administered. There are some areas within the educational system that might more properly be considered recreational. Some of these areas lie within the area of adult education. The community by its attendance believes these activities are important. If the State of California chooses to support recreational activities it would seem proper to assign those funds to recreational districts.

In conclusion I would like to make one more recommendation. I would like to recommend that there be a State Advisory Committee on Education appointed either by the Governor or the Legislature representing all strata in California - labor, industry, the professions, agriculture, research etc. The function of the committee would be to examine not only the present educational system but to make recommendations with regard to the future, a projection of needs 10-20 years from now. I believe that a committee so constituted with personnel of the widest knowledge and understanding and representing the public as a whole can accomplish a great deal in planning for the needs of our society through the stabilizing of our educational system. I believe that if such a committee had been already well established the impact on our educational system characterized by the sputniks (which is just beginning to be felt) could have been largely anticipated. Professional educators (I do not mean masters of subject-matter fields) generally seem to follow rather than lead as far as scientific and socidogical changes are concerned. Just one example of this are text-books which are out-of-date when they are printed. Clearly there must be some way to cut down on the lag. This might be done on the national and state levels by such an advisory committee.

At present the greatest opportunity for educational institutions to develop as a result of changing sociological and technological developments is on the local level. For it is the local scene which is at once small enough and close enough to afford ease in communication and organization. We have seen several examples of these successful procedures during the last year or so. On the federal level and on the state level there is much confusion. An example was the recent hearing on engineering education at San Jose State College where leaders of industry demanded a release of engineering and science education from bureaucratic straight-jackets. And that is only one example, several others of which have been mentioned or intimated above. There must be some way by which the direct voice of the people can be heard. And what is more important that being heard their considered opinions will be respected and acted upon. Too often the public is appeased and tranquilized by being heard with no adequate follow-up organization to follow through on recommendations.

Thus we see the sputniks, the new energy sources, the fingers pointed at us, the ants and the grasshoppers - and above all the clear call for a renaissance in education. An authoritarian government can make these changes fairly rapidly. In a democracy there is a great deal of inertia and division of responsibility, the people must take the initiative. Among the advantages of a democracy are those of flexibility, of trial and error, of community participation and the pooling of experience. But there must be some way of giving voice to this reservoir. And there must be some way of bringing the community up-to-date on the status of education within the community. During the past two years since our first local " White House Conference " a great deal has been accomplished in the various school

districts on all levels. Foreign language has been introduced on the elementary school level in Saratoga; Los Gatos Union District has employed a school psychologist; plans for mathematics and science coordination are in progress; there are plans for an ungraded primary program; closer relationships between the various Boards and Administrations are developing; citizens' committees have been established; our community planning of the new high school has received national recognition. Inertia is a property of a moving mass as well as a stationary one. We must maintain the momentum of the moving mass and we must increase it. The time has come for another community-wide conference on education. This should be a conference where the people can be brought up-to-date and more important where the voice of the public will be heard as to what further changes they demand in their educational institutions. If this proposed conference is as successful as the one two years ago it can be hoped that such meetings will become a permanent institution in this area. Citizens' committees which have been so successful in this district should become permanent and they should extend the scope of their interest and the degree of their influence. The conference whould encompass the greatest possible areas of education; the nursery schools, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, the private and parachial schools, junior and senior colleges and even neighboring universities. People of all walks of life whether they have children in school or not should participate. For it is only with the desire and force of the public that major changes can take place in a democracy. I cannot believe that the 73% of the voters who stayed away from the polls just last month on the high school bond

election are entirely disinterested in American education. Here would be an opportunity for many of them to rededicate themselves. For those who voted against the bonds they should discover that it is through our educational institutions that our country will be able to maintain its strength and its way of life. The planning for such a conference takes a tremendous amount of dedication, time and effort. Fortunately, we have individuals and groups who have had experience and are already established but we will need many more. With such as a core a community meeting might be held as soon as the month of March. Unfortunately, at this time there is no permanent organization to go ahead with this conference. But I am assuming that it is within the scope of the High School Board of Trustees which body represents the area of the previous conference , if it concurs, to issue such a call. I believe that other school districts , organizations and individuals would also approve and assist in the organization. If we are successful in this enterprise, and I am confident that we will be, we may establish a model by which others, operating in a democratic society, will follow. Let us so hope.

Donahue, Tom

April 1, 1959

Mr. Thomas D. Donohoe
40-45 Elbertson Street
Elmhurst 73, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Donohoe:

As Mr. Murrow is in Europe, I am writing in answer to your letter to him of February 19.

As his plans stand at the moment, he will take only his family along on his travels and later, if he finds it necessary, a member of his present staff. We will keep your letter here for reference in case he decides he needs anybody additional.

Thank you so much for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

LOA

THOMAS DONALD DONOHOE
40-45 Elbertson St.
Elmhurst 73,NY

Feb. 19th. 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On this sabbatical that you are taking I have read that you are going to travel.

I am a man who has fanatical loyalty to the person who employs me. I would dearly love to go with you and be of whatever assistance I might be to you. I am not an intellectual giant but I am an awfully good guy to have around most of the time.

I have a degree. I have been in and out of the personnel business for the past 15 years. At one time I was an investigator for Raymond Schindler (about 10 years). I was a Personnel Manager on our project in North Africa, i.e. the air strips we built over there. I have lived in Casablanca and Rabat. I also worked for another firm that was building an airstrip for the government in Saudi Arabia (for our gov't.) I lived in Dhahran.

I speak no foreign languages fluently but I have never had any trouble making myself understood and I have hired dozens of people who spoke not a word of English.

If you were to ask me what in the world I could do to justify even my small salary and the expense to carry me along I could not answer the question. But I will wager that after you've made a few stops in overseas locations you will be saying "What would we have done if we didn't have Tom Donohoe with us." Incidentally I used to be the editor of the Adventurers' Club magazine but it became too effete for me. I am a very good listener and I like to think that what interets me would interest the average person. I'd love to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Tom Donohoe

Donner, Robt

May 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Donner:

I have your letter of May 19th enclosing a reprint of the document, RISE AND PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION.

It was nice of you to send me a copy, however, due to the pressure of my radio and television schedule I will not be able to write the extensive comments you request.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Donner
830 North Tejon Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado

mcc

ROBERT DONNER
830 NORTH TEJON ST.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

May 19, 1958

Trust

Dear Friend:

The enclosed reprint of the RISE AND PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION is of a document which was a warning to the American people in the year 1800 and is more of a warning to them now in this year of 1958 -- 158 years later.

When you have read and re-read this document, I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,

Robert Donner

Robert Donner

Enclosure

RISE & PROGRESS of REVOLUTION:

A

CHARGE

TO THE

GRAND JURIES

OF THE

COUNTY COURTS OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

OF THE

State of Pennsylvania

At December Sessions, 1800.

BY *ALEXANDER ADDISON*,

President of those Courts.

Whitehall:

PRINTED BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 52 SOUTH 2d-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1801.

Printed from a photocopy of an original through the kindness of The Library Company of Philadelphia, Broad and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and Historical Society of Philadelphia, Pa. The Library Company of Philadelphia was established in 1731 as a free press and public library under the directing genius of Benjamin Franklin, who was 25 years of age at the time the library was founded. Benjamin Franklin published the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE and in the spring of 1740 reflected admirably the character and use of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

NB. Two pages of the original have been printed as one page in this reprint of the original booklet.

PRINTED BY THE DENTAN PRINTING CO.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
FOR ROBERT DONNER
830 NORTH TEJON STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

NOT COPYRIGHTED

First Printing — February, 1956
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One copy Free. Additional copies 15¢ each.

It is impossible to open our eyes upon the world, without remarking order and gradation irresistibly and indelibly stampt, by the Great Creator, on all his works. This pervades inanimate as well as animal nature, and prevails not only in the earth, but in the heavens; and we are taught it not only by our senses and reason, but by Revelation. From the grain of sand, to the rock; from the particle of earth, to the diamond; from the mole hill, to the mountain; from vegetable life, through all its degrees, to animal life; from the torpid shellfish, to the half reasoning elephant; from the ideot or the savage, to the sage and the philosopher; from man, in his utmost perfection, to the angel; and through angels, in all their ranks, to the Infinite, Almighty, and Incomprehensible Source of all Being; we see order rising above order, degree above degree, power above power, and, of beings of the same species, different grades of worth and eminence. This is the work of God; and every attempt, to disturb this order of subordination, is an attempt against the will and power of the Almighty.

A

[4]

Yet this impious attempt, to disturb that order established by God himself, the pride of Reason has been constantly making. It was begun before the world was made, and has been persisted in, with unwearied industry, in all ages and countries. It has been shewn in reasoning down all authority, rejecting the influence of all opinion, and resisting all power. And its source is Pride, inspiring discontent with the condition allotted by the Author of nature, and desire of exaltation above the prescribed measure. The first effort of this destroying passion was against the throne of God. Lucifer, son of the morning, conspired to dethrone God; and drew down, on his and his deluded followers' guilty heads, everlasting destruction from the presence of their Almighty Lord. Man in Paradise, inspired, by Pride, with discontent, slighting the happy state assigned by his Maker, from a fatal ambition of light, knowledge, and power, and a vain desire to exalt his nature above its degree, brought sin, misery, and death, on him and his posterity.

"Aspiring to be Gods, if Angels fell;
"Aspiring to be Angels, Men rebel."

The pride of the Jews, to govern themselves, made them reject the government of God; and discontent with his dispensations, made them rebel

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against his providence; and these distracting passions brought on them calamity and ruin.

The slightest observation will shew us, that God hath set bounds to human Liberty, and rendered Equality impossible. Yet, in spite of all experience, a pursuit of these vain phantoms has been incessantly repeated; and, like the *Ignis fatuus,* they have constantly led their followers into the bogs and fens of anarchy, confusion, and misery. They spring from Pride, and end in Destruction. They declare war against all authority, resist all power, and oppose all influence; and, as with the fabled Giants, Heaven itself is not too sacred for their attacks.

Let then a people, who, like us, enjoy a Government of rational liberty, strive rather to prevent it's abuse into licentiousness, than, by aspiring at more, neglecting all experience, and contemning all authority, destroy the blessings of true liberty, and plunge ourselves into confusion, anarchy, and despotism. Ours is not like the state of nations in Europe; where, to arrive at our state such sad scenes have been acted, as will long blacken the picture of human calamity. A people once roused from submission to authority, and loosed from the restraints of law, and the influence of opinion, was never yet known, without the compulsion of

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external force, or the sad experience of internal calamity, to stop at the happy mean between liberty and slavery. And, in the struggle, what dreadful havoc has been made of all the charities of social life; till man has seemed more cruel, than the beast of prey, and more barbarous than the savage of the wilderness! By such a struggle, the people of the United States have no addition of liberty to gain, but much of liberty and happiness to lose. It becomes us therefore justly to value, and wisely to improve the Government which we enjoy; and, casting an eye over the conduct of other nations, to learn wisdom by the experience of their errors, without a participation of their sufferings.

The Revolutions now operating in Europe sprung not from the impulse of a day, nor a sudden concurrence of random passions and circumstances. Their foundations were long laid deep and wide in an extensive and systematic operation on public opinion, by a combination of vast art, industry, and influence. The full extent of the force of this combination was not at first seen. It was developed only by degrees; and succcess in one step opened the view, led the way, and spurred the diligence to another; till it acquired a gigantic force, that, it would seem, only the hand of Heaven can arrest.

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But let us not hastily suppose, because human power has not yet been able to stop it's progress, that the cause of Revolution is the cause of God; or that he favours it's progress or success. The ways of God are wonderful; and with nations, as with individuals, when wickedness is to be punished, he permits passions to rage and prevail; employs one wicked nation, to scourge, not only itself, but other nations; till he has worked his own ends; when he quiets the storm, and restores such order as accords with the views of his providence. It is not, therefore from success, but from ends and means, that we are to determine whether a cause be favoured by God. Success alone, without relation to ends and means, may be a mark only of his vengence, and fiery indignation.

The end, which the promoters of those Revolutions had in view, was the destruction of all authority human and divine, of all authority founded on faith, and all authority founded on reason and experience; the destruction of all Revelation, of all Government, of all established Opinion, and of all the bonds of human Society. This they were to accomplish in the specious way of reforming corruptions, removing prejudices, and restraining oppression. Their Equality was, that man should be equal to God, and any man equal to

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every other. Their Liberty was that every man should be free from all law, and be a law to himself.

The means, by which these ends were to be effected, have been detailed by several writers; and their combination, from it's secrecy, system, and art, has been justly called a Conspiracy. I have seen them best unfolded and digested in Barruel's "Memoirs for illustrating the History of Jacobinism;" a book which deserves the perusal of every serious enquirer. If the horrid nature of the plots there disclosed should shock credibility, the narrative is so supported, as, at least, to make a deep impression, that such things may have been, if it do not make it impossible to with-hold belief, that such things really were. He divides the conspiracy into three parts; 1, The Antichristian Conspiracy, whose object was, to destroy the Christian Religion; 2, The Antimonarchial Conspiracy, to destroy all Kingly Government; and 3, The Antisocial Conspiracy, to destroy, not only all principles of Religion and Government, but all principles of Civil Society, and bring men back to the savage state of Nature.

Let no man, who has not read this book, reject belief of these plots, as incredible, because they are horrid. The extravagance of the Reforming and Revolutionizing principle, when excited,

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exerted, and indulged, knows no bounds. Look at the history of the Religious sects, which sprung from the Reformation in Germany, and then say, whether any thing be too absurd or shocking to be true!

1. The object of the first Conspiracy was the destruction of the Christian Religion.

Though it be as clear as demonstration could make it, that Man cannot be restrained within rational and moral bounds, without Religion; yet Religion, in all ages and nations, has had it's enemies and opponents. Ever since the Revelation of the Gospel, the Christian Religion has had its enemies and opponents. But they acted separately, without union; and it was reserved for the Philosophers of France, in the present century, to form a combination, for the avowed purpose of systematically tearing up by the roots the whole plan of the Gospel, and abolishing the whole doctrine and worship, and the very name of Christ; to divide among themselves the several parts of this Conspiracy, and pursue its accomplishment with persevering and exulting co-operation. It was not the Catholic Church, nor the Protestant Church, but the Christian Church, the Religion and name of Christ, against which their united efforts were levelled, and these efforts were pursued as the main business of their lives.

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Deism is but a resting place on the way to Atheism, and those Philosophers made the whole progress of the journey. Having successfully propagated the abolition of the belief in Christ, they next proceeded to abolish the belief in God, Heaven and Hell; and to set men free from all restraint of God, from all authority of Faith, from all hopes and fears of a life to come. Thus were men freed from authority, enlightened from ignorance, reformed from prejudice, restored to Reason; and established in a Liberty of each forming an opinion and faith for himself, and an Equality which put the dictates of Man on a footing with the Revelation of God, and the opinion of each man on a level with that of every other.

Corruptions will creep into every Church, and these will be the first objects of attack by all Enlighteners and Reformers. In reforming these, they may reckon on the support of sensible and honest men. In all matters of Faith, there must be some, which human reason cannot explain: for who, by searching, can find out God! In attacking these, they may reckon on the support of human pride and vain philosophy: for man will be wise above that which is written, and will oppose what he cannot comprehend. In the commencement of their attack on Religion, they were thus sure of a party; and, a party once gained, it was easy to inflame their passions, and lead them to any

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extent beyond their first views of Reformation. If they met with opposition, their zeal would rise in proportion, and reason and utility be lost in the conflict. Such is the pride of man, and so delusive his boasted reason; when it casts off the lessons of experience, the influence of opinion, and the authority of Faith!

To these enlightening and reforming projects, the opposition of the clergy of the established Church was to be expected; and, to destroy that opposition, the character, influence, and establishment of the Clergy must be attacked. Their vices and their follies (for what order of men is without them!) were exposed and exaggerated; and all the power or reasoning and ridicule was exhausted, to render them odious and contemptible. All their personal virtues, and all the benefits of their establishment were cautiously concealed from view, and buried in silence; and they were represented as deceivers and oppressors of the people.

Besides the secular clergy, the Christian Church in France had powerful supporters, in the Religious orders, which had long been established there. These also must be overthrown, to make way for the new Philosophy. To overthrow any establishment, unsupported by force, licentious censure and ridicule alone will suffice, and of these the Philos-

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ophers had ample score, which they lavishly expended on all Religious Societies.

But there was one, which, above all others, the Conspirators hated and dreaded; the Society of the Jesuits. The members of this society were the guides of education in France. It was vain, to corrupt the opinions of the existing generation, if the rising generation was to be educated in the doctrines of Faith, and in hostility to the new philosophy. Philosophy could never prevail, if Religion were left, like the Hydra, ever shooting up new heads. Voltaire and his infidel associates, with all their light and reformation, must fall; or the society of Jesuits must be destroyed. Against this Society, the masters of education in France, was the force of the philosophers directed. They succeeded; the Society was abolished; and the instruction of youth was surrendered to the Philosophers.

They then laboured, with mischievous success, to surround princes, ministers, and great men, with Confessors of the new philosophy; to fill places of trust and power with converts to the new philosophy; to fill the chairs of the Colleges with Professors of the new philosophy; to put all town and country schools under the direction of the new philosophy; to fill the country with books and pamphlets of the new philosophy; and to have les-

sons and pamphlets of the new philosophy recited in schools, and places of resort; till philosophy filled the kingdom, and Religion vanished.

In this struggle between Philosophy and Religion, both Prince and People were deluded into a fatal neutrality, or a blind or treacherous cooperation with the enemies of both. Priestcraft (as they called Religion) was represented as hostile to the sovereignty and power of the prince, and to the liberty and equality of the people: and both united to destroy the true guardians of each, and saw their error only when it was too late; like the sheep, after the surrender of their dogs, when the wolves tore them in pieces.

2. Having thus prostrated the altars, the philosophers turned to the throne, and with fresh courage and zeal, and increased force, engaged in the Anti-monarchial Conspiracy, to destroy all kings. To have begun their attack here would have been unsafe, because they might have been instantly crushed by the force of Government. And, if there had been no force immediately at the command of Government, to have begun this attack, till first they had destroyed Religion in the minds of the people, would have been unsafe, because subjection to the higher powers is an ordinance of God. But, when they had succeeded in corrupting the minds of the

people, and persuading them, that there was no power above man; it was easy to persuade them, that all men are equal, and free to think and do as they please. Destruction of human authority is an easy thing, after all divine authority is destroyed.

Still, however, as there was a force immediately at the command of Government, it behoved the Conspiritors to proceed with caution and secrecy. It was easier to sap, than to storm, the throne. And the engines they used were the press and secret societies. Books and pamphlets were secretly printed, and dispersed *gratis* through the kingdom, discussing the metaphysical doctrines of Liberty and Equality, without direct application to the existing Government. The respective merits of a Republican and of a Monarchial government were discussed, as an abstract question, without relation to France; and a decisive preference was given to the former. The power of Reason and Morality was considered as sufficient to control man in an enlightened state; and all force and authority was considered as useless. They were worse than useless: they were dangerous and tyranical violations of natural right. All authority was inconsistent with the natural right of Equality; and every social compact was inconsistent with the natural right of Liberty: and these rights were considered as unalienable. To give influence

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to such opinions, ancient errors and perversions of Religion were called in. As they had established, that there was no God; the whole of Nature was received as their God, and every man was a part of this. Thus it became impious to suppose, that any man, a part of the divinity, should be held in subjection in this life, or punished in any future state: and all law and magistracy was represented as a contrivance of the Evil Principle.

It is not to be supposed, that all these doctrines were taught by all the Reformers. Each would take his part. Some would go farther than others. Some would be restrained by their understanding; and others by their prudence. And all would see the necessity of working in secret, till their doctrines had made a sufficient impression, and they had secured a party of strength beyond fear.

They combined therefore in secret societies; secretly formed, digested, and matured their plot; and dispersed their opinions over the kingdom.

The Mason Lodges established throughout France afforded the Philosophers a complete and extensive organization of secrecy. The Reformers intruded themselves into the Lodges, to inculcate their congenial doctrines of Liberty and Equality.

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The tie of Brotherhood was henceforth to influence men instead of the obligations of Religion and Government; and the world was to become one Mason lodge. The poison now infected the whole country; and all that was wanting, to complete the scheme, was to corrupt the court and the army.

Courtiers and Ministers were seduced by this fashionable philosophy. "Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools." Secret societies and lodges in the army initiated the officers and soldiers. And the Monarchy, thus deprived of it's force, and the support of Religion, was led a bound victim to destruction, and fell as without a blow.

Hitherto Religion had been but hated, despised and humbled: but, to the fall of the throne, succeeded the destruction of the altar. The Churches were converted into temples of Reason; and Reason, not God, became the object of worship. Solemn and public profession was made, that Christ was an Imposter; that there was neither God nor Soul; and that death put an eternal end to Man. And the Reformers, having now nothing to fear, either from Government or Religion, laid their savage hands on the people, and violated, plundered, and murdered them, without mercy or decency.

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3. It will have been observed, that the principles, which led to the destruction of the French Monarchy, led equally to the destruction of all Government of every description. It is not probable, however, that all of the Reformers intended this, or that they had all the same views on this point. Some may have intended only the ruin of Religion, under the denomination of Priests and Priestcraft. Others wished to go farther, and destroy all Monarchy and Kings, under the denomination of Tyranny and Tyrants. And here, perhaps, the more moderate of the Reformers would have stopt, and been satisfied with the establishment of a Republic, if each could hope to succeed in procuring the adoption of his own plan of Government. But the Philosophers had employed the Jacobins, as the executioners of their vengence on the Altar and the Throne; and these agents soon became their Masters, silenced or murdered the Philosophers, and proceeded, in their own way, to reform the Government. How little do men see, who promote insurrection or revolution, and hope to lead it, that they must soon sink under it's force, and be among the first victims of the fury which they excite! However honest may be the views of it's promoters; in the progress of insurrection or revolution, ignorant, violent, and wicked men will soon take the lead, and conduct an enraged people to any extremity.

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The Jacobin Society in Paris soon bore down every authority, and, in fact, governed the whole nation. It guided the Parisian populace, overawed the National Assembly, and, by means of it's affiliated societies throughout the kingdom, led public opinion, and directed all measures every where as it pleased; and nothing could resist it's force.

The views of this abominable sect were displayed in every part of France, by a disregard of all morality and justice, of the rights of marriage and property, of commerce and manufactures, of every thing which holds society together, or renders life valuable or safe. And, in pursuance of those views; outrage, violation, murder, pillage, burning, and devastation, were every where perpetrated with indiscriminating fury; till all social order and happiness seemed to be destroyed, and France verged fast to barbarism.

This was the third part, or the Antisocial Conspiracy, to destroy the principles, which adorn, support, and connect civil society, and to bring men back to the savage state of Nature. Such was the object of the Illuminees or Illuminati, members of the sect of Illuminism or Illuminatism. It's author a German Professor, of the name of Weishaupt, at Ingolstadt in Bavaria; who founded and extended the sect, with profound art and

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secrecy, and with the daring ambition of governing the whole world. This was his end; and his means were secret societies, or corrupting public opinion by means of the press and secret societies. Having associated to himself some confidential men, they employed fit persons to gain converts to his opinions, under the specious pretence of Instructing and Inlightening them, and under the solemn impression of secrecy and adjuration. When members were inlisted and initiated, after some trial of their fidelity and fitness, they were raised to a higher, and a higher order, in proportion to their capacity and disposition to advance the interests of the sect; every order opening new discoveries of the mysteries of the society, and new instructions in their doctrine; and every order guarded with additional sanctions of secrecy, mystery, and respect. The members of a lower class knew not the members of any higher class, nor the members of other societies of the same class. The Superior or President of every class corresponded with the order next above that. Their societies, spread every where, were distributed into divisions, districts, and provinces. They had fictitious names for distinguishing persons and places. All correspondence in the lower classes was directed to the officer superintending the smallest division, by him to the officer superintending the division or district next more extensive, and so on till it came to Weishaupt

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and his Directory. Thus the different classes were ignorant of the persons and numbers of the society, but were strongly impressed with the strength, magnitude, and extent of it. The Council which directed it was unknown; but it was understood, that it had but one direction, and moved with uniform and irresistible force. Every class observed the opinions taught in it to be inculcated, at the same time, in every part of the civilized world; and every important event was represented, and appeared, to be the work of the society. Thus it's power appeared omnipotent; all it's members were absolutely under it's control; and it's dominion over their minds was above any other dominion of God or man. Every member of it was prepared to promote it's success, as the first duty, and to obey *all* commands of the society. Instant vengeance was known to be the consequence of any disobedience or treachery. And every member was prepared for treason, perjury, murder, or any crime, that would promote the interests of the society, or the injunctions of his Superior. In this manner did Weishaupt pursue universal dominion.

The first instructions to the converts were of a general nature; as the miseries of oppression, the corruptions of government, the delusions of superstition, and the evils of society. As they improved

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in disposition, and rose to higher and higher degrees, new instructions and mysteries were opened to them; and still they were spurred on by curiosity of greater mysteries and more light to be yet displayed. The evils arising from property, the inequality in it's division, and the cruelty of all restraint on human will and conduct, were gradually explained to them. Then was described the happy golden age, when all things were common, and men lived without labour, content with the natural fruits of the earth, and had no wants, because each being satisfied with little, there was enough to supply all. In this happy time, there was no need for government, punishment, or restraint; for, there being neither property nor want, all had equal right, and equal abundance. There was no then temptation to crimes, and the mild influence of paternal instruction was sufficient control. To Society and Government, therefore, were all the evils of life to be ascribed; and from this or that man calling this house, this field, this woman, his, arise all the temptation to evil. Abolish the right of property; and there will be no temptation to do evil. Diminish wants; and you have no need for property. Destroy property; and you have no need for laws. Be content with the bounties of Nature; and you have no need for agriculture, manufactures, commerce, arts, learning, or society. All men will then be free and equal, and may live,

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like the savage, on milk, honey, and acorns. Thus Society and Government may be dispensed with; Morality will be Law; Reason will be Religion; and Liberty and Equality will give happiness. This was the secret of Illuminism; and, to give it all possible importance, it was represented as the true meaning of the Christian Religion; which was stated to be but an allegorical representation of the doctrine of Illuminism, or the Religion and state of Nature. And, to reduce the Christian Religion, and all other religions, and all laws, to subordination to this doctrine, it's origin was carried back to the beginning of the world. The Fall of Man was represented as meaning Man's departure from original Liberty and Equality, and entering into the Social and Civil state. The Redemption of Man was represented as meaning the destruction of Society and Government, and the bringing back of men to the patriarchal life. And the Gospel was made to mean Liberty and Equality, or Natural Religion.

While these abominable doctrines were taught in Germany and dispersed through the world, the Jacobins in France, well instructed in them, opened the Revolution, and put them in practice. Hence the destruction of property, the persecution of learned men, the burning of Libraries, the ruin of Lyons and other manufacturing towns, the depres-

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sion of commerce, and the attempts to equalise estates, and dissolve marriages. And hence proceeded the vast flood of misery and mischief, which overwhelmed France, and will desolate any country cursed with such detestable opinions.

Yet these doctrines of darkness, desolation, and death, were propagated under the pretence of giving light, liberty, and happiness, to Man; to make man free, equal, and happy! All Government, whether Monarchy, Aristocracy, or Democracy; all Magistracy, was to be abolished; that an absolute and despotic tyranny might be exercised over the whole earth, by the sect of the Illuminati directed by Weishaupt. All government in France was to be destroyed, that Robespierre, directing the French Illuminati, the Jacobin society, might exercise a cruel and despotic tyranny over that unhappy country.

Such are the doctrines, measures, and men, which, in every age and country, rise out of insurrection, revolution, disorganization, and disorder; springing from human pride and discontent, and ending in human misery and oppression.

From this view of the late Reformations, and Revolutions in Europe, the following deductions may be made.

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1. In every state of society and government, it results from the corrupt and imperfect nature of man, that abuses must exist. This is inseparable from our condition, as a law imposed by providence, and no human care can prevent or remove it.

2. Such abuses will always furnish proud, discontented, and ambitious men, who have no means of correcting them, with opportunity of clamour and censure.

3. This clamour and censure will collect a party; some of honest men, who really wish to see abuses corrected, without knowing or considering justly how this is to be done; and some of worthless and wicked men, who have nothing to lose, by any change, and desire confusion.

4. There is always less energy in those who enjoy or indulge the powers of Government, or the benefits of society, than in those who would invade both: for there is never so much energy to retain as to acquire. Therefore, the invading party will always gain strength over the defending party.

5. Wherever, therefore, the Government is not supported by force to defend itself against all attacks, or by the sound opinion and fixed prejudice of the people in it's favour; the party undertaking

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to reform the abuses of the Government, if they exploy secret societies and the press, to corrupt public opinion, will always succeed against the party exercising the powers of Government.

6. But when the Reforming party has succeeded, so far as to destroy the influence of Government, they will feel restraint or force above them. The sensible and honest may be content with the reformation of real abuses; but artful, ignorant, violent, and wicked men will rise up; to take from the sensible and honest all influence, feign abuses which have no existence, pervert reformation into a destruction of all peace and happiness, and introduce disorder, misery, and oppression. And there is no opinion so absurd, and no extravagance so excessive, that a people, who have once shaken off the restraint of Government and the influence of opinion, may not be led to adopt and pursue.

After this view of the Reformations and Revolutions in Europe, and the deductions from them, an important point remains, the practical application of these to ourselves. The use of History is to make us wise by the experience of others.

Those abuses, which existed or exist in Europe, and against which the attacks of the Reformers

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were directed, exist not in this country. The rights of Conscience are in full exercise here. We have no established Church or Clergy, to riot on vast estates annexed to their functions, to control the conscience, or to extort the property of the people. Religion here is left, without any aid from Government, to be supported or neglected, as the opinions of individuals may suggest. Whether this be a favourable state for Religion, Government, or Society, I am not here to examine. But, as every man is, in this respect, free to do as he pleases; no man, who wishes not to see Religion entirely extinguished, has any room for complaint.

We have among us no Tyranny. We have no King, to become a Tyrant over us, by hereditary right, or even for life. Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, is chosen, either by ourselves, or by those whom we appoint for that purpose; and the authority of every officer is limited by law, and by good behaviour.

Among our citizens, a political Equality exists, to it's utmost practicable extent. We have no priviledged orders; the rights of all are equal; all are equally subject to laws, taxes, and duties; and all are equally free to acquire and enjoy wealth and office.

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Our Constitution secures us in the enjoyment of Liberty. Our laws, are made by Representatives chosen by ourselves. In choosing Representatives, it will hardly be pretended, that the whole people have not their full influence; and no man, I think, who desires, that the Government should be conducted with any regard to the interest and happiness of the country, will wish to see that right of voting more widely extended.

As our Government is thus Republican, it's Administration has been conducted with as much wisdom and integrity, as the limits of human nature will permit us to hope; and there is no reasonable ground of belief, that any change of officers would improve the administration of the Government.

Our taxes are such as have been occasioned by our necessities and duties; they are imposed by our Representatives; they are not burdensome; and they are light, in comparison with those of other countries.

I do not see, in our Government, among the subjects of clamour and censure, any thing, which a sensible, honest, and reflecting man could hope to mend. And such men will, I hope, see, that the clamours and censures against our Government

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are raised on false grounds, and by vain fears, and can lead to no good, but may, or must, lead to mischief.

If we find, therefore, in this country, clamours and censures against our Government, similar to those in Europe, but without any of their causes; and like combinations, arts, and means used, to carry them into active operation in the work of Reformation, Insurrection, Revolution, and Disorder, we have reason to apprehend, that they are directed not against similar abuses, (since they do not exist in our Government) but against the Government itself; that they spring from pride and discontent, and will end in confusion and misery; and that they lead to the destruction of all authority human and divine, of all Government, of all Faith, of all established Opinion. It is no security against this, that those, who now excite and conduct such clamours and censures, do not intend, that such effects should ensue. If *they do not;* in the tumults which they excite, *other* men will arise who *do;* whose influence will soon overpower their's, and lead to extravagancies not to be foreseen. This is a lesson taught us by all experience of scenes of this nature.

We have seen, that the attacks of the combination of Reformers in Europe were directed, 1,

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against Religion, 2, against Government, and, 3, against Society; and that those attacks were directed, at first, against the abuses of those institutions, and at last, against the institutions themselves. It has been stated, and, I think, cannot be denied, that those abuses exist not in this country; and, if we see, in this country such combination, the attack here must be aimed, not at the abuses, which exist not, but at the very existence of Religion, Government, and Society. It is not to be expected, that such intention should be professed: if it exist, it will be denied; for a confession of it would excite such resentment and opposition, as would defeat it. It will, therefore, be concealed under some plausible pretext, till it gain force enough to be avowed without danger, and to ensure success.

1. I cannot permit myself to doubt, that the support of Religion is a public duty, and that whatever lessens the competent maintenance of Public worship injures Religion. Tythes exist not here, but, if imposed at the creation of an estate, are, as Rent, part of it's price, given to an useful purpose, and protected by all the rules of property; and are not a tax; but a debt on the proprietor. Estates given for the maintenance of Public worship are also protected by all the rules of Property. Withdrawing these is withdrawing support from Public worship, and injuring Religion.

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Every attack on Revelation is an attack on the Christian Religion. But do we not see, current and popular, philosophical attempts to discredit the account given in the sacred scriptures of the creation and age of the world, the origin of mankind, the deluge, and other remarkable events recorded there. These are matters of Faith, and matters of Faith are unfit subjects of Philosophical discussion. Even objects of our senses baffle all efforts of Reason in accounting for the works of God. We see that things *are* so and so; but *how* they are so, we cannot explain. Shall we wonder, then, that, in matters of Faith, Reason can enquire no farther, than into the evidence that they are revealed by God! If there be no design to destroy all Faith in the Christian Religion, and Revelation in general; how came it, that Paine's Age of Reason, the most virulent, scurrilous, and blasphemous attack on Revelation and the Christian Religion, printed in France, and sent over, in vast numbers to the United States, was circulated with such industry and zeal throughout this country? We had no established Priests or Priestcraft; and the attack was levelled against the Gospel, the Bible, and all Revealed Religion. Is this no evidence of a combination to destroy Revelation, and bring us back to the Religion of Nature! Is it no evidence of a combination with the Reformers in France, who destroyed the Christian Religion there!

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Further, it is the end of the Christian Religion, and the duty of its Ministers, to enforce the practice of all duties arising out of every relation, as members of the state, of society, and of families. For the exercise of this duty, by Ministers of the Gospel, they are answerable to God, and ought not to be dependent on the temporary passions or resentment of their People. They ought to be guides, not slaves, to their flocks. How comes it, that there is such zeal to keep Ministers in a state of servile dependence on their people; to cast them off, not because they do wrong, but because they displease; to restrain them from instructing their people in a duty highly important, and much inculcated in Scripture, Civil duty; and, when they give such instruction, to withdraw their support, under the pretence of their becoming politicians? Is not this a restraint and tyranny over the consciences of their pastors? And does it not shew a design to destroy the influence of Religion over the duties of, at least one important relation, if not every relation of life; thus to cast off its restraints, and leave men free from all fear of GOD?

I will not enlarge on the incessant eulogies of that freedom of conscience, as they call it, which we enjoy, in being free to contribute to

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the support of *any* Minister, or of *no* Minister; of enjoying *any* Public worship, or *no* Public worship. Happily our opinions are not yet so far corrupted, nor our Religious impressions so erased, as to see the full extent of this boasted freedom of conscience. But, when we consider from whose mouths its praises come, we have reason to fear, that they praise this Religious Liberty, as preparing the way for a *Liberty from all Religion;* when men will be left, without the influence of the fear of God, to fear only each other.

If there exists here a design to take off the influence of Religion from human conduct, nothing more is necessary: for we have no establishment to destroy.

2. If, as I think is manifest, there be no rational prospect of improving Liberty in our Government, by enlarging the power of the people; to what, but a dissolution of our Government, do the constant clamours and censures of it tend! And, as we hear them, nearly in the same words, in all quarters of the Union, from proud, ambitious, and discontented men; is not this evidence of a combination to destroy the Government! Let any man, who doubts this, examine the proceedings of the Assem-

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blies of Virginia and Kentucky; and then, if he doubts, I have no further argument to offer. I will not assert, that all the promoters of those clamours, censures, and remonstrances, intend a destruction of the Government. These deceivers may be themselves deceived. But let it be remembered, that violence begun, seldom, if ever, stops where its authors intends that it should; and, whatever limits they may set to themselves; in this violence, others will arise in succession, and each go beyond the bounds prescribed by his predecessor. "The "beginning of strife is as when one letteth out "water." The promoters of these clamours may be "in sport;" but it is the sport of "a mad "man, who casteth firebrands, arrows, and "death."

3. In our state of society, we have no man born to pre-eminence, or, from birth, entitled to privilege or distinction. All that a son can inherit from his father, is his property. Office and wealth are open to every one, who can acquire them by merit, reputation, industry, or ingenuity. That some will be stronger, wiser, richer, or more learned, than others, results from the dispensations of Providence, and the varieties of the human frame; and no human power can prevent it. Will any man own a wish to

[34]

change this order of Providence! Why then do we see those daily endeavours, to render odious all men distinguished, above others, for their wealth, their wisdom, or their learning; to put the worthless and the vile above the useful and intelligent; to confound honour with ignominy, and merit with mischief, and make Society a chaos of discordant qualities, without order or station; to hold up, as objects of hatred and envy, all who subsist without manual labour; and to reprobate manufactures, and yet more commerce, as hostile to agriculture, and unfriendly to the poor? Does this shew no unfavourable disposition to civilized Society, and to that order and gradation, which God has impressed on all nature?

It may confirm the opinion, that these attacks on Religion, Government, and Society result from a combination, to observe, that the attacks on Religion and Society come, generally, from the same description of men, whence come the attacks on Government. And the same arguments, against all, are used here, as in Europe. Have we then no reason to fear, that a similar conspiracy exists here; and that "those, who have turned the world upside down, are come hither also?"

[35]

As there seems to exist, in America, a spirit similar to that, which, in Europe, operated such fatal effects on Religion, Government, and Society; so it works by the same means, by secret societies, by the press, by occupying publications, and places of instruction. That there are secret Societies, in regular subordination, which direct the movement of vast bodies of people, no man, who looks at the result of elections will doubt. The organization of the society of United Irishmen somewhat resembles that of the Illuminati, and seems to be in operation here. That the Press is used, to promote the views of such societies, will not be doubted by any who see the unprincipled similiarity of publications, at the same time, from New Hampshire to Georgia. It is evident, that every exertion is made, to fill public stations, and places of instruction, with men who will promote this spirit, and bring it into action. And there is also reason to apprehend, from certain organizations of armed array, and certain plans of instruction; that open force is not unmeditated, and that the corruption of the minds of the rising generation is in prospect. The effect of this spirit, so exerted in Europe, we have witnessed, What may be its

[36]

effect here, is for us seriously and seasonably to reflect. The same causes for it exist not here; and we have, therefore, reason to suspect, that the worst purposes are pursued. We have nothing to hope, but every thing to fear from this Spirit. My mind is deeply impressed with the danger of it: and I will repeat the warning, that *It springs from human pride, and ends in human misery.*

— FINIS. —

yes we rec'd.

Yale University Press

New Haven 7 Connecticut

May 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have just learned that a copy of LOYALTY AND SECURITY by Ralph S. Brown, Jr. which we'd sent to Mr. W. H. Ferry arrived with a note addressed to you, and that Mr. Ferry has since forwarded the note to your office. We'd also directed a copy of the book to you, and it seems likely that this copy contained a note to Mr. Ferry.

In any case, we're eager to have a copy of LOYALTY AND SECURITY reach you. Will you be good enough to let us know if one has found its way through the confusion?

Sincerely yours,

M. J. Gladstone

M. J. Gladstone
Promotion Manager

MJG:vb

TELEPHONE: MONARCH 1077.
TELEGRAMS: HILLHIGCO, AVE, LONDON.

34, MOORGATE,
LONDON, E.C.2.
Temporary Address during Rebuilding
55, MOORGATE (opposite)

2nd December, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow,

Thank you very much for your cheque for the Bracken Memorial Fund. I know that Brendan had the greatest affection for you and I think it is very good of you to subscribe so handsomely.

We are doing well in the appeal and the letters show a remarkable affection for Brendan in very many quarters. This is not surprising, but in many cases it is very touching. I enclose an official receipt with, again, many thanks.

Yours sincerely

John Colville

BRACKEN MEMORIAL FUND

No. 254 Dec 2 1958

RECEIVED from Mr Edward R. Murrow

the sum of Two hundred ~~pounds~~ dollars shillings

pence.

£ $200.00 John Cowles

Douglas

L.W. DOUGLAS
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: DUGLEWIS, NEW YORK

1st. December, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

May I acknowledge and thank you for your letter of 26th November, informing Mr. Douglas that you are sending a contribution to Mr. Colville for the Brendan Bracken Memorial Fund.

Mr. Douglas, I know, will be most grateful for your letter, which we will show to him on his return to this office at the end of the week.

Yours sincerely,

Alma Beaton

Mrs. Alma Beaton
Secretary.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

November 25, 1958

Mr. John Colville
c/o Philip Hill, Higginson & Co. Ltd.
34 Moorgate
London E.C. 2.

Dear Jock Colville:

I am delighted that something is to be done about a memorial for Brendan. Here is a small check. I wish it could be more, but it seems that our government requires an extraordinary amount of financial support these days.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

November 25, 1958

Dear Lew:

Thanks for yours of November 21. I am sending off a small contribution to Jock Colville. I hope you have "put the arm" on Bill Paley.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. L.W. Douglas
1740 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

L.W. DOUGLAS
SOUTHERN ARIZONA BANK AND TRUST BUILDING
TUCSON, ARIZONA
CABLE ADDRESS: DUGLEWIS, TUCSON

New York address
1740 Broadway

November 21, 1958

My Dear Ed:—

I am attaching this letter to one which Jock Colville - who, as you know, was Sir Winston Churchill's secretary during some of the most troubled years of the War - has written to you in regard to a memorial to Brendan Bracken. Jock's letter explains the purpose of the memorial.

Nothing would please Sir Winston more and nothing would more truly reflect the deep and abiding interests of Brendan than a reading room or a lecture room in Churchill College. I myself am making as large a donation as my limited resources will permit to the memory of a person whom I loved very deeply.

His services to his own country and to ours have gone unheralded and unsung. Brendan, essentially a modest person, would be deeply moved, were he to know that his friends on both sides of the water were contributing to a memorial in his name which would be a wholly inadequate and modest symbol of his service to us all, of his affection for Sir Winston and of his deep interest in youth and education.

I don't know whether you feel that you knew Brendan well enough to put this project on your list of contributions. I hope you do. Certainly we who were devoted to Brendan would be eternally grateful to you if you found that your regard for him and your respect for his great talents justified a gift.

Please excuse me for writing you. I am very bad at dunning my friends. I do so in this case only because of my very deep affection for a very rare person.

Ever sincerely yours,

Lew

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: MONARCH 1077.
TELEGRAMS: HILLHIGCO, LONDON.

34, MOORGATE,
LONDON, E.C.2.

29/x/58

Dear Mr Murrow

Some of Brendan Bracken's friends believe that there are many of those who knew and loved him who would wish to join them in raising some memorial that will fittingly commemorate his great personal qualities and his distinguished public service.

In considering how best to pay tribute to his memory, they have had especially in mind his devoted interest in architecture and education. They also feel it is appropriate that his name should be permanently associated with that of Winston Churchill.

For these reasons they hope to collect a sum of money to build, within the confines of Churchill College, Cambridge, an individual room or feature (for instance a Reading Room, Hall or Lecture Room) which would be separately identified by the name of Brendan Bracken. This suggestion has the strong support of Sir Winston Churchill and of the other Trustees of the College.

No public appeal will be made and we are seeking subscriptions from Brendan's friends by means of a personal approach. An alphabetical list of the subscribers will be prepared, not for publication but for retention at Churchill College.

If you wish to send any amount, large or small, would you be kind enough to forward your subscription to me, c/o Philip Hill, Higginson & Co., Limited, at the above address. Cheques should be made out to the Bracken Memorial Fund.

Yours sincerely

John Colville

Dowling, R.W.

RECEIVED
1968 APR 1 AM 11:47
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU012 PD

NEWYORK NY APR 1 1119A

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

WE ARE SO APPRECIATE AND SO GRATEFUL YOUR KINDNESS TO THE URBAN LEAGUE IS UNFORGETTABLE OUR HEARTFELT THANKS AND VERY BEST EASTER WISHES

ROBERT W DOWLING

1137A..

Downey, Rob

January 7, 1959

Mr. Rob Downey
Executive Secretary
Radio Television News Directors Association
WKAR
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Downey:

Belated thanks for yours of December 17. I have been buried with year-end programs.

By all means, do whatever you like with my Chicago effort. I am sure the Reporter would be willing to supply you with the necessary reprints. Two - I doubt that CBS would be eager to supply copies.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Ralph Renick, WTVJ, Miami, Florida

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Jack Krueger, WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURER
F. O. Carver, Jr., WSJS, Winston-Salem, N.C.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAM
Sheldon Peterson, WTCN, Minneapolis, Minnesota

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR TELEVISION
Bill Small, WHAS-TV, Louisville, Kentucky

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR RADIO
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Rob Downey, WKAR, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

December 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The 1959 Radio Television News Directors Association convention, which you addressed so eloquently and effectively, voted to authorize the association to send copies of your address to twenty of the nations heaviest spending advertisers, calling your suggestions to their attention.

First, I wish to inquire if this move would meet with your approval. If so, I can see three possible ways of accomplishing the purpose and would like your recommendation as to the best method.

Number one: since your address was printed in Reporter Magazine, it is possible that the magazine would be willing to supply us with reprints for this purpose.

Number two: it is possible that CBS might wish to supply the copy of your address.

Number three: we can, of course, have copies run off here with your permission.

We are still receiving favorable comments concerning your convention address and are receiving an occasional request for copies.

Cordially yours,

Rob Downey

Rob Downey
Executive Secretary

RD/mas

DIRECTORS

Bill Garry, WBBM, Chicago, Illinois
Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Charles Shaw, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Okla.
Julian Goodman, NBC, Washington
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV, Omaha, Nebraska

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dick Tobias, WCLI, Corning, N.Y.
Phil Berk, KOMU-TV, Columbia, Mo.
Dick Sanders, WJDX, WLBT-TV, Jackson, Mississippi
Pat Cullen, KHQ, KHQ-TV, Spokane, Washington
Bert Cannings, CFCF, Montreal, Canada

Dries, Jos. A.

February 4, 1959

Mr. Joseph A. Dries
Assistant Secretary
Office of the Mayor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Joe:

It was thoughtful of you to send the clipping from the Milwaukee Sentinel and I thank you for it.

You may be sure I shall stop in to see you if I ever come to Milwaukee but, unhappily, I seem to be more or less anchored to New York these days.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

FRANK P. ZEIDLER
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

MILWAUKEE

STANLEY BUDNY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JOSEPH A. DRIES
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ARTHUR SALTZSTEIN
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

January 27, 1959

6

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As a friendly acquaintance of long standing, and recalling your visit to the truce negotiations with me in Korea, I could not overlook the coverage you have recently received in the local Hearst outlet.

I have submitted this with the thought in mind that it may be of interest to you. The local press, both the Milwaukee Journal and the Milwaukee Sentinel, have been harping on this issue for the last few days.

Incidentally, if you have occasion to visit Milwaukee in the near future, please stop in to visit with us.

Best wishes from Margaret and the children, and warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Dries

Joseph A. Dries
Assistant Secretary
(Lieut. Col., Retired)

JAD:ml

Enc.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1959 PAGE 16, PART I

Program

NEW YORK—Egbert Murrow's wide-angle smear of business men who spend more or less time "on the road" and of countless young women virtuously employed in city offices, has put him and the Columbia Broadcasting System in a strange fix. If they know whereof certain anonymous voices spoke in Murrow's CBS radio exploit, "The Business of Sex," they are bound by law, to say nothing of Murrow's honor, to state the facts under oath to the grand jury.

If the show was a fake and the feminine speakers were not prostitutes and the males the sort of things that they were represented to be, then all concerned were guilty of a massive fraud. And Murrow, in either case, would have been guilty of fouling the names and reputations of thousands of men and women on the word of

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GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Period of Moral Decay Produces the 'Call Girl'

MONTHS AGO, I read an article by Anthony Harrigan of the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier on surrender of privacy which was both true and interesting. He wrote:

". . . The radio and television, the giant metropolitan newspapers which consider all human experience their province, the nationally-syndicated columns, the mass circulation magazines that emphasize 'inside' news of people, industry and government-inspired questionnaires and polls that probe areas of life considered private not long ago, credit bureaus and private detective organizations, wiretappers and security personnel reports—all these institutions, inventions, and developments have been employed in an assault on the walls raised to shield citizens from the public gaze."

AND NOW WE have this extraordinary picture of CBS putting on a show to describe the doings of the urban creature generally referred to as the "call girl." Edward R. Murrow, who reads broadcasts for Columbia, was the narrator, which in radio and television parlance usually means that the script was prepared in the word factory of this network by a team of often anonymous and sometimes accredited researchers and writers.

The sum and substance of the broadcast was that vice is a business, well-organized, efficiently managed and designed to get business for companies which employ ladies of the night for the purpose. As show business this broadcast may have had some value, just as a striptease has value for the vulgar. As an accurate presentation of data, I doubt whether much stated on that broadcast could be established in a court of law.

"Call girls" are women, ranging from the age of perhaps 17 to 40 or so, who make themselves available to meandering men for a consideration, ranging from $50 a visit upwards to a diamond or a mink. Some "call girls" are prostitutes; some are conversationalists who keep an old man from falling asleep over his soup.

THAT THE business is immoral is obvious, but our society has tended in the direction of looseness since the 1920s and has not improved during the current year of abundance. The income tax which forces businessmen to pad their expense accounts if they are to be saved from the tax collector encourages excesses of all kinds, particularly eating, drinking, and hilarious parties after conventions and meetings.

In a materialistic period, when morals and manners are loose, diamonds and mink coats become unduly attractive and as long as no religious scruples impede the desire to get something in the easiest way, there will be some who will get it that way. How much difference there is between a "call girl" and a woman who has four or five husbands in rotation, I do not know.

In a word, the "call girl" is a product of lack of religion, lack of respect, lack of decorum which appear early in life in this country, where a child will answer when a parent objects, let us say, to a costume of blue jeans and dirty white socks, "I must live my own life."

m Guilty of 'Guilt by Association'

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

nonymous, faceless accus-
s of the lowest moral cate-
ory known to man.

This is the more poignant
ecause Murrow led the pack
ounding Sen. Joe McCarthy
ith the false cry that Mc-
arthy did not let the ac-
used face the accusers.

AT THIS WRITING, in
e absence of any disposi-
on by Murrow and CBS to
me clean, the evidence in-
cates that Murrow was
ilty at best of inexcusable
liance on unreliable mate-
al "put together" by name-
ss hacks, known in the
dio business as "research-
s." In journalism they
ould be called reporters,
t the standards of radio
e so far below those of the
inted word that the com-
rison is remote. More-
er, newspapers nowadays
aunt the names of many of
eir staff people, signing, it
metimes seems, even

want-ads in naive vanity over their literary quality. But CBS keeps its "researchers" in a hyena room and thus far has been willing to say only that these mysterious fellows "traveled around for months" and "got voices from various parts of the country."

Murrow, who for no stated reason shucked the name of Egbert in college to become Edward in echoes down the corridors of fame, was absolutely "unavailable," but Miss Sheila Hogg, his assistant, answered one and the same question both "yes" and "no" to play things safe. Miss Hogg first said the persons so represented were actual prostitutes and procurers. She knew that to be the fact.

BUT WHEN I asked if she intended to go to the grand jury with her evidence of the commission of certain crimes, her answer was "Oh, no! I had nothing to do with it at all. I did not know any of them."

My first call went to William Paley, the president of CBS. He was out of town, possibly out of this world as befits an executive of his exalted station. So I went to the bottom of the class, to Dick Kellerman, of publicity. Kellerman referred me back up to the "command level" where Michael Horton said the participants in the show all were exactly as represented.

"This was 'actuality stuff,'" he said. "Our boys traveled around for months and got those voices." But he could not answer whether any single one was the voice of a New York member of the Oldest Profession or of a male accessory. And he could not name any city in which any of these persons operated, although the broadcast, itself, had mentioned New York, Chicago and Cleveland.

Murrow and CBS were licking their wounds as the returns came in from the clipping bureaus.

The New York Journal-American, lavishly patient toward radio-TV and its peculiar characters, said Murrow had shown "a deplorable lack of responsibility in refusing to back up his charge that big business is using up to 30,000 call-girls in New York alone to build up trade."

IN BROOKLYN, Pat Scanlan, the editor of the Catholic diocesan weekly, The Tablet, the most influential and righteous paper of its kind in the country, pulled up his socks, spat on his hands, and wrote:

"The program, publicizing immorality and making wholesale charges against thousands of people without any evidence, was the worst disservice ever engaged in by the broadcasting industry. It was particularly interesting that Murrow, self-styled opponent of 'informers,' of guilt by association, of exposure for the sake of exposure, scorner of testimony taken without confrontation, should have had a leading part in the blanket indictment of so many Americans without trial. When the police sought Murrow, CBS said in effect that he did not know what he was talking about but merely narrated, not investigated, facts."

Dreyer, H P

TEmp

THE ROY BERNARD CO., INC. • *Public Relations*
14 EAST 62nd STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

L. ROY BLUMENTHAL
BERNARD GITTELSON

May 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you will see from the attached release, Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community (Common Market), will be in the United States on a State Visit next month. His itinerary is also enclosed.

During his stay here, Professor Hallstein will of course have many commitments aside from official functions. I know, however, that he would welcome the opportunity for individual talks on or off the record with leading columnists and commentators. Therefore, if you would like to see him, I shall do my best to set up an appointment at a mutually convenient time.

By the same token, if you require any additional information on matters connected with the European Common Market, either now or at some later stage, please do not hesitate to get in touch with me.

Sincerely yours,

H. Peter Dreyer

H. Peter Dreyer

Enclosures

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
BRUSSELS • BELGIUM
NEWS
FOR RELEASE

NEW YORK, May 22 - Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community (Common Market) will be in Washington, D.C., on an official State Visit from June 9 through June 12. The visit will be made at the invitation of President Eisenhower.

Professor Hallstein, who will arrive at Idlewild Airport, New York on June 7, will be accompanied by Monsieur Etienne Hirsch, President of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), and Monsieur Paul Finet, President of the European Coal and Steel Community.

This first State Visit undertaken by the leaders of the three European Communities (which include Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands), signifies the growing interest which the rapid progress towards European integration is evoking in the United States. The development of the European Economic Community in particular has already had a marked impact on the investment planning of many American corporations, and its effects are likely to become more pronounced with each passing year.

The European Economic Community, representing an area of 464,000 square miles with a population of some 165 million, or nearly as many inhabitants as the United States, will gradually remove all internal customs duties and other trade restrictions. After an interim period of 12 to 15 years, which began on January 1, 1958, this highly developed industrial area will form an economic unit without any internal trade barriers.

Already a beginning has been made in the tariff cutting process. On January 1, 1959, customs duties were lowered by 10 per cent in all six member countries, and at the same time import quotas were increased. This was done in line with the provisions of the Rome Treaty which the six powers signed on March 25, 1957, thereby setting up the European Economic Community.

(MORE)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
THE ROY BERNARD CO., INC • 14 EAST 62nd ST • NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • TEmpleton 8-2930

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Further tariff reductions will follow step by step. It is expected that by the end of 1965, duties will be less than half their 1957 level. By that time the burden of quantitative restrictions will have been reduced correspondingly. Furthermore, it is generally thought that this process may be accelerated.

The elimination of duties will be accompanied by measures designed to give the European Economic Community a common outer tariff and to establish a joint trade and monetary policy for the six countries. In other business fields gradual adjustment also is to take place.

American interest in the development of the Common Market is all the bigger because the Economic Community represents the largest market for American exports, taking, for instance, one half of U.S. shipments of food and tobacco, textile fibers, fuels and petroleum products. In addition, American firms have invested between $4 and $5 billion in this area.

The European Economic Community acts through four major institutions: (a) a Commission which handles the day-to-day administrative work; (b) a Council of Ministers which is responsible for basic policy decisions; (c) an Assembly which acts as a parliamentary body; and (d) a Court of Justice as the judiciary body.

Professor Hallstein was elected the first President of the Commission of the European Economic Community when it was set up in January, 1958. Previously he had served for many years as Secretary of State in the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(END)

NOTE TO EDITORS:
A full press kit on the European Economic Community will be sent to you prior to President Hallstein's arrival.

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE
FOR VISIT OF
PRESIDENT HALLSTEIN (EEC), PRESIDENT HIRSCH (EURATOM),
AND PRESIDENT FINET (ECSC)

*

Sunday, June 7	Arrive at Idlewild Airport, New York.
Monday, June 8	Private and social discussions with financial and corporate executives.
Tuesday, June 9	
0930 a.m.	Departure La Guardia Airport (MATS Terminal) by Air Force plane for Washington.
1020 a.m.	Arrive National Airport, Washington. Welcoming by State Department officials and ambassadors. By car to Blair House.
	Calls upon Secretary of State Christian Herter, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, and other official functions.
Wednesday, June 10	
1115 a.m.	Call upon the President (West Wing of White House). Filmed interviews of three Presidents outside White House following visit
	Other official functions.
Thursday, June 11	
0930 a.m.	Begin with individual working sessions by each of the three Presidents with officials in the State Department, Commerce Department, Treasury, Department of the Interior and the AEC.
1215 p.m.	Luncheon at the National Press Club. Address by President Hallstein.
0230 p.m.	Complete individual working sessions.
Friday, June 12	
1000 a.m.	Farewell call upon Secretary of State Herter.
1030 a.m.	Issue joint communique.
1100 a.m.	Hold joint press conference.
Saturday, June 13	Day of rest on private estate.
Sunday, June 14	
0600 p.m.	The three Presidents appear on the NBC show "Meet the Press".
Monday, June 15	
1230 p.m.	Luncheon at Waldorf-Astoria sponsored by the American Committee on United Europe.
0400 - 0600 p.m.	Reception by Mayor Wagner at Gracie Mansion.
0630 p.m.	Reception followed by dinner at Overseas Press Club.
Tuesday, June 16	
Wednesday, June 17	To be arranged.

Driberg, Tom

June 4, 1958

Dear Tom:

I saw your piece in the New Statesman about our Fall-Out show, and I want to thank you for your kind words. We are currently working on a program on West Germany which I hope you will be able to see.

I was extremely sorry not to see you on my recent trip to London, but my time there was so brief that I had no opportunity to do anything other than the job I was over there for. I shall hope for better luck next time.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tom Driberg
New Statesman
10 Great Turnstile
London
W.C.1.

mcc

Murrow can go into detail: he can force his subjects, in his tellingly undramatic way, to dredge up from the corners of their minds just the facts and arguments that they would never have used if a time-limit of two or three minutes had let them get away with something more plausible. Not that he is always *versus* rather than *vis-à-vis* them: on this occasion, one of his most rewarding interviews was with an editor in a small town 90 miles from the Nevada testing-ground – a steady, conventional, likeable man who would not ordinarily, one felt, be a crusader; he had been stirred to protest by such disquieting incidents as the death from leukæmia of a robust eight-year-old farm-boy, and by the offhand arrogance with which districts such as his (like English coastal villages doomed by the technocrats who site nuclear power-stations) are dismissed as 'virtually uninhabited'.

The attitude of some of the scientists on the USA's Atomic Energy Commission is the contemporary *trahison des clercs*; and Mr Murrow displayed the best-known of them, Dr Libby, at his full, unappetising length: pleasant, glib manner, all the technical know-how and know-what, narrow eyes set close together, the smiler with the strontium 90.

The point about the ample time available to Mr Murrow is important here. If he had been interviewing Dr Libby for *Tonight* he would not have been able to explore so thoroughly the subsidiary, but significant, episode of the AEC's misleading communiqué on last autumn's underground test: the original statement that this had not been detected more than 250 miles from the explosion – serviceable for the propaganda of those who oppose the suspension of tests – was false and was, reluctantly and belatedly, admitted by the AEC to be false. As Murrow probed, those eyes became mere slits, but the hygienic mouth smiled on: the false communiqué had been put out through 'a pure inadvertence'; it was 'just a plain mistake'. Mr Murrow never rubs in a point, and there was no need to: we expect not merely integrity but infallibility in those who claim the right to poison the atmosphere for our good.

For of course Dr Libby is inspired by what seem to him the highest motives. He wants to make nuclear weapons 'clean'. His philosopher's stone is the 'small clean bomb' – for practical as well as ethical reasons, since, as he put it, 'if we wanted to take a canal, for instance, it would be embarrassing to use small dirty bombs – it would spread too much radio-activity around'. See? He's as humane as you or I or Dr Oppenheimer or Mr Murrow – within the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission. He knows better than you and I that all nuclear testing involves a risk; but Mr Murrow drew from him the assurance that it is 'a tolerable risk'. Some tests mean only 'a little dribble' of fall-out 'here and there'. By comparison with the largest bombs, A-bombs are almost cosy nowadays: 'these little fellows will sprinkle a band of fall-out round the world at about the latitude of Nevada'.

Besides the interviews with these distinguished human beings, the programme included some grisly shots of very important beasts at an 'atomic animal farm' – mice inhaling vaporised strontium 90, sows that had been fed pellets of it, sheep with burn-marks on their skin. The BBC, which did a notable service to humanity by renting this brilliant and unhysterical CBS programme, will more than double its educational value by broadcasting it again at a better viewing time. Those now seeking to enlighten the public on these matters might try to get the film from CBS for private showing.

TOM DRIBERG

PRESS WIRELESS. INC.

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VIA PREWI

Dear B ishop:

Sin ce Driberg is not only this y e ar's chairman of the Lab or Party but also a serious ch u rchgoer and ecclesiastical en thusiast, I guess he ought to know a B ishop when he s ees one.

Regards from Paris. The liver is a lon e ly hunter.

Alex -

Ducas, Bob

January 13, 1959

Dear Bobby:

I send you the attached which arrived today from Collingwood in London. See you next weekend.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

Mr. Robert Ducas
Pawling, N.Y.

Ed -

Hope this will please you.

Bob

Ducas, Rob

THAMES HOUSE SOUTH
MILLBANK, LONDON S.W.1

29 May, 1958.

Dear Bobby,

Thank you for your letter of May 23rd.

I was sorry not to see Ed. Murrow. Apparently he did a magnificient job and everybody who saw the Prime Minister's broadcast was delighted with it. I am looking forward to meeting your friend on some future occasion.

I hope you will be coming over soon; give me as long a notice as possible.

With kindest regards,

s/ Percy

(Mills)

Mr. Robert Ducas,
15 Broad Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

March 14,1959

Dudnick, H. J.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am presently a student at Temple University ,studying Radion and Television and also a part-time employe at one of the television stations in town,in the newsroom.

I am writing this letter,because I feel that you are the only man in television news qualified to give me an answer.

At our station,one of the news shows is currently being written by a peculiar type of individual.

He insists on editorializing in his shows without informing the people that he is doing so. He also buries the news peg ,preceeding it with background that is nothing but a rehash of the events that have occurred.

I consider this dangerous and contrary to all journalistic principles that I have learned. When I asked the writer about it,he said that this was his style and that he didn't care about what had happened,or what was currently the policy of journalists in the country.

Didn't give address.

My question to you is just who is right. I know that you have pleaded for more editorializing ,but is this they type you mean?

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Yours truly,

Herbert J. Dudnick

Herbert J. Dudnick

Duhar, Karla

December 29, 1958

Dear Miss Duhar:

Very many thanks for the bottles of liquor.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to remember me at Christmas time.

Here's wishing you a healthy and happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Miss Karla Duhar
Yugoslav Films
816 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Duhar, Karla

June 13, 1958

Dear Miss Duhar:

Up until the time I received your letter I had no knowledge of the program you mentioned. After making some inquiries, I assumed that you referred to a broadcast made on February 5th in the Armstrong Circle Theatre Hour.

I did not participate in the production or presentation of that program. I have nothing to do with any programs on this network except those on which I appear personally.

I, therefore, suggest that if you wish to register your complaint in the right quarter, you address yourself to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of CBS News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Karla Duhar
Yugoslav Films
816 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

mcc

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think the enclosed magazine should be of particular interest to you. It is startling indeed, that not one television, radio station nor commentator would take up the battle to get rid of this Nazi living all these years under the protection of our American authorities, yet, ironically this same man togetherwith his henchmen has been cooperating with the FBI reporting decent Americans as 'communists'. Enough to make one vomit!

CBS has helped to disseminate historical misinformation and fact as recently as the Djilas program. First of all Djilas was never in prison with Tito, two, Tito was in the Soviet Union until 1936 so he couldn't possibly be in prision with Djilas in 1934, third, Djilas did not meet Tito until 1937. This is just an example of the lies and distortions. However, I must tell you how much you have done to raise the standard of the USTASHI in the U.S. As a matter of fact they would even have Djilas act as their leader if Djilas hadn't divorced his first wife and married another. Further, Djilas is not Catholic and they couldn't trust him. Nevertheless, this did not prevent their man from talking with Djilas and making arrangements for the book to be published AND I AM NOT TALKING ABOUT THAT LIAR PRAEGER.

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y. I. C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

They were so thrilled to have any deragatory news about Yugoslavia become widespread for this helps their cause. They are constantly pressuring the WhiteHouse - only through the Catholic members including that fascist Spellman. The New Class didn't become a best seller for any literary achievements. No, this was propagated through the Catholic members so that USTASHI living outside Yugoslavia could go further with their momement. So Bravo to you for innocently jumping on their band wagon.

I think your broadcast was wholly unfair. Djilas who should know better violated Artilce 118 of the constitution. Strange, he helped and so adamantely persisted in this article being written intothe Yugo constitution. Now, I am certain Djilas himself would find it difficult to believe that those who once had a price on his head find him a great piece of amunition on their side.

Oh yes, 7 escaped USTASHI priests are to be witnesses for Artukovic. One witness, an American citizen entered the U.S. illegally. He has been a staunch investigator for Catholic Homo H oover!

If this is the American way of life then I shall close with Heil Hitler and Za Dom Spremni--after all I am of Croatian descent and Catholic!

Sincerely,

Karla Duhar

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y.I.C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

Duhar, Karla

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The name of the shop featuring the handsome handbags is

GUCCI
7 East 58th

If price is of any concern go into the store BEFORE Trader Vic's.

We are working on your project and will get back to you in the next few days.

It was so pleasant the other day. How about a round with my favorite Secretary of State-Koča Popović?

Yours for a last and justing peace or is it two for tennis anyone?

Sincerely,

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y. I. C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

Duhar, Karla

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My purpose in writing is twofold: First, Mr. Sinobad and I thought this book would make excellent reading material for you during your days of confinement--that is if you choose the American way of fighting on principled ground.

Second: The new Ambassador to Washington, Marko Nikezic and U.N. Ambassador D. Vidic will give an intimate dinner party honoring the young Yugoslav pianist, protege of Artur Rubinstein (his only pupil and after searching all his artistic life for a young talent, he has selected this talent). Dubravka Tomsic is 18 and will on January 27 graduate after completing four years of college in one and a half years!

Naturally, if it is at all possible we would love to have you and Mrs. Murrow join us on that evening.

We are aware of your working hours - so what? We can slivovitza ourselves until you get there!

Sincerely,

Karla Duhar

P. S. Of course, the Ambassador will understand if you are in a cell!
By the way your program on Wednesday was superb!

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y. I. C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing THIS IS ARTUKOVIC as well as the USTASHI newspaper published by escaped USTASHI priests, NASA NADA.

If you will turn to page 67 of the magazine and then compare page 4 of NASA NADA you will not that the "HEART OF JESUS" again talks about TITO IS NOT TITO.

If I am to believe the Heart of Jesus, then whom the hell did you interview in Yugoslavia? Doesn't Tito know he is not Tito? When I was in Yugoslavia I went to Tito's birthplace in Kumrovac. I heard many of the people from the village tell stories about what Josip Broz did as a child.

But then, that Jew, Mosa Pijade, he is to blame. If Tito didn't have him - well...

Really, this whole d----thing is incredible. Where are the voices, especially those like EDWARD R. MURROW who could straighten out this mess before it becomes too serious? You are a History major, don't you owe it to the younger ones to let the truth be known?

Sincerely,

Karla Duhar

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y.I.C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

VUJICIC MARKO
816 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
6-1-59

ALL FOR GOD AND THE PEOPLE

NAŠA NADA

"OUR HOPE"

SVE ZA BOGA I NARODI

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION OF THE U. S. A.
The only Croatian Catholic weekly (except every 5th Wednesday in any month) in the U.S.A.

SLUŽBENO GLASILO HRVATSKE KATOLIČKE ZAJEDNICE U S. D. AMERIKE
Jedini hrvatski katolički tjednik (osim pete srijede u mjesecu) u Americi

BROJ 22. | CHICAGO, ILL. — GARY, IND., LIPANJ (JUNE) 11, 1958 | GODINA (VOL.) XXXVII.

LJUBAV PRESVETOGA SRCA ISUSOVA

"Nitko nema veće ljubavi od ove, da i život svoj polaže za prijatelje svoje." (Iv. 15, 13.)

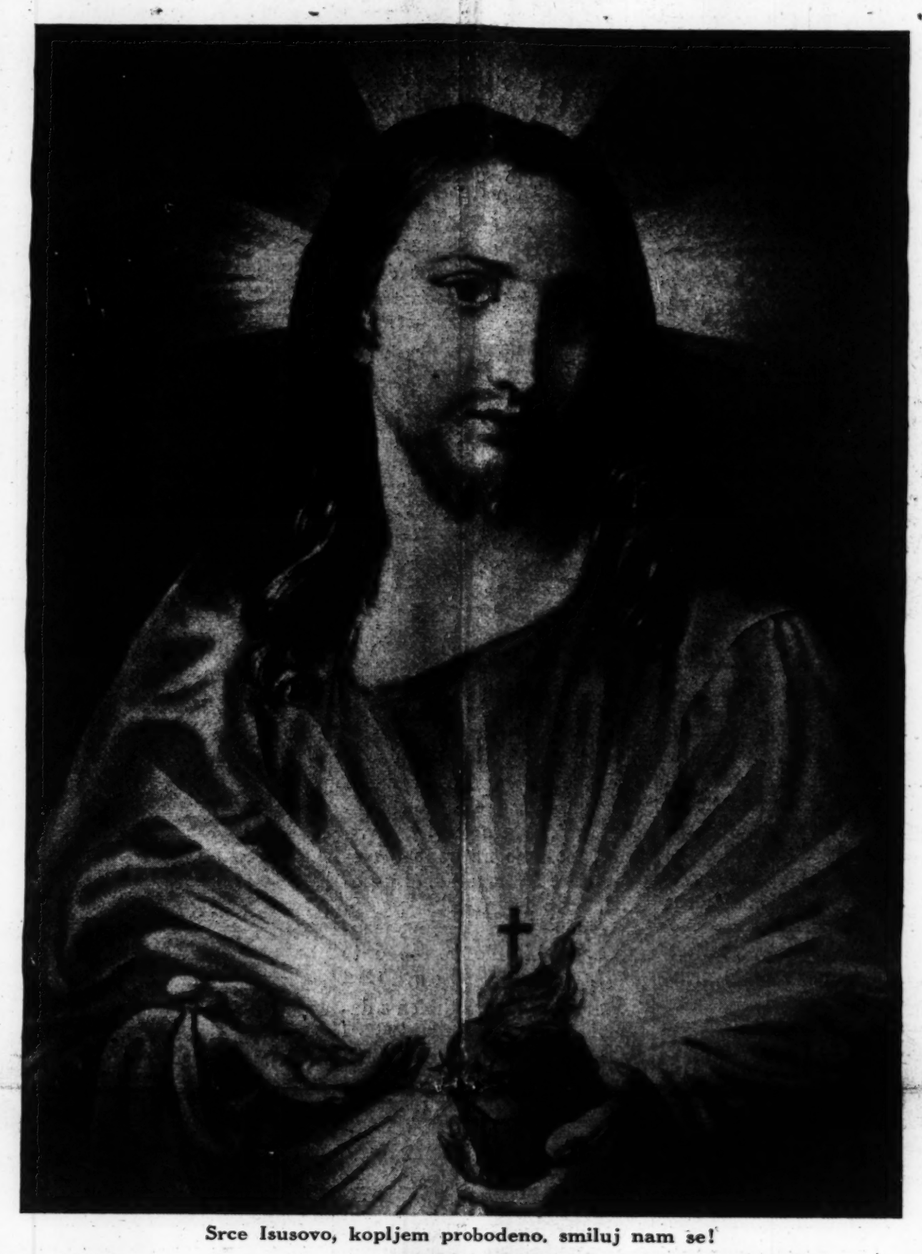
Kada govorimo o ljubavi Presvetoga Srca Isusova prema nama, onda razumijevamo svu ljubav Presvetoga Srca Isusova, koja je izvirala prema nama od Nazareta do Betlehema, od Betlehema do Golgote, od Golgote do dana današnjega, i koja će se izlijevati za nas u Presvetomu Oltarskomu Sakramentu "SAKRAMENTU LJUBAVI" do konca svijeta. U ovom Sakramentu Ljubavi nalazi se Isus s Dušom i Tijelom, s Božanstvom i Čovječanstvom za hranu i okrepu duša, koje žele blagosov Božji u životu i postići vječnu slavu u nebeskomu raju. Isusovo Utjelovljenje i Rođenje, djela i molitve, razna čudesa i Presveta Muka na drvetu Križa je sve ovo neimjerni ocean ljubavi Božanskoga Srca Isusova, koje nas potiče i poziva da Mu uzvratimo ljubav za ljubav. Ako barem donekle razumijevamo ovu neizmjernu ljubav Presv. Srca Isusova, onda se i najhladnija srca moraju zagrijati i biti pobožna prema Presv. Srcu Isusovu, koje nas poziva na pobožnost, da dođemo pred Njegov križ, kip i oltar, pa da Mu se poklonimo, kleknemo i molimo, gdje žrtvu ljubavi gledamo i promišljamo, koja je i zadnju kap svoje Svete Krvi za nas prolila na dan otkupljenja svijeta na drvetu križa na gori Kalvariji. . .

Evo, baš uoči ove Pregorke Muke, koju je Isus pretrpio za nas na Veliki Petak u bičevanju pri stupu, u okrunjenju trnovom krunom, u nošenju preteškoga križa uz goru Kalvariju, u razapinjanju na križ i svim drugim udarcima i izrugivanjima od pokvarenoga svijeta, što je On sve znao da će Mu taj pokvareni i bezbožni svijet učiniti na Veliki Petak, On ipak uoči ovih svih muka na Posljednjoj Večeri — na Veliki Četvrtak ustanovljuje Sakrament Ljubavi "SVETU PRIČEST", te u njoj ostaje s nama do konca. Ljubav Presvetoga Srca Isusova u otkupljenju i ustanovljenju Presv. Olt. Sakramenta porađala je i porađa novi ljudski rod na svijet, koji je želio i želi uzvraćati ljubav za ljubav Isusu Kristu, te onda biti s Njim na zemlji i u vječnosti. Ovim su putem išli pravi vjernici Kristovi već od vremena Velikoga Petka, pa su nastojali uzvraćati ljubav Presvetomu Srcu Isusovu, koji je za nas prolio i zadnju kap krvi svoga Srca za naše vremenito i vječno dobro, ako Ga slijedimo i ljubav Mu uzvraćamo. . .

Kad je kršćanska ljubav počela smalaksavati i revnost kršćana ohlađivati, onda nam je opet pokazao Isus ljubav svoga Presvetoga Srca, te je govorio raznim svecima i sveticama da nastave apostolskim djelovanjem, pa da ovu ljubav Presv. Srca Isusova ljudi ne zaborave. Ovdje spominjem sv. Franju Asiškoga, kojega ISUS izabire i daje mu svoje Svete Rane šaljući ga na apostolsko djelovanje: **Idi Franjo, popravi kuću moju, koja se ruši.** Sv. Franjo i s njim njegovi učenici i ostali redovnici i svećenici obnavljaju duhovno svijet XIII. vijeka i rasplamćivali su ljubav prema "LJUBAVI, KOJA NIJE LJUBLJENA", da se je doista uzvraćala ljubav prema Propetom Spasitelju i Njegovu Presvetomu Srcu. . . Kad je opet počela ljubav ohlađivati u kršćanskim dušama i srcima, Spasitelj Isus prigodom izloženoga PRESV. OLTARSKOGA SAKRAMENTA, pred kojim je klečala i molila pobožna redovnica bl. Margareta Alacoque, objavio se je i prikazao se je u svojoj potpunoj ljudskoj naravi, te je iz Njegovih Svetih Pet Rana zasjalo svijetlo kao žarko sunce. Svojom svetom rukom pokazao je Isus na svoje Presv. Srce, koje je izgledalo ranjeno, vijencom od trnja obavito, plamenom opkoljeno, a na vrhu Srca pokazivao se je križ, a gdje je križ usađen u Srce, izlazio je jedan mlaz od plamena. Isus je svojom desnom rukom pokazivao SVOJE RANJENO SRCE, te se je potužio i rekao: **"Evo ovo je SRCE, koje je ljude toliko ljubilo, da se je istrošilo da zasvjedoči svoju ljubav, a od većine ljudi prima nezahvalnost."** Ako smo i mi dakle, ne daj, Bože, među nezahvalnima, nastojmo se duhovno obnoviti, pobožnosti na čast PRESV. SRCA ISUSOVA obavljati, svete sakramente ispovjedi i pričesti skrušeno i pobožno primiti, te tako ljubav PRESV. SRCU ISUSOVU uzvraćati, da dobijemo Božji blagosov u našemu životu i konačno nebesku slavu u raju! . . .

Ako su nas barem nešto ganule riječi gornjega razgovora o ljubavi PRESV. SRCA ISUSOVA, koju nam je iskazao svojim svetim Utjelovljenjem, Otkupljenjem, Ustanovljivanjem Presv. Olt. Sakramenta i onda zadnjom kapi svoje Presv. Krvi, koju je prolio za nas na gori Golgoti, onda nastojmo uzvraćati ISUSU ljubav za ljubav, pa činimo i širimo pobožnost PRESV. SRCA ISUSOVA. Posebna pobožnost jest za devet prvih petaka ili sve prve petke u mjesecu primiti dostojno sv. pričest. Svim takovim svojim štovateljima obećaje SRCE ISUSOVO ustrajnost na zemlji i vječni život u nebeskoj slavi. Među ove dobre štovatelje PRESVETOGA SRCA ISUSOVA, ja se nadam spada i naš hrvatski katolički narod a osobito članstvo Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice, kao sinovi i kćeri slavnih pradjedova, koji su bili vjerni Bogu i Domovini, te su nam zaslužili dični naslov: PREDZIĐE KRŠĆANSTVA. Današnja naša braća i sestre hrvatske narodnosti i katoličke vjere slijedit će naše slavne pradjedove, okupljat će se pred kipom i oltarom PRESV. SRCA ISUSOVA, ako je moguće i svakoga petka, te će zahvaljivati ISUSU na svim dobročinstvima i moliti blagosov za svoje obitelji, narod svoj, svoju Domovinu Hrvatsku, da dobije svoju vjersku i narodnu slobodu, po kojoj će naš narod moći obavljati i širiti pobožnost prema PRESVETOMU SRCU ISUSOVU, da nam donese mir i red, ljubav i pravdu na svijet, a onda svima blaženi život u nebeskomu raju! Amen.

Fr. Francis J. Čuturić



Srce Isusovo, kopljem probodeno, smiluj nam se!

IZABRANI ZA DELEGATA

Službeno smo obavješteni, da su u Odsjeku br. 1 "Presv. Srce Isusovo" u Gary, Ind. izabrani za odsječne delegate: **brat Josip Vukobratić i sestra Katarina Vild.** Brat Vukobratić predsjednik je odbora bolesti, bio je delegatom na prošloj konvenciji u St. Louisu i vrlo je aktivan u odsječnom radu. Sestra Vild je odsječna perovođica, tajnica Dana Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice za države Illinois i Indiana, aktivna u radovima Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice kao i u svakom radu za Boga i naš hrvatski narod. Čestitamo.

SRCA ISUSOVA GLAS ZOVE NAS

Glas ljubavi Srca Isusova
Pod barjak nas zove svoj;
Tu nam sviće slava nova,
Stoga, narode, s Kristom stoj!

Gdje se Kristov barjak vije,
Tu je mjesto za sve nas;
Tu Kristova ljubav grije,
I nosi nam vječni spas!

Bez Krista nema nam spasa,
Na to, braćo, sjećam vas;
Stoga slušajmo poziv glasa.
Kojim Isus zove nas!

Isus zove sve narode
Iz ljubavi Srca svog;
Da se s Kristom preporode,
Jer je Isus svima Bog!

Uzvratimo Srcu Isusovu
Pravu ljubav dušom svom;
Isus traži ljubav ovu,
S NJOM HRVATSKI SPASI DOM!

ISKAŽIMO SVOJU LJUBAV, ZAHVALNOST I VJERNOST PRESVETOM SRCU ISUSOVOM

HRVATSKA KATOLIČKA ZAJEDNICA ustanovljena je u veoma burnim vremenima; u vremenima, kad je gordi neprijatelj samoga Boga i ljudskog roda upotrijebio sve svoje sile, da iz ljudskih srdaca isčupa vjeru u jednoga pravoga Boga. Hrvatska Katolička Zajednica ustanovljena je u ta vremena baš zato da pobija tu bezbožnu i protuvjersku propagandu i nauku. A, jer je neprijatelj bio drzak i moćan, ona je trebala također jakog i moćnog zaštitnika i branitelja, i zato je Zajednica stavljena pod zaštitu Presvetog Srca Isusova. Da je njoj bio potreban tako Svemogući Zaštitnik, prilike koje su slijedile, dovoljno su to pokazale. Dovoljno je da se samo dozovu u pamet oni jadi i poteškoće, kroz koje je Zajednica morala proći u svojim mlađim danima, da se dođe do spoznanja, da se imade zahvaliti samo i jedino njezinom Svemogućem Zaštitniku, da je ona mogla da prebrodi kroz sve te klanjce jadikovce te da ostane na životu.

U suglasju obećanja zadanog po ustanoviteljima HRVATSKE KATOLIČKE ZAJEDNICE u vremenu njezina ustanovljenja, jedna velika sveta Misa imade se darovati svake godine, dok bude Zajednice, na blagdan Presvetog Srca Isusova, u čast i slavu Presvetog Srca, u zahvalu za primljena dobročinstva.

Blagdan Presv. Srca pada ove godine u petak, na 13. lipnja — drugi petak u mjesecu. Na taj dan bit će darovana velika sveta Misa u čast i slavu Presvetog Srca Isusova, u 8 sati ujutro, u hrv. crkvi svetog Josipa Radnika, — 45th Ave., and Perna St., — Gary, Ind. u zahvalu za opstanak i napredak H. K. Z. Svi članovi iz Gary, Ind., zamoljeni su da toj sv. Misi prisustvovati izvole, ako im je ikako moguće, i da na taj vidljiv način iskažu svoju zahvalu, svoje poštivanje i svoju vjernost Svemogućem Zaštitniku svoje Zajednice.

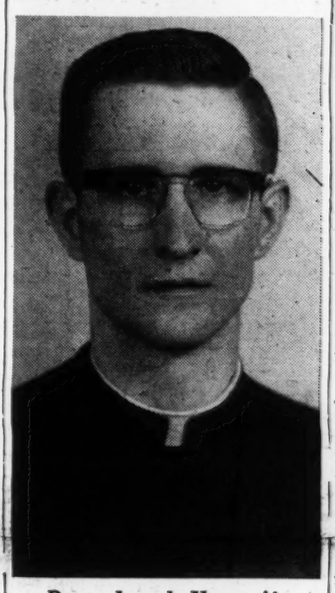
Sa bratskim pozdravom u Presv. Srcu Isusovom ostajem
Geroge Ramušćak, glv. tajnik.

Pri koncu smo

Sadašnja kampanja naše Zajednice za novo članstvo približuje se svome koncu. Hoćemo li postići željnu i postavljenu KVOTU, odgovor je na svima nama. Ako zasučemo rukave i zaredamo od kuće do kuće, od prijatelja do prijatelja, od znanca do znanca, od Hrvata do Hrvata, hoćemo. Stoga, ako još nisteste našli NOVOG ČLANA PODMLATKA i poslali na glavni ured onu posebnu molbenicu, što ste je primili, učinite to još do konca ovog mjeseca. Ime će vam doći u počasne anale naše Zajednice.

MLADOMISNIČKA SVEČANOST U CLEVELANDU

Nedjeljni dan May 25. ove godine, kao da je Providnost htjela prikazati svoje oduševljenje nad svečanosti, koja se priprema u našoj hrvatskoj rimokatoličkoj crkvi sv. Pavla na 40. ulici u Clevelandu. Sve izgleda veoma svečano, užurbano, ali u svečanoj tišini. Dolaze staro i mlado, sve u nekom svečanom raspoloženju. Kako i ne bi, danas opet imade naša župa jednu veličanstvenu svečanost. Sedmi sin naše župe, svećenik mladomisnik, velečasni Joseph Yarnović stupa po prvi put pred Božji oltar kao mladomisnik.



Rrev. Joseph Yarnović, mladomisnik

Velečasni Joseph Yarnović je sin Mr. & Mrs. Katherine i George Yarnović, koji su vrijedni župljani naše župe, a Mrs. Yarnović je član i Odsjeka broj 10 "Sveti Pavao" H. K. Z., kojoj i mladomisnik pripada još od djetinjstva.

Velečasni Yarnović Josip pripremao se za ovu svetu dužnost Božjeg svećenika na Sacred Heart Prep High, Girard, Pa., St. Paul's College, Epworth, Iowa, St. Mary's Seminary, Techny, Illinois, and St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland.

Ova rijetka svečanost, prva svečana sveta misa započela je u 10 sati, kad je mladomisnik bio predvođen procesijom svečanstva, školske djece i predstavnika crkvenih i drugih organizacija do Božjeg oltara, gdje je započeo svoju prvu svetu misu uz svečanu pratnju orgulja i posebno izvježbanog crkvenog kora za ovu svečanost.

Pred oltarom je asistirao mladomisniku Msgr. Josip Mišić, župnik hrvatske župe Sv. Pavla u Clevelandu i duhovni vođa Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice. Kao đakon bio je vlč. Simon Nekić, župnik župe Sv. Vida u Lorain, Ohio, kao podđakon vlč. Stephen Migalić, kapelan na župi Sv. Ride u Solon, Ohio. Predvoditelj svečanosti bio je školski drug mladomisnika Edward Schneider. Kod oltara je mladomisniku posluživao čitanjem sv. Evanđelja velečasni Nick Novosel, župnik župe Krista Kralja u Akronu.

Propovjed na hrvatskom jeziku kod ove svečanosti održao je Msgr. Josip Mišić, koji je u svojoj propovijedi izrazio čestitke u ime svoje kao i u ime cijele župe, kao mladomisniku tako i njegovim roditeljima Mr. & Mrs. Catherine i George Yarnović, na ovom zaista radosnom i veličanstvenom momentu, kada oni kao roditelji mogu prisustvovati ovoj svečanosti svog sina mladomisnika, koji je stupio u službu Božju, te da će njihove žrtve i trud, koje su podnijeli žrtvujući svoga sina za ovu svetu dužnost, biti nagrađena na nebu milošću Božje Providnosti.

Kratku pak propovijed na engleskom jeziku održao je vlč. Nick Novosel, župnik iz Akrona, također izrazujući svoje čestitke mladomisniku i roditeljima, naglasivši, da je ovo, tako reći, u kratko vrijeme već sedmi sin naše župe, koji je stupio u službu crkve i Boga.

Iza crkvenih svečanosti održan je banket u čast mladomisniku u novoj crkvenoj dvorani Sv. Vida u Clevelandu, na kojem banketu je bio kao voditelj vlč. Stephen Mrakužić, kapelan župe Presvetog Imena u Clevelandu.

Poslije podne, odnosno na večer, od 6 do 9 p.m. dijelio je mladomisnik svoj mladomisnički blagoslov prijateljima i uzvanicima.

Članstvo Odsjeka broj 10 "Sveti Pavao" u Clevelandu je zaista ponosno, da je opet iz redova našeg odsjeka jedan vrijedni sin i član stupio pred oltar Božji i predao se u službu Boga. Stoga u ime cjelokupnog članstva i odbora H. K. Z. a posebice Odsjeka broj 10 u Clevelandu čestitamo mladomisniku velečasnom Josephu Yarnoviću, na ovom velikom uspjehu. Neka Presveto Srce Isusovo, zaštitnik H. K. Z., bude uvijek na pomoći ovom vrijednom članu našeg odsjeka i Zajednice i ispunjava ga milošću Božjom u vršenju ove svete dužnosti Božjeg svećenika.

Steve Lovreković,
odsječni tajnik

REPORT FORM ZAGREB

by
J. J. Hanlin

Svraćamo pažnju svim čitateljima "Naše Nade" da smo ovim brojem počeli donositi u engleskom jeziku dopis pod gornjim naslovom od J. J. Hanlin. Nastavit ćemo ga u slijedećim brojevima, dok ga ne svršimo. Osvrnut ćemo se na ovaj vrlo informativni članak od gosp. Hanlina i u hrvatskom jeziku u jednom od budućih brojeva.

Članak je, uz posebnu dozvolu urednika Rev. John B. Sheerin, uzet iz The Catholic World magazina, koji izdaju OO. Paulisti u Americi.

OO. Paulisti uz The Catholic World izdaju i drugi magazin pod imenom Information. Obadva magazina, koji izlaze mjesečno, ubrajaju se u vodeće američke katoličke magazine. Preporučujemo ih svima, a osobito hrvatskim intelektualcima. Naručuju se na ovoj adresi:

The Catholic World
* * *
Information
180 Varick St.
New York 14, N. Y.

Returning to the heart of Jesus
Real land of our souls
Jesus searches this type of love
With it Croatia will save the Fatherland!

ENGLISH SECTION

REPORT FROM ZAGREB

by J. J. Hanlin

Reprinted from The Catholic World, April issue pages 39-42 with special permission of Father John B. Sheerin, Editor

(During the last nine years J. J. Hanlin has lived in London, Paris, Vienna, and Copenhagen. Now he brings us a first hand report of conditions in Zagreb. A graduate of Kent State University in Ohio, he served for four years in the air force, returned to Ohio to work on a local newspaper, and taught journalism for a year at the University of Oklahoma before going to Europe in 1948.)

Croatia is one of the federated Republics of Jugoslavia, one gets the same impression in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, as in other communist cities, the entire communist system is built on sand. You think that somehow, if we just blew a bit, foundations would sink, towers settle, domes and pinnacles collapse. The miracle of communism is its ability to survive.

Zagreb is torn by innumerable conflicts. Underneath the superficial" people's solidarity of Yugoslavian republics" is growing the bitter, and seemingly insolvable Croatia-Serbia conflict. This writer went to Yugoslavia feeling that he would find little evidence of the old hatreds. But instead, Croatia's dislike for Serbia has reached its highest expression under communism.

Zagreb, seemingly, is at war with the entire world. Even as an American you get the feeling of hostile constraint between you and the Croatians. It is likely that they see us as silent allies of Tito and the system he has imposed upon them. At least, you hardly feel welcome here as you do in your communist satellites. The longer I remained in Zagreb, the more the feeling grew.

I spent considerable time there talking to the students. In these discussions I found a resistance to any approach to the subject of communism that roamed beyond the confines of merely mentioning it. We cannot assume that the youth of Zagreb are any closer to accepting communism than the youth of Warsaw, Budapest or Berlin.

"Oh, Tito, at least, is popular here," a diplomat told me. But I could not find any evidence whatsoever of Tito's popularity. It is true that his picture is in every restaurant and coffee house. But to bring up his name in any discussion results in the same impeccable cold courtesy with the strange and disturbing accent or dislike that you find in discussions in his system, communism. The people do talk of Tito, but it is the gossip concerning his personal life.

While this writer was in Vienna during the occupation there was much gossip to the effect that Tito was not a Croatian at all but a Russian. There are journalists and diplomats who believe this. I had expected these rumors to be swept away by my visit to Croatia. But the notion that Tito is an impostor is far from unknown in Zagreb. In fact the further one gets from the vicinity of Tito's supposed place of birth in Croatia the less likely men are to accept the story of his origin. The fact is, we just do not know and probably will never know, if Tito is really a Yugoslav. He is said to be Joseph Broz of Kumrovec in the Zagorje district.

I recall discussing these rumors with an American college professor while we shared a train compartment. He was a very opinionated person, hardly an ideal professor by any means, and frankly he found these ideas in direct contrast to the myth of national communism and, no doubt, in contrast to the 1,117 lectures he had delivered on the subject. "This is fantastic nonsense", he muttered angrily, "I speak Croatian. I have listened to Tito. He has no accent whatsoever."

But in spite of the professor, there are Croatians who maintain that Tito speaks their language with a Russian accent. Most Croatians, however, explain away Tito's accent as the result of his years' in Russia and elsewhere. They are surprised, however, by the fact that he has not visited the graves of his parents. Furthermore, he has a brother (who drives a beat-up Ford) in the Zagreb area for whom he shows an extraordinary coolness. "But it is just Tito's way," one Croatian explained. "His son is studying philosophy here supposedly — but he pays no attention to him".

We will never know. Croatians told me that Tito not only has an accent, but that he had to actually learn the language upon his return to Yugoslavia. An official once showed me a picture of Tito in his youth. The photo was apparently dug up by the late Mose Pijade, the late president of the national assembly and the Jewish brains behind Tito. The picture was taken in 1911 when Tito was 19. The catch was that Tito was with a group and we could not decide which young man was Josip Broz. One of them looked somewhat like a cousin I have in Cleveland, however.

I was intrigued to find that this fantastic story was well — known in Zagreb. If the communists did pull this off, it certainly is unequalled in magnitude, and unique in the affairs of the world leaders, and yet, changing of identity is a characteristic technique of world communism. "I do not know about Tito," an American in Yugoslavia told me, "but I think many officials in the Yugoslav government do not have their real names."

The unmistakably good press which Yugoslavia has had for years in the west has resulted in developing in our minds an entirely different and mythical Yugoslavia from the one you find on a visit to the country. In an age of turbulence and revolt in the communist world, Tito has been played up everywhere as triumphant in overcoming basic problems which seemingly are innate in the system.

"Tell me about the revolt in Croatia," I said to a young woman who had spent thirty months in Tito's prison merely because she was a witness to a political crime.

"What revolt?" She asked. "We are always having revolts."

"Are you?"

(To be continued)

Let us show our gratitude and loyalty to the the Sacred Heart of Jesus

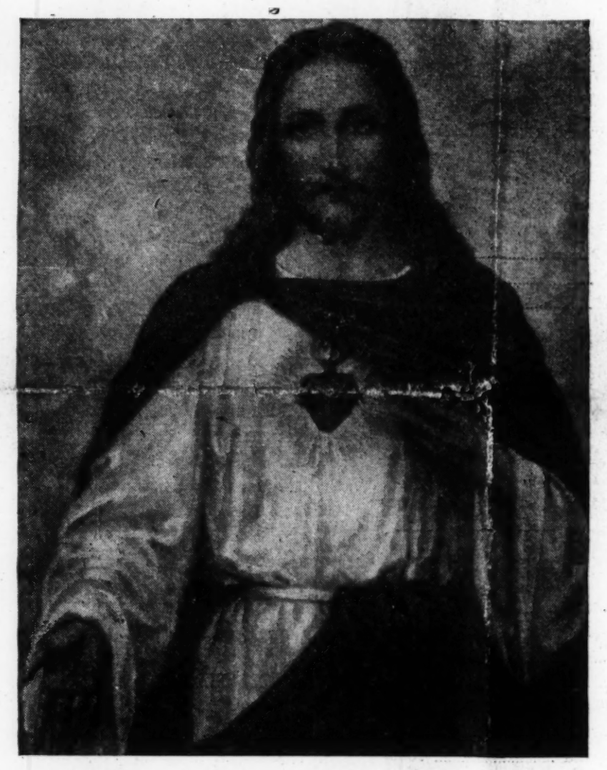
The CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION was founded in very stormy times; in times when vicious enemy of God and mankind used all his cunning and might to pluck from the hearts of mankind the belief in one true God. The society was founded for the very purpose to combat the teaching and the propaganda of this enemy of God and humanity. And, since the enemy was quite powerful and arrogant, the society needed a most powerful patron and defender. Hence, the society was placed under the most powerful patronage of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. That she needed such an all-powefull Patron, was amply proven by events that followed. It is only necessary to recall to one's mind all the troubles and tribulations through which she had to pass in her youthful days to come to the realization that without the all-powerful protection of her Patron, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, she could not have survived and remained alive.

In accordance with the promises made by her founders at that time, a High Holy Mass is to be offered annually on the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in honor of the Sacred Heart, as long as the is C. C. U., in gratitude for benefits received.

The feast of the Sacred Heart falls this year, on June 13th, — the second Friday of the month —. On that day a high holy Mass will be offered in honor of the Sacred Heart, at 8 o'clock in the morning, at St. Joseph the Worker Church, — 45th Ave., and Penna St., — Gary, Indiana, in gratitude for the existance and progress of our C. C. U. All the members from Gary, Indiana, are kindly urged to attend this Mass, if at all possible, and show their gratitude, their respect and loyalty to the all-powerfull Patron of their society.

Fraternally yours in the Sacred Heart

George Ramuscak, supreme secretary



Most Powerful Patron — Sacred Heart of Jesus

Where the Sacred Heart reigns supreme, there happiness, success, and final eternal rest with God is quite certain. Let us of the CCU put all our faith and trust in the Sacred Heart. Let us honor the Sacred Heart, Patron of our Organization, by frequent prayer, ejaculations, and attendance of annual Mass given in promise to Him who safeguards our Union.

We mortals shall pass whether with good deeds and records in the eyes of our fellow men or whether with records known to our Maker. Always and forever, the Sacred Heart shall rule, guide, and watch, knowing all things we do. Thus, in speaking of fraternal action, may our every deed and thought be that our work and activity be for the greater glory of God. It it is, it shall also be of benefit to our fellow man.

FATHER'S DAY

We love our Mothers, but we love our Fathers, too. Don't forget him June 15th.

To us, Mothers and Fathers Day is for people of this rushed world who have to stop the clock once a year to do honor and show love where it normally should exist every day. Practically speaking, it accentuates the very thing in many cases that makes motherhood and fatherhood difficult like extra ejpenditure, big dinners, work from morning till night, etc. Like one Mother replied after everyone congregated to "honor" her, "I sure love to see them all together but it sure was MOTHER'S DAY".

When we institute children's Day . . . let's just get back to the regular family reunion and we'll all be honored in one swing.

Oh, won't the merchants love us.

C. C. U. CALENDAR

June 29th ..... C. C. U. Day, St. Louis, Mo.
July 6th ..... C. C. U. Day, Pittsburgh, Pa.
July 12th ..... Golf Tournament, Hobart, Ind.
July 27th ..... C. C. U. Day, Chicago, Ill.

LODGE NOTICES AND ACTIVITIES

GARY, IND. — LODGE NO. 1

Friday, June 13th, is the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus our Patron. All members who can possibly make it, are urged to attend Mass at St. Joseph the Worker Church in Glen Park at 8:00 a.m. and be prepared to receive Communion.

Delegates elected at the June 8th meeting were Mrs. Kate Vild and Bro. Joseph Vukobratic.

Stanley Boric, Pres.

— — —

WHITING, IND.
LODGE NO. 5

All members should be at the meeting of June 20, Friday, at 7:30 in the Community Center to vote for the delegate of their choice.

Matt Bukovac, Pres.

DUQUESNE, PA.
LODGE NO. 6

Members will elect delegate to the CCU Convention at the meeting of June 15th at 2 p.m. Please attend.

Paul Salopek, Sec.

— — —

MC KEESPORT, PA.
LODGE NO. 7

Sunday, June 22nd, Lodge 7 will hold its meeting in the school hall at 715 Shaw Ave. Election of delegate will take place from among these candidates: Bro. John Mose and Bro. David Stokan. Election will go on from 1-5 p.m. so everyone come and vote. Take this opportunity to pay your dues to date.

David Stokan, Sec
Rose Frencetic, Sec

— — —

N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.
LODGE NO. 9

From 1-5 p.m. on Sunday, June 22nd members are urged to vote for delegate to the CCU Convention. Meeting is at 1 p. m. in the Javor Hall at 822 North Canal Str.

George Shaginaw, Sec.

CHICAGO, ILL.
LODGE NO. 15

Sunday **June 15th** is the date of our meeting, and not the 11th as erroneously printed. Elections will be held.

Marija Zuljevic, Sec.

ALIQUIPPA, PA.
LODGE NO. 21

Members are urged to attend their meeting June 15th at the Croatian Hall on Franklin Str. which will start half hour earlier or at 1:10 p. m. Voting will be from 2-5 p.m. so iome eleit your delegate.

John Brnjas, Pres.

AMBRIDGE, PA.
LODGE NO. 24

Members will meet June 29th at 1:30 p.m. in the church hall. We will elect our delegate so please come for voting between 2-5 p.m.

Mijo Skorija, Pres.

NO. CHICAGO, ILL.
LODGE NO. 68

Members will meet Sunday June 15th in the school Hall of Mother of God. Voting will take place for delegate from 2-5 p. m., so please make it a point to vote.

John Budak, Pres.

MADISON, ILL.
LODGE NO. 80

We will elect our delegate at our regular meeting June 15th so please attend.

George Murgich, Sec.

LODGE COMBINE FOR CONGRESS PARK, ILL. PICNIC

Lodge No. 102 and Lodge No. 864 of the CCU will hold a joint picnic Sunday June 15th at the Paradise Gardens Grove at 7303 W. Pershing Rd. in Lyons, Ill.

Hot barbecue and refreshments will be ready at 12 noon. Bring the whole family for a good meal, Croatian music and entertainment. Music will be by a tamburitza orchestra lead by an active member of Lodge 102, Tom Crnkovic.

All our friends and especially all members are cordially invited to join us.

John Fajdic, Sec.

Shine Your Irons
Says East Chicago, Lodge 28

East Chicago, Lodge No. 28, Hosts of the 4th Annual CCU Golf Tournament are hoping that with bowling season over and balls put away in the closet, members will remember to pull out those golf clubs for CCU's Annual outdoor sport-GOLF.

As was reported, the 4th Annual CCU Tournament will take place July 12th at the Cressmoor Country Club, Hobart, Indiana. This is located on Route 6 and Wisconsin Street.

More tournament information and entry blanks will appear in later issues of the NASA NADA. Meanwhile, get your teams lined up and interest your friends who may enter as guests. Who knows, you may have a lodge member in the making.

Don't forget . . . this CCU Golf Tournament is for every CCU member regardless of age. Just bring your clubs and a few balls and we are certain that you will have a good time.

At about 6:30 in the evening our golfing group usually sits down to a fine dinner which this year will be prepared by our Hostess Elaine Roberts, wife of Bob Roberts, Manager of the Golf Club.

We are counting on you and you'll enjoy every minute so do plan to attend.

Joe Rivich, Chairman

MINUTES

Annual Supreme Board Meeting of the Croatian Catholic Union in the Home Office, Gary, Ind. May 12-15, 1958

(Continued from last issue)

Brother Starcevic stated that he arrived in the office Monday morning and greeted the office workers with a "Good morning" and only one returned the greeting. He asked "where is fraternalism and courtesy?"

Bro. Ramuscak speaks and brings excerpts from a book showing that in the past $360.00 was paid to the Gary Business College for typing and mimeographing the Examiners report and according to this the Union saved money when it paid its employees only $270.00. Bro. Starcevic answers that the Gary Business College is in the business for a profit, and it is an entirely different matter with our employees to whom we are so good and considerate in all matters.

Bro. Saban speaks that the board of trustees have a perfect right to make inquiries and gives the recommendation that in the future an itemized statement accompany to show for what payment was made.

Bro. Erdeljac asks: Why was a dinner in honor of the examiners given to which all employees were invited? If such a dinner was necessary wasn't it sufficient for the Sup. Pres., secretary and treasurer to attend and thus save Union money. Bro. Ramuscak replied that this has been the practice of previous years. If the board decides otherrwise, then so it shall be.

Bro. Erdeljac asks: Why hasn't the renter Mr. Klaric been given a lease? The Executive Board replied that there was a specific reason. All agreed that the lease be given as soon as possible.

Bro. Erdeljac asks: Why were 96 hours paid to wash walls in 4 rooms and the hall at $2.00 per hour?

The Sup. Pres. answers that this was his son-in-law and that he ignores this but goes according to work done. Bro. Ramuscak states that Bro. Ancic is a very conscientious worker.

Bro. Erdeljac asks: Why was the Sup. Secretary paid $110.00 back pay for work in connection with Home Office Lodge 200 and that now $10.00 a month is being paid. On what basis did the Executive Board decide this?

Bro. Ramuscak speaks saying that he asked to be paid because he found too much extra work on his part going into sending out assessments and letters to members of this lodge.

Bro. Cvetetic speaks saying that he is of the opinion that this work is to be taken as part of regular office work. Bro. Erdeljac and Bro. Starcevic express similar opinions, that this work should be done by our employees.

Bro. Erdeljac asks: Since the decision of the board was to pay only transportation to Jasper for CCU officers and officials for the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of Missionary Kundek, how come Bros. Cvetetic and Zivich also included food? Bro. Cvetetic states that it was the opinion of the Executive Board that it is fair to include food and fare.

Bro. Starcevic asks: Was it nesessary to pay the People to People Program $50.00 per plate or a total of $100.00?

Bro. Ramuscak answers that other organizations paid from 10 to 50 plates and that if we want to take part in such activities, we must spend money and support them. Bro. Samarzija also states that if we wish to put the Union on record, we must spend money. Bro. Cvetetic says it is our duty to suport the government.

Bro. Ramuscak speaks saying that there is not much use for us to belong to such organizations as People to People Program, Citizenship Committee to Combat Communism, but that this is for the board to decide. Since it is 5 p.m., Sup. Pres. Samarzija closes this fourth session of the annual meeting calling the next session for Friday morning at 9 a.m. Msgr. Misich leads closing prayer. All officers and offficials present at the morning session were present in the afternoon.

(To be continued)

"...THROUGH THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. IN HARMONY WITH THE AMERICAN TRADITION OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE..."

("DANICA"—Chicago, Ill:, U.S.A., Rev. Castimir Majic, Editor)

"ZA DOM SPREMNI!"

THIS IS ARTUKOVIC

Andrija Artukovic a Yugoslav citizen is a notorious war criminal.

A man whose whole background has been tinged with an insatiable desire for power, a man extradited from France for murder

A man who came to fulfillment of his ambitions in Croatia through Hitler, Mussolini and Pavelic.

A man who together with the Fuehrer of Croatia (Poglavnik) Pavelic closed the American Consulate in Zagreb and DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND!

A man who, as Minister of Interior, masterminded the bills passed into laws over his signature on "RACIAL PURITY."

A man who, as Minister of Interior, established over 20 concentration camps in Yugoslavia.

A man possessed with criminal tendencies, ordered the slaughter and murder of countless innocent men women, children and babies.

Crazed with power and violent hatred, he ordered the extermination of thousands of Serbs, Jews, gypsies and Croatians.

A man who earned the title "HIMMLER OR CROATIA" because of the unbelievable atrocities committed against people, especially at Jasenovac concentration camp.

A man who escaped to Austria with the assistance of the German Nazis as they fled Yugoslavia.

A man who illegally entered the United States in 1948 on an Irish certificate of identity issued to ALOIS ANICH.

Does Artukovic Qualify As War Criminal?

In the Agreement of August 8, 1945 concluded between the U.S.A., Britain, France and the Soviet Union it was said that all those persons who have commited one of the following offenses shall be regarded as war criminals:

a) *CRIMES AGAINST PEACE*, viz., the planning, preparation, initiation, respectively conduct of a war of aggression, or a war violating international treaties, agreements or guarantees, as well as participation in a joint plan or conspiracy for the carrying out of any of the above acts;

b) *WAR CRIMES*, viz., violation of the laws respectively usages of war. Such violations shall include, but shall not be restricted to, the following acts: murder, maltreatment or deportation to slave abor camps, or for any other purpose, of the civilian population of occupied territories, murder or maltreatment of prisoners of war or moribund persons, the killing of hostages, the blunder of public or private property, the deliberate destruction of towns and villages, or devastation which cannot be justified with military needs.

c) *CRIMES AGAINST MANKIND*, viz., murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts against any civilian population before or during war, as well as political, racial or religious persecutions perpetrated in connection with any crime shall represent a violation of the domestic legislation of the country in which crimes were committed, whether or not the person is still in that country or in another country.

The leaders, organizers, instigators respectively accomplices who participated in the planning or implementation of a joint plan respectively conspiracy with the aim of committing any of the above crimes shall be liable for all acts committed by anyone in the carrying out of such a plan.

(U.N. Pub., Sale No. 1949, B. 7, pp. 89-92, 92) xzfi

"I ordered no arrests or executions," said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in Los Angeles, California on January 24, 1958. Well? ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC as Minister of Interior in their USTAŠKA "Independent State of Croatia," repeatedly warned his USTAŠE: "If you can't kill a Serb or Jew you are an enemy," so he didn't find it necessary to order any arrests or executions of any USTAŠE for:

1. Slaughtering of innocent people.
2. Rape and murder of women, girls, and children.
3. Amputation of arms, legs, ears, noses or heads with saws, axes, or knives.
4. Burning of villages.
5. Burning innocent people alive.
6. Mutilation and torturing people before final massacre.
7. Gouging of eyes.
8. Bludgeoning with axes mallets, bars, etc.
9. Skull-splitting.
10. Drowning.
11. Mixing caustic soda in food killing countless babies.
12. Throwing innocent people off of steep precipices.
13. Shooting.
14. Hanging.

THESE WERE NOT CONSIDERED CRIMES THESE WERE DUTIES!

But Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC *did* give orders for the arrest and execution of thousands of innocent people because *the only crimes punishable by death in the* Ustaška "Independent State of Croatia" were "ALL BEASTS," as ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC referred to:

1. Serbs.
2. Jews.
3. Gypsies.
4. Croatians opposed to USTAŠE.
5. Jewish children.
6. Serbian children.
7. Serbian Orthodox clergy.
8. Catholic clergy who refused to celebrate a solemn High Mass or sing TE DEUM LAUDAMUS at USTAŠA's celebrations.
9. Any USTAŠA caught STEALING 'loot' designated as property of the "Independent State of Croatia" which ironically was stolen from those ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC had liquidated or sent to concentration camps.
10. Any persons harboring or aiding a Serb, Jew, or Partisan.
11. Any person attacking USTASHI.
12. Jewish Rabbis and Cantors.

Lest We Forget!

An Open, Frank, and Shocking Letter to Our Readers:

PERHAPS MANY of the readers will be startled by the unbelievable atrocities and bald facts contained herein. However, after extensive research we feel it is necessary to bring this to the attention of Americans for the simple reason that many of the same murderers who ruled during the nightmarish reign of the so-called "Independent State of Croatia," never recognized by the United States nor any allied country, and set up by Hitler and Mussolini, are living right here in the United States.

One of their leaders made his way illegally to the United States under an assumed name, ALOIS ANICH, and has been living in sunny California since July, 1948. His name is ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, Minister of Interior in the "Independent State of Croatia." He comes up for a hearing on June 16, 1958 in Los Angeles, California after seven long years of legal battle. He is a notorious war criminal who ordered the extermination of thousands of innocent men, women and children. ARTUKOVIC boasted that he solved the Jewish question with more expediency than his teacher ADOLF HITLER. A man who told his Sabor (Parliament) in a speech in 1942 in Zagreb, Croatia why he hated and killed Jews. A man who gave this order to his USTASHI, "If you can't kill a Serb or a Jew you are an enemy of the State!"

USTASHI are a group of terrorists whose whole background has consisted of blackmail, murder, brutality, a fanatical religious and chauvinistic cult obsessed with power through the use of the sword. Murder is their business and training. After they assassinated King Alexander they continued their terrorist activities. Then from exile, with their allies HITLER and MUSSOLINI, they descended upon Yugoslavia with Nazi troops and set up instantaneously their terroristic rule committing some of the most heinous crimes recorded in World War II.

THIS STORY has never been brought to the attention of the American people because pressures are applied to ANYONE WHO DARES EXPOSE THESE USTASHI living and operating openly in the United States. Fighting under the guise of 'religion' or 'freedom fighters,' labelling anyone who opposes their brand of 'civilization' as being communist,' they have managed to deceive some well meaning but misinformed Americans. This is a story that the American press, radio, television, government officials, and especially the Catholic Church DARE NOT TALK ABOUT!

The largest exodus of Croatian Catholic members of the clergy (over 500—larger than any number recorded in any country in our modern history) took place with the fall of the "Independent tate of Croatia." Together with the USTASHI murderers, and under the protection of HITLER'S NAZI troops, they managed to escape.

Many of the USTASHI reached the United States. They mingle mainly with Americans of Croatian descent. Through their mastery of deception, of lies and historical distortion, as well as the sympathy raiser—'religious persecution,' they have managed to infiltrate circles where incitement against their Slav brothers is naively accepted. Using such terms as "through the American way of life," they have managed to convince some honest but not overly astute immigrants that as "LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZENS—CROATIAN AND CATHOLIC"; joining and 'propagating their faith' and advocating the overthrow of the Yugoslav Government so that USTASHI can again set up a CROATIAN and CATHOLIC state they do so "in harmony with American tradition of Freedom and Independence." Many are easily deceived because USTASHI work under the guise of 'religion'—their motto being "BOG I HRVATI" (God and the Croatians), an old USTASHI cry.

IT IS ALARMING to know that many of the Catholic clergy who promoted and condoned the murders in Croatia are today the most resolute supporters of war criminal ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC. They have USTASHI headquarters set up throughout the world. In the United States they have centers in many cities with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

It is not our intention to attack any person on religious grounds. However, we cannot blindly accept any version of propaganda that whitewashes those members of the clergy who supported, condoned, and committed some of the most despicable acts and injustices against humanity recorded in our twentieth century as found in books, Encyclopedias, records, historical documents, pictures, etc.

If some members of the religious orders in Croatia saw the light AFTER THE REAL BLOODY BATH had already taken place without raising their voices to protest violation of one of man's basic laws—the Fifth Commandment—we cannot now accept and follow their concept, knowing full well they could have saved those thousands of innocent people exterminated like animals!

Furthermore their double standards are against the principles of democracy as taught in our American schools. Their 'propagation of faith' and support of these SAME MURDERERS, even though some members of their own religion have vociferously protested and denounced them, leaves us naueous.

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC as Minister of Interior ordered his USTASHI killers to murder, mutilate and slaughter like animals thousands of innocent people. Why then should not the American people be told about the role this whole clique played in 1941 and 1942? Is guilt the reason for rallying to the defense of their leader ARTUKOVIC? Would any of them DARE TELL THE TRUTH or the REAL STORY? Would any of them dare tell an American mother who lost her son during World War II fighting the Nazis that USTASHI were friends and collaborators of the NAZIS?

It is not our intention to attack any

(*Continued on next page*)

(*Continued from preceding page*)

innocent person, especially those of Croatian descent. Many of the Croatian immigrants make up the firm foundation of our American way of life, have sacrificed and worked honestly and diligently through hard labor to educate their children and are unquestionably fine citizens. We are aware that many of these immigrants, too, have been living under constant threats by the USTASHI termites in the United States.

WE ARE ATTACKING those who extend U.S. protection and guarantee rights to these USTASHI killers to carry out their bloody, Nazi ideas and their advocacy to overthrow the Yugoslav government stating that they do so "through the American way of life." This goes for all of the other movements and organizations advocating abortive chauvinistic ideas!

If the many USTASHI supporters in the United States were considered enemies of the American people and their activities suppressed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during World War II because they were considered harmful to the United States war effort, why then with infiltration into their ranks of escaped USTASHI killers, are they operating openly and unmolestedly reporting ANYONE OPPOSED TO THEIR CONCEPT AND PLANS AS "COMMUNISTS," thus bringing investigations on decent American citizens and exerting and subjecting American citizens to economic pressures, etc.

We would like to defend all members of the clery who upheld the Fifth Commandment in 1941 (and those who perished by ARTUKOVIC'S USTASHI sword) as they do in 1958, those who practice their religion honestly as prescribed by Canon law, who recognize that the law on separation of the Church and State in Yugoslavia is in conformity with the laws governing the role of the church in England and the United States, who live and work among their people in YUGOSLAVIA—not to be confused with the escaped USTASHI propagators living in exile because of their guilty acts and collaboration with the NAZIS.

AFTER CAREFUL perusal of all the material, which we admit is shocking, indeed, but is, nevertheless, of public record, we leave judgment up to the American people as to whether or not ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC should become an American citizen, whether or not he should go unpunished for the many crimes which he ordered to be committed in cold blood, whether or not an unborn child can be claimed a 'communist' political opponent as ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC justifies his orders for extermination of thousands of people, whether or not he should be given further asylum and protection through our laws even though it is well known that he entered illegally in 1948, that he was extradicted from France for murder, charged with murder in the country of his origin of which he is still a citizen, whether or not ARTUKOVIC'S USTASHI in the United States who refer to him as their leader and address him "Gospodin Ministar" should be accorded all the privileges and legal protection DENIED TO *AMERICAN BORN CITIZENS!*

In the research it was discovered that USTASHI are active OUTSIDE YUGOSLAVIA for today in Yugoslavia it is unlawful for any priest to yell "KILL" from his pulpit as it is unlawful for any Croatian lay or Catholic press to incite hatred against any citizen of any one of the six republics making up the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Below is Article 118 from the Yugoslav Constitution which prevents such acts and is applicable to every citizen regardless of status, position, or profession, including members of the clergy:

ARTICLE 118—HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

(1) Whoever with intent to undermine the authority of the working people, defensive power of the country or economic bases of the socialist upbuilding or with intent to destroy brotherhood and unity of the peoples of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia by means of cartoons, writings, speech before a gathering or in any other way carries out propaganda against the State and social organization or against political, economic, military or other important measures of the people's authority, shall be punished by imprisonment.

(2) The same punishment shall be inflicted on a person propagating fascist or other ideas hostile to the people and the state.

Devon Gaffney–B.A. Starcevic

Recommended Reading:

"THE HERETIC"—Sir Fitzroy Maclean

"TERROR OVER YUGOSLAVIA"—Avro Manhattan

"ESCAPE TO ADVENTURE"—Fitzroy Maclean

"THE PEOPLE DON'T KNOW"—George Seldes

"THE EAGLE AND THE ROOTS"—Louis Adamic

"CATHOLIC IMPERIALISM AND WORLD POWER"—Avro Manhattan

"ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA"

"ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA"

COVER: "ZA DOM SPREMNI—Ready for the Fatherland." Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC—second (HEIL!) from the left—June 9, 1942 in his native ZAGREB, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

1958: ANDRIJA ARTUKOVOC, illegally in the United States of America since July 16, 1948! Living and working in California under continued United States protection, insult to every decent human being, especially to those who lost dear ones fighting these Nazis in World War II.

YUGOSLAVIA TODAY—
As Taught in American Schools

Yugoslavia is a federation of six republics, of which Croatia is one. There are five peoples who speak three very similar languages.

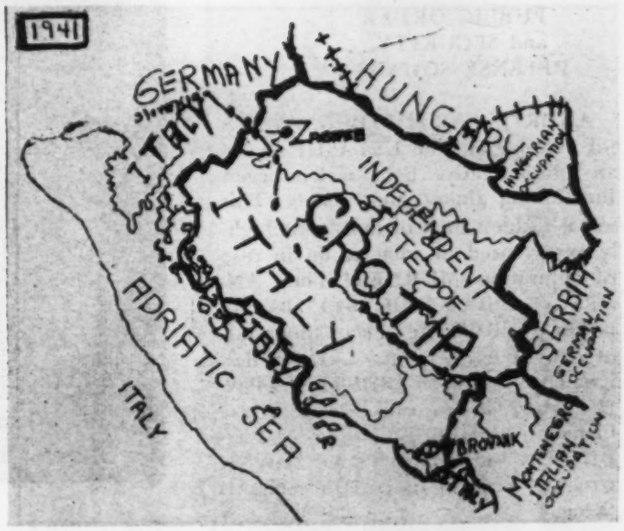
The Serbo-Croat language differs only in that the Serbian uses the Cyrillic alphabet and the Croat the Latin alphabet.

The Serbian practices the Serbian Orthodox religion and the Croat is Catholic.

There are eighteen (18) different religious creeds practiced in Yugoslavia of which the largest is and always has been the Serbian Orthodox.

As is taught in all American schools, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, made up of six Republics, of which Croatia is one, is a charter member of the United Nations, is recognized by the United States and both the people of the United States of America and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia enjoy good, friendly relations.

Escaped USTASHI in the United States as well as those living in exile in other parts of the world, desire World War III so that they can re-establish another USTASHI state outlined in the abortive conception shown above stating that they have a right to do so "through the American way of life."



Pavelic & Artukovic USTASHI chopped up Yugoslavia with Hitler and Mussolini designating the area marked, as the "Independent State of Croatia." Pavelic & Artukovic USTASHI declared war against the United States and England in December, 1941.

"I am innocent" — "They blame me for nothing" "I had no power over the secret police" — "I had no authority" said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in sunny California on January 24, 1958

THE STORY ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC DARE NOT TELL ANY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

Five days after the proclamation of the so-called "Independent State of Croatia," NEVER RECOGNIZED BY ICA, ENGLAND, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was appointed MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

Under Artuković's jurisdiction were the following police services all answerable to him:

USTASHI POLICE
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
DEFENSE POLICE
SECURITY SERVICE
COUNTY POLICE
GENDARMERIE
INDUSTRIAL POLICE
SECURITY POLICE
the of POGLAVNIK (BODYGUARDS)
POLICE GUARD
MILITARY POLICE
SUPREME OFFICE FOR PUBLIC ORDER and SECURITY
DEFENSE SQUADS

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, Poglavnik Pavelić and the USTASHI set up an administrative body which began functioning almost immediately. This was a ruthless mob of murderers highly experienced in what to do in case of opposition—MURDER! Thus, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC had absolute power to decide the fate of thousands of citizens living in the territory designated by the USTASHI leaders Pavelić-Artuković-Kvaternik, etc., in agreement with HITLER and MUSSOLINI, as the "Independent State of Croatia" with an Italian Duke named 'King.'

Murder Artukovic's Profession and Obsession

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is a notorious criminal. His criminal tendencies date back to 1929 when, as a young lawyer, he joined the terrorist organization called USTASHI. Made up of chauvinists—religious and fanatical cut-thoats—whose oath of allegiance demands complete submission to the leadership of the USTASHI until death, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC soon became an USTASHI leader. USTASHI tasks, prior to the onslaught of the axis powers against Yugoslavia, were murder, promotion of hatreds, and weakening internal solidarity of political, military and economical power of Yugoslavia.

Artukovic Expert on Escape Tactics

In 1929, together with Pavelić, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC escaped from Yugoslavia because of their illegal activities. In Hungary they joined with their terrorist henchmen and set up an USTASHI training camp in JANKA PUSZTA. From there they operated newspapers and carried on other activities in cooperation with their USTASHI who still operated illegally in Zagreb.

By 1931, USTASHI organized many camps in Italy. Their list of cut-throat criminals was now swelled by KVATERNIK, BUDAK, LUBURIC, MOSKOV, LISAK, etc., all later to become high functionaries in the so.called "Independent State of Croatia" government.

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, exiled from Yugoslavia, crossed illegally again and continued his activities. His presence was discovered when in 1932 he lead the "Lika Revolt," (Croatia) an insurrection which consisted of murder of some peasants in Lika and the bombing of the police station.

Hunted by the police, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC escaped to Italy, now the new headquarters for their USTASHI organization. Upon his arrival to Italy, he assumed command of the most notorious USTASHI training camp in Bovigno.

Extradited from France for Murder

Artukovic was one of the USTASHI leaders, arrested for plotting and succeeding in assassinating King Alexander and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou in Marseilles, France, 1934. In 1935 at the request of the Yugoslav government, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was extradited from France. Mussolini and religious circles refused to surrender PAVELIC and KVATERNIK. Pavelic and Kvaternik were sentenced to death in absentia by France and Yugoslavia. The lesser USTASHI were sentenced to serve jail terms in France but were later released by HITLER.

Meanwhile, awaiting trial in Yugoslavia, the then Belgrade government aligned itself politically with Hitler and Mussolini. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was released from prison.

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC returned to Italy and continued, with his USTASHI henchmen, to prepare for the onslaught.

At Last Murder Becomes Legal for Artukovic

In 1941, immediately upon assumption to the office of Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC lost no time in setting up an administration of one of the bloodiest reigns of terror recorded in our twentieth century surpassing even Hitler's Nazis or Mussolini's fascists.

So horrifying were the atrocities committed under the command of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC that the Nazis reporting to Hitler tried to convince Hitler to place authority in Nazi hands lest ARTUKOVIC–PAVELIC and their USTASHI bring complete chaos and thus curtail Nazi plans. However, there wasn't time to reorganize and the USTASHI were dependable allies, at least they wouldn't work against the Nazis.

Employing his legal training to the hilt, and letting vent to all his passions and hatreds, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was busier than ever masterminding all sorts of laws which would bring the speediest liquidation of all 'parasites,' 'beasts,' 'dogs'—Artuković's nomenclature for all Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and Croatians opposed to USTASHI. These words were soon sounded by every speaker in Parliament, high officials, press, radio, and church pulpits!

> ***"Among the anti-Jewish measures already put into effect is a decree prohibiting them from entering coffee houses, restaurants and hotels.***
>
> ***"In addition, a score of shops in Zagreb posted signs saying Jews were not allowed here.***
>
> ***"On the morning of April 29, 1941, all the Jewish lawyers were arrested and taken away."***
>
> **Associated Press**
>
> **Zagreb, Yugoslavia—May 2, 1941**

Killing 'Beasts' not Murder—but Duty!

Andrija ARTUKOVIC lost very little time in letting those citizens enmeshed in this monstrous web know exactly what his plans were to be. Among the first public notices posted in parks, public transportation vehicles, and restaurants were these:

"ENTRY FORBIDDEN TO ALL SERBS, JEWS, GYPSIES AND DOGS!"

"All Serbs and Jews residing in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, must leave town within 12 hours.

Any citizen found to have given a Serb or Jew shelter will be immediately executed on the spot."

"He who cannot kill a Serb or Jew is an enemy of the State!" said Andrija ARTUKOVIC. Thus, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC changed the Fifth Commandment to read "THOU SHALT NOT KILL–USTASHI" for this Oglas (public notice) was issued to curb the many citizens repelled by the bloody murders sanctioned by the Minister of Interior:

"In case of attack against the USTASHI, as a reprisal WITHOUT ANY COURT PROCEDURE 10 PERSONS TO BE CHOSEN BY THE POLICE, WILL BE EXECUTED!"

(*Continued on next page*)

For every Artukovic USTASHA killed, 10 innocent people chosen at random were executed.

Minister of Interior Andrija Artukovic (x), and USTASHA Budak, Minister of Education and Cults, greet Hitler's Moslem Quisling Amin-el Husseini, Ex-Mufti.

(*Continued from preceding page*)

'Racial Purity' Laws of Artukovic

The legally trained mind of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, son of peasants Marijan and Ruža Artuković born on November 29, 1899 in the village of Klobuk in the People's Republic of Bosna & Herzegovina, became prolific in laws dealing with "racial purity." The following were passed over his signature:

Protection of Aryan Blood and Honor of Croatian People (No. 44-67-Z, April 30, 1941)

Racial Origin (No. 45-68-Z, April 30, 1941)

Nationalization of Jewish Property and Business (No. CL-348-Z, June, 1941)

Protection of National and Aryan Cultures of Croatian People (No. CXLVII-333-Z, June 4, 1941)

Employment of Women in Non-Aryan Households (No. 103-Z, May 6, 1941)

Change of Jewish surname; Special Insignias designating Jews and Jewish Firms (No. 336-Z, June 4, 1941)

Prevention of Hiding Jewish Property (No. CLI-347-Z, June 5, 1941)

Establishment of racial origin of State and Local officials and members of professions (No. 342-Z, June 5, 1941)

Nationalization of Jewish Property and Jewish Firms (No. CCCXXXVI-1699-Z, Oct., 1941)

New regulation governing the *legal* establishment of Concentration Camps (No. CCIX-1779-Z, 1942)

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC received a number of letters suggesting some measures to be taken into consideration with regard to his "racial purity" laws. These letters came from the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac who said that everyone in the world would find as *just* the measures passed by the (USTASHI) State with regard to taking away the personal property of the Jew and for taking measures against the harmful influences which they inflict and thus infect the national organism and that everyone would find it *just* that a ban was put on the accumulation of capital by foreign (Jew) and Anti-national (Serbs) individuals and that these foreign elements (Jews and Serbs) CANNOT DETERMINE THE FATE OF THE USTASHI STATE but he thought MR. MINISTER, ARTUKOVIC should take at least these five measures into consideration:

1. That marriages existing between Aryans and non-Aryans and in general all marriages of those WHO ARE NOW CATHOLIC, not be jeopardized.
2. That the education of the children of non-Aryans BELONGING TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH be made possible.
3. That Christian non-Aryans, ESPECIALLY CATHOLICS, be separated from the other non-Aryans of the Jewish religion.
4. That subordinate police officials of Artuković be ordered in carrying out administrative measures, NOT TO PUT CATHOLIC NON-ARYANS IN THE SAME CLASS WITH OTHER NON-ARYANS.
5. That the Catholic non-Aryans be treated in a respectful manner especially if they conform to their conduct and their work, and do not work against the interests of the Croatian (USTASHI) people.

(Ref. No. 103—Employment of women in Non-aryan house-holds).

JASENOVAC

Artukovic's Notorious Torture Chamber

> ***"The ferocious attitude of the Pavelic government toward minorities also is disconcerting. Pavelic along with his local agents constantly declares they will exterminate two million people. Day after day they (reference to new Pavelic-Artukovic Quisling "New Independent State of Croatia") write and proclaim they will wipe out all minorities."***
>
> **Christian Science Monitor, December, 1941**

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC not only had complete support from his USTASHI but also the religious orders who supported his whole program. Working unceasingly, he set up over twenty concentration camps which were written into the pages of history as surpassing in cruelty to humanity even those the Nazis had established.

After the biggest slaughter had already taken place and word was reaching the Allied peoples about the unbelievable atrocities, particularly JASENOVAC, the brickyard converted into a death chamber where special kilns and ovens were constructed for burning bodies alive, Mr. MINISTER ARTUKOVIC ordered the gruesome extermination of all aged, men, women and children and sick people either by gas, killing with mallets, knives, poison caustic soda mixed with food, and burning alive so that he could 'prove' to all of the people 'who were spreading lies abroad' that his concentration camps were merely 'labor' camps. He even went further, he passed a bill legalizing these camps—CCIX-1779-ZZ, 1942—signed by MR. MINISTER ARTUKOVIC.

(Continued on page 64)

> **Dr. Macek who shared living quarters with USTASHI on the second floor of Jasenovac concentration camp said in his book *In the Struggle for Freedom:***
>
> ***"... The windows in my room were covered with an opaque, dark blue paper to prevent me from seeing what was happening outside and, even more, to prevent my being seen by the prisoners below. This precaution did not, however, prevent me from being aware of the daily tragedies of the camp. The screams and wails of despair and extreme suffering, the tortured outcries of the victims, broken by intermittent shooting, accompanied all my waking hours and followed me into my sleep at night."***

Jasenovac brickyard converted by Artukovic into horror chamber, where most heinous crimes recorded in history were committed.

Before inspection from West, Artukovic ordered the burning of people ALIVE at Jasenovac. Charred bodies discarded in Jasenovac yard to make room for burning more people in special built ovens.

"ONCE AN USTASHA—USTASHA UNTIL DEATH"

USTASHI murderers raise three fingers—symbol of "Croatian and Catholic"—as they are sworn to loyalty. Andrija Artukovic (center)

In front of Crucifix and candles "Bog i Hrvati" (God and the Croatians) are sworn into office by Poglavnik Pavelic. Third from left—ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC

THE DARK DAYS
Before the Real Nightmare of a Nation

In Yugoslavia on March 25, 1941, when war already had engulfed many European nations, the Cvetković-Maček government joined the Tripartite Pact which included Germany, Italy and Japan.

On March 27, 1941, the people in Belgrade rebelled against the Pact. The government was overthrown and replaced by a new government with General Dušan Simović at its head. As in Belgrade, and in a number of other towns, demonstrations took place in a manner unparalleled in scale and hitherto unwitnessed. Huge meetings of protest spread to all parts with this cry:

"BETTER WAR THAN THE PACT"
"BETTER DEATH THAN SLAVERY"

Hitler was told what happened. He refused to believe the news. He ordered his High Command to destroy Yugoslavia "both military and as a State." The Operation was named "Enterprise 25." Hitler informed Mussolini. Mussolini sent a reply in which he said this change occurring in Yugoslavia "affords the opportunity of settling accounts with the artificial creation of Versailles, sponsored by Wilson." (Ref. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson.)

Hitler not only obtained assistance from Italy but also promising territorial commitments, chopping Yugoslavia into many pieces, received wholehearted support from Horty of Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

It infuriated Hitler when these events in Yugoslavia forced him to postpone his plans for "OPERATION BARBAROSSA"—the attack against the Soviet Union—first to four, then six weeks.

In the interim, the Simović government in Yugoslavia lacked unity. It was infested with fifth columnists which gnawed at the internal structure of Yugoslavia unity like a veritable destructive termite since the beginning and consisted mainly of Croats obsessed with a chauvinist-religious fanaticism. While inner machinations in the government continued, no measures were taken with regard to defense plans for Yugoslavia nor for strengthening and unifying the country. In Croatia, the top 40 leading Communist intellectuals arrested on orders of Prince Paul for their anti-axis activities were left in prison to be handed over immediately to the Germans and USTAŠE by Dr. Vladko Maček, leader of the Croatian Peasant Party and Dr. Ivan Subašić, the Governor of Croatia. All forty were shot immediately without trial.

On April 6, 1941, shortly before 7:00 A.M. the roar of the first aircraft was heard. Many in the streets of Belgrade watched calmly as they believed the planes to be the Yugoslav Army aircraft. Then all hell broke loose. Wounded, dead, destruction, fire, devastation. At 11:00 A.M. came the second attack. Then another, another, and another!

On April 10th Hitler's tanks thundered through Zagreb streets on their way south to Bosnia in order to destroy the remnants of the Yugoslav Army.

King Peter and his Royal Government escaped. They went to a little town in Montenegro where airplanes awaited them. They deserted their country and people at the greatest time of peril.

The Yugoslav Army surrendered and an official capitulation took place on April 17, 1941.

* * *

Hitler won! Yugoslavia was militarily defeated and destroyed as a state. Italian divisions occupied Montenegro, the greater part of Slovenia and Dalmatia. The Hungarians seized the fertile Bačka plain in the north, the Bulgarians took part of Macedonia and parts of Serbia. Germany occupied the northern part of Slovenia.

In Serbia, Hitler set up a puppet government and installed the former Chief of Staff of the Royal Yugoslav Army, General Milan Nedić (Cousin of Royalist Ambassador to the United States, Konstantin Fotić), as its head.

While in the territory of Croatia, Hitler in agreement with Mussolini handed over the reigns to the USTAŠE cut-throats headed by PAVELIC-ARTUKOVIC and KVATERNIK. An Italian, the Duke of Spolato (cousin to King Victor), was designated to become King (Tomislav II) of Croatia.

Thus, Yugoslavia was partitioned. Traitors ran wild!

* * *

Meanwhile, fighting continued. On one side were the foreign invaders assisted by domestic traitors and resisting them were the people of Yugoslavia. All those followers who had but one common enemy, joined forces which later became the foundation of a united Yugoslavia. By inducing the people to forget old internecine feuds and hatreds of the past, the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Macedonians, and the rest, were thrown together to fight side by side. They were able to become victorious but not without an unbelievable, fierce struggle and untold suffering.

On the fifth day after the proclamation of the so-called "Independent State of Croatia," PAVELIC and ARTUKOVIC arrived with the German and Italian troops to Zagreb from Italy escorted by more than 200 uniformed, well armed, rigorously disciplined, ruthless band of terrorists from the USTAŠI training camps. Their background had been one of blackmail, murder, assassination. Their financial and moral support came from HITLER and MUSSOLINI as well as some religious sources. Their first step

(Continued on next page)

BIRTH OF A MONSTER IN THE 20th CENTURY

(*Continued from preceding page*)

on Yugoslavia soil plunged the country into the darkest days of barbarianism. The dark middle ages gave birth to a monster in the 20th entury!

The ruthless mob of murderers heading the "Independent State of Croatia" were dedicated and fanatical—a chauvinistic-religious fanaticism—well planned, well organized. Within a matter of days the "Independent State of Croatia" was established, rapidly and efficiently. With the gracious assistance of their teachers—Hitler and Hussolini, the new rulers in Zagreb set up local branches throughout the territory whose main objective was a systematic extermination of all NON-CATHOLIC and ANTI-FASCIST elements through murder, torture, pillage, and wholesale massacre. Their ranks of loyal followers were swelled quickly by the youth, anti-royalists, Croat chauvinists, fanatics, criminals, and even some members of the clergy —all dedicated—for a "Greater Croatia" an abortive conception originated by Dr. Ante Starčević in the last century.

So tyrannical was their rule that many innocent people perished without quite understanding their 'crime.' Adding to the confusion and bewilderment of the many peasants was the appeal from their leaders both political and religious, to support and defend this new "Independent State of Croatia." Some looked to Dr. V. Maček, president of the Croatian Peasant Party (now living in Washington, D.C.) but he incited his followers by issuing a proclamation read over Radio Zagreb and printed in the newspapers in which he appealed for support of the USTAŠE. His proclamation said:

"People of Croatia! Colonel Slavko Kvaternik, the leader of the National movement in the country, has today proclaimed the free and independent State of Croatia.

"I appeal to the whole Croatian people to submit to the new Government; I appeal to all the members of the Croatian Peasant Party who hold positions in the Government, to collaborate sincerely with the new Government."
(Hrvatski Narod, April 10, 1941)

An unhearalded, feverishly jubiliant, campaign of praise broke into all the newspapers of the new USTAŠKA "Independent State of Croatia," including religious publications and Radio Zagreb. One of the leaders of the Catholic organization called the Crusaders, wrote in NEDELJA, April 27, 1941, the following praise:

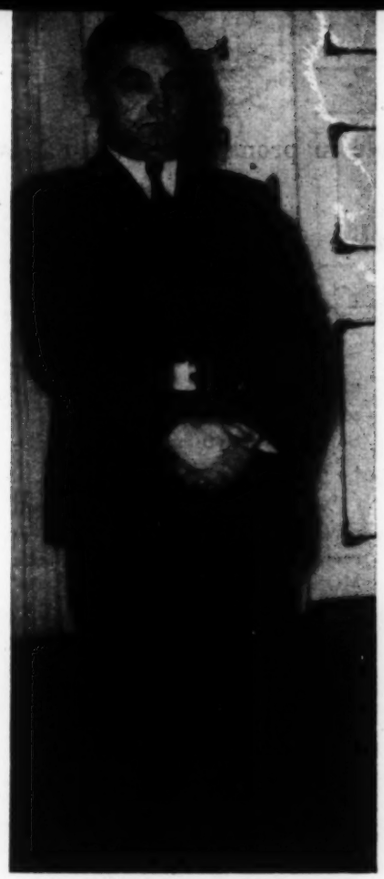
"God, who directs the destiny of nations and controls the hearts of Kings, *has given us ANTE PAVELIC and moved the leader of a friendly and allied people, ADOLF HITLER,* to use his victorious troops to disperse our oppressors and enable us to create an INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA. Glory be to God, our gratitude to ADOLF HITLER, and INFINITE LOYALTY TO OUR POGLAVNIK, ANTE PAVELIC."

Some people turned to their churches but a pastoral letter issued on April 28, 1941 appealed to all the Croatian clergy to support and defend the young "Independent State of Croatia."

And in Sarajevo, the following appeaerd in the KATOLICKI LIST NO. 1941, (official organ of the Archbishopric of Sarajevo—the escaped Archbishop Dr. Ivan Sarić, USTAŠE since 1934, now living in Spain, one of Artuković's ardent supporters):

"Until now, God spoke through papal encyclicals. And? They closed their ears . . . Now God has decided to use other methods. He will prepare missions. European missions. World missions. They will be upheld, not by priests, but by army commanders, LED BY HITLER. The sermons will be heard, with the thelp of cannons, machine guns, tanks, and bombers."

Extreme left Minister of Interior Andrija Artukovic witness to signing of Declaration.



FANATICAL USTASHI CUT-THROATS GRIP PEOPLE

Thus, it was easy to carry out a reorganization of USTAŠE throughout the New State. Immediately set up were the local branches known as Stožer, Logor, Tabor, and Zbir. The overall structure which exercised absolute control over the whole population, was known as the USTAŠKA NADZORNA SLUZBA (USTASHKA SUPERVISORY SERVICE). This USTAŠE Gestapo, composed of twelve different types of police services were all subordinated to the office of the MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

1—USTASA POLICE
2—INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
3—DEFENSE POLICE
4—SECURITY SERVICE
5—COUNTY POLICE
6—GENDARMERIE
7—SECURITY POLICE OF THE POGLAVNIK (BODYGUARDS)
8—POLICE GUARD
9—MILITARY POLICE
10—SUPREME OFFICE FOR PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY
11—INDUSTRIAL POLICE
12—DEFENSE SQUADS

SITTING AT THE HEAD, AS MINISTER OF INTERIOR, DURING THE PERIOD OF THE LARGEST MASSACRES, APRIL, 1941 TO OCTOBER, 1942 WAS ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.

Among the first orders issued by MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, appeared on signs posted in parks, public transportation, vehicles and restaurants:

"ENTRY FORBIDDEN TO ALL SERBS, JEWS, GYPSIES and DOGS!"

Then came the OGLAS (public notice) issued by the Artuković MINISTRY OF INTERIOR:

"All Serbs and Jews residing in Zagreb, the Capital of Croatia, must laeve town within 12 hours. *Any citizen found to have given a Serb or Jew shelter will be immediately executed on the spot.*"

When Artuković began losing some of his henchmen as a result of citizen's reaction, the MINISTER OF INTERIOR displayed this OGLAS (public notice):

"In case of attack against the USTASHI *as a reprisal without any court procedure, 10 persons to be chosen by the police, will be killed.*"

Then came the kangeroo courts, every judge a sworn USTAŠA. All persons appearing before these judges were condemned without ANY EXAMINATION OF CHARGES on the basis of COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY. These courts could pronounce ONLY DEATH SENTENCES, AGAINST WHICH NO APPEAL WAS PERMITTED.

Special leislation was passed against anyone who refused to accept the existence of the NEW CROATIA, who obstructed or protested the actions of the police organizations to arrest, deport, torture, or kill. The MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC quickly established and put into operation over twenty concentration camps, headed by his most trusted cut-throats. His collection of police organizations, could at will, chose and send "any undesirable persons dangerous to public order" to be detained, tortured, or slaughtered, according to the Minister fo Interior's desires. Later Artukovic even entrusted some of these powers to his cut-throats whom he then decorated for their 'heroic' deeds.

Within the briefest period of time, PAVELIC-ARTUKOVIC and their USTAŠE had become the arbiters of the freedom, the life, and death of every man, woman, and child in the new "Independent State of Croatia."

Mesmerized with the insanity that permeated the atmosphere, Pavelic, Artukovic and the USTAŠE'S goal was summed up by their Minister of Justice, Dr. Milovan Zanic, who said in Nova Gradiska:

"This State, our country *is ONLY FOR CROATIANS*, and *NOT FOR ANYONE ELSE.* There are no ways and means which we Croatians will not use to make our country truly ours and to clean it of *ALL JEWS AND ORTHODOX SERBS.* ALL THOSE WHO CAME TO OUR COUNTRY 300 YEARS AGO MUST DISAPPEAR. WE DO NOT HIDE THIS OUR INTENTION."

This was voiced by all USTAŠE heads of the new "Independent State of Croatia," Minister of Education and Cults, Dr. Mile Budak, and Dr. Mirko Puk, Minister of Justice and Religion unhesitatingly declared that the NEW CROATIA would get rid of all SERBS and UNDESIRABLES in its midst "IN ORDER TO BECOME 100 PERCENT CATHOLIC WITHIN TEN YEARS."

Thus the new plan was blown into its full meaning.

(Continued on next page)

USTASHI use Catholic press as instrument in playing prominent role in propagating Nazi-Fascist ideas in Croatia

"Jews are the greatest criminals in the world— Satan helped Jews invent Socialism and Communism"

Under the cloak of religious principles, the press had great praise for Nazism and Hitler's "New Order." It deceived the people by portraying for them the "beauties," "success," and "justice" of the fascist regimes. *IT ATTACKED ALL CITIZENS WHO OPPOSED THESE FASCIST IDEAS and LABELLED EVERY PERSON, WHETHER LIBERAL or CONSERVATIVE WHO DID NOT APPROVE OF THESE FASCIST PRINCIPLES AS "COMMUNISTS."*

At the same time this press attacked the Western Powers, especially the UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, categorizing them as countries of "decayed" democracy, branded English hegemony and "Jewish capitalist plutocracy." *"GERMANY and CROATIANS HAVE THE SAME ENEMIES,"* even going so far as to support the race theory which a priest, (Kerubin Šegvić, 1931), founded that Croatians were not of Slav descent at all, but Gothic-German. This played an important part in disseminating fascist ideas among the Croatian people because it helped to incite Croat hatred against the Yugoslav State, the Serbs, and other Slavs.

Then while the slaughter of the Jews was at its height in the 'Independent State of Croatia," an article appeared in Zagreb, on May 25, 1941 in KATOLICKI TJEDNIK, entitled "WHY ARE THE JEWS BEING PERSECUTED?" Priest Franjo Kralik said:

"In order to maintain a correct point of view in evaluating the Jewish movement in the world, it is necessary to keep in mind a number of important facts. The Jews, who pushed Europe and the entire world into a disaster—a world disaster, moral, cultural and economic—developed an appetite which nothing less than the world as a whole could satisfy . . .

"As soon as a revolution is engineered by them, they slaughter mercilessly the intelligentsia. The Satan helped them to invent SOCIALISM and COMMUNISM.

"And they invented them and directed this liberal world movement of the workers—they, the MOST CRUEL AND SOULESS OF MEN, THE MOST AWFUL CAPITALISTS, THE JEWS.

"And did the Socalists and Communists not begin to defend them and praise these Jews who are the GREATEST CRIMINALS IN THE WORLD? LOVE HAS ITS LIMITS! The Almighty and All-wise God is behind THIS MOVEMENT FOR FREEING THE WORLD FROM THE JEW."

To add to the frenzied hatreds, madness, and the crazed killers came the "CALL TO BLOOD" (USTAŠA slogan) era.

1958—"I had no authority," said Andrija Artukovic in Los Angeles, Calif.
1941—Constantly in consultation with Poglavnik Pavelic.

(First on left—Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.)

Many members of the clergy were appointed by the Pavelić-Artuković USTAŠE to local and provincial administrative posts in the newly created USTAŠA'S "Independent State of Croatia," some as members of the USTAŠE and others as members of The Crusaders.

From the very first days some of them even participated, led, or incited parishioners to follow the USTAŠE example to commit heinous crimes against all those who were NON-CATHOLIC or opposed to the USTAŠE movement. Others held posts in CONCENTRATION CAMPS. The "Call to Blood" rang from pulpit to pulpit. During one of his sermons, Father Srečko Perić of Gorica Monastery near Livno said:

"Kill all Serbs. First of all kill my sister, who is married to a Serb, when you finish this work, come here to the church and I will confess you and free you from sin."

When Father Božo Šimleša (Chief in the district of Livno), who personally organized USTAŠE militia and obtained arms for them, was told that all the Serbian males had been slaughtered, he called a meeting in the village on July 27, 1941 and shouted:

"The women and children are to be killed immediately. Do not wait for night, for twenty-four hours have already passed since our chief issued his orders that NOT A SINGLE SERB MUST BE LEFT ALIVE."

One of the heads in the Ministry of Cults, Monsignor Dionizije Jurić, and personal confessor of ANTE PAVELIC, said:

"Any Serb or Jew who refuses to become Catholic SHOULD BE CONDEMNED TO DEATH because today IT IS NO LONGER A SIN TO KILL A CHILD OF SEVEN, SHOULD SUCH A CHILD BE OPPOSED TO OUR MOVEMENT OF THE USTASHI!"

(Continued on next page)

USTASHI'S "CALL TO BLOOD" and "PROPAGATION of FAITH"

One of the crazed priests, Fr. Ivan Raguz had no inhibitions, repeatedly urged the killing of all Serbs, including children so that "not even the seeds of the beasts are left."

1941: Andrija Artukovic gave promotions and decorations to his USTASHI who carried out this order of his:

"Kill all Serbs and Jews including children so that not even the seeds of the beasts are left."

Artukovic's USTASHI took pictures following their 'heroic deeds' bayonetting the "seeds of the beasts."

The policy of Pavelić-Artuković and the USTAŠE was reflected in these statements.

The USTAŠA Minister of Public Education and Creeds, Dr. Mile Budak said in a public meeting in Gospić, on July 22, 1941:

"We shall kill one part of the Serbs, we shall transport another, and the rest of them will be FORCED to embrace the Roman Catholic religion. This last part will be absorbed by the Croatian elements."

Father Anton Djurić, one of the most fanatical missionaries for conver-

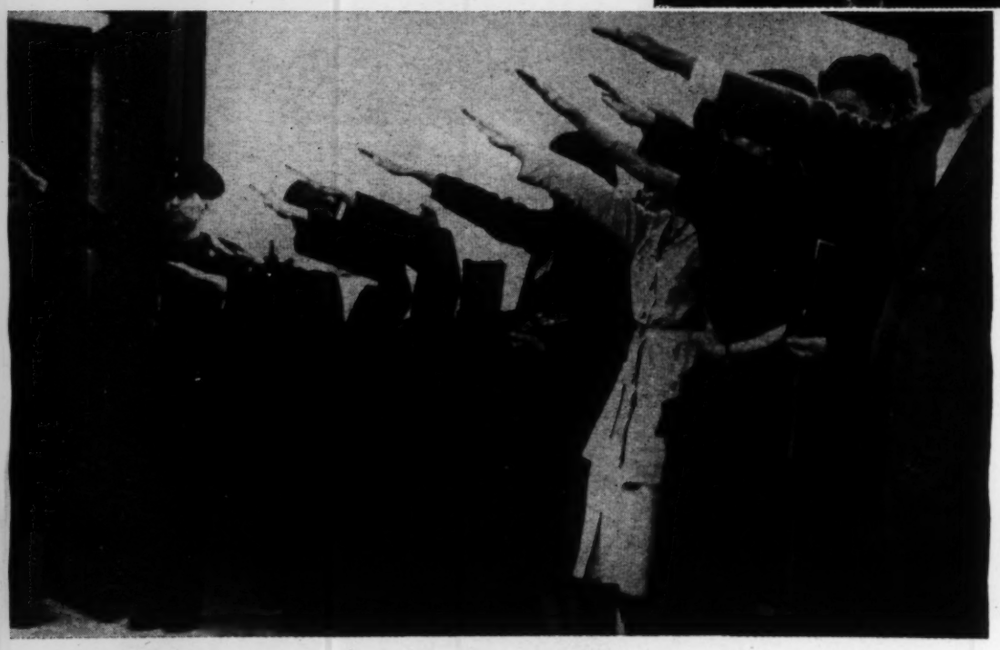
(Continued from preceding page)

Franciscan, Božidar Brale of Sarajevo took part in liquidating Serbs with gun in hand, loudly postulating:

"Liquidation of Serbs without compromise."

Canon Ivan Mikan in Ogulin on April 13, 1941, overjoyed with the return of ANTE PAVELIC, shouted:

"There will be purges. There will be purges. The Dogs (Serbs) will be driven across the Drina." (Ref. Drina River)



sions kept a diary of his activities as an USTAŠA functionary:

". . . plundering and burning village of Segestin and murdering 150 Serbs today and arresting 117 people from the village of Goricka sending them to Kostajnica concentration camp for extermination."

Father Djurić, personally mutilated and killed Serbs from Bosanska Kostajnica. In his speeches he emphasized the three ways out for the Serbs:

"1. To accept the Catholic Faith
2. To move out
3. To be cleansed with the mental broom."

Canon Ivan Mikan of Ogulin who shouted in public: "There will be purges," charged each Serb 180 dinars for forced conversions to Catholicism. In the villae of Jasenak he collected 80,000 dinars ($1,600.00).

Father Ambrozije Novak, guardian of the Capucine monastery in Varazdin, in 1941, went to the village of Mostanica, accompanied by USTAŠE and ordered the Serbian people to assemble, telling them:

"You Serbs are condemned to death and you can only escape that sentence by accepting Catholicism."

At a regular session of the USTAŠE Croatian State Assembly, held in Zagreb, February 25, 1942, USTAŠA's Dr. MIRKO PUK, Minister of JUSTICE and RELIGION, said:

"... I shall also make reference to the so-called Serbian Orthodox Church In this regard I must emphatically state that our Independent State of Croatia cannot and will not recognize the Serbian Orthodox Church."

AND THE 'HOLY' NIGHTMARE CONTINUED

When so many mass killings took place that the Adratic Sea around the city of Pag turned red from its beautiful ink-blue color, and the countless bodies buried in mass graves, others left to rot, when whole villages no longer appeared—houses burned, many of them with the peasants inside of them, when Dr. Katičić, Chairman of the Red Cross, shocked by the mass murders at Jasenovac, threatened to denounce to the world these unbelievable atrocities committed by Pavelić-Artuković's USTAŠE against helpless victims, (Katičić was interned at Stara Gradiska concentration camp for this threa)t, when murder was not considered a crime but a duty, especially a mass murder, these madmen continued on a ruthless path.

(Continued on page 58)

DRUGO IZDANJE

NEDJELJNE VIJESTI

IZDAJE HRVATSKO NOVINARSKO DRUŠTVO

ZAGREB, PONEDJELJAK 15. PROSINCA 1941.

HRVATSKA JE STUPILA U RAT

protiv Engleske i Sjedinjenih država

NA STRANI VELEVLASTI I OSTALIH DRŽAVA TROJNOG PAKTA

ODLUKA HRVATSKE DRŽAVNE VLADE

POGLAVNIK Dr ANTE PAVELIĆ

Croatia Declares War Against England and the United States

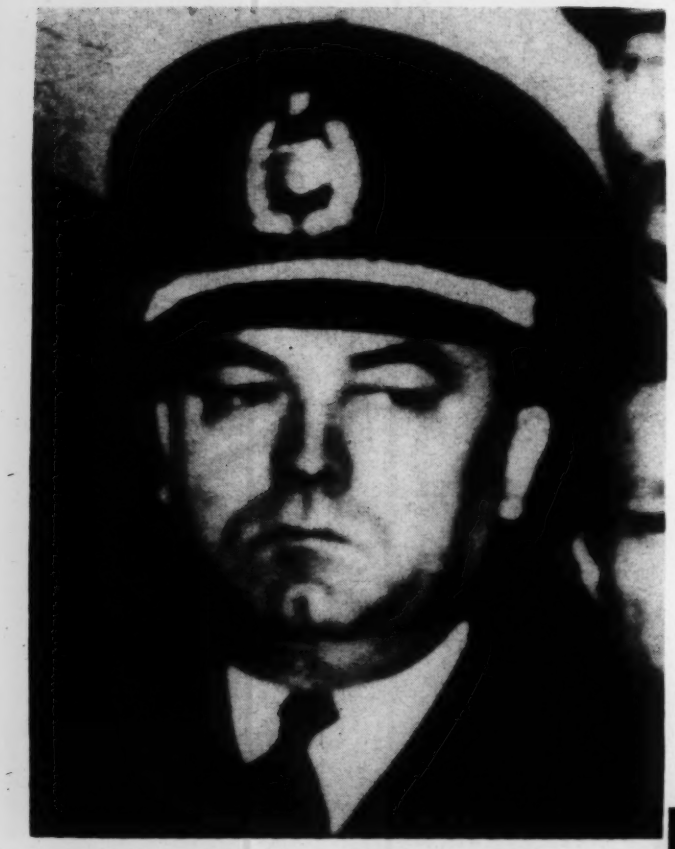
POGLAVNIK PAVELIC READS DECLARATION OVER RADIO IN PRESENCE OF HIS MINISTERS: ARTUKOVIC, KVATERNIK, et al.

Below:
"ZA DOM SPREMNI" (USTASHI CRY: HEIL—READY FOR THE FATHERLAND).

Second from left: KVATERNIK, captured by Anglo-American Armed Forces during mopping-up of Nazi's and turned over to Yugoslavia as notorious war criminal.

1958—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: USTASHI in U. S. condemn those who dare blacken KVATERNIK's name for his heroic fighting, NAZI collaboration, and work as Fifth Columnist!

Extreme left: Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and Poglavnik Pavelic, greet HITLER'S envoy in the presence of ARTUKOVIC's Security Police (same as Hitler's SS troops).



"He looks like an honest man to me," said Judge Pierson Hall in Los Angeles, California

1941—"If you can't kill a Serb or a Jew you are an enemy of the State,"

SAID ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, as he gave orders to his USTASHI

'Heroic USTASHI deed' photographed to show ARTUKOVIC so that his special group called 'skull crushers' would not be considered enemies.

1958—"I ordered no arrests or executions,"

SAID ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MURDER or DUTY?

1941:
"Kill all Serbs," shouted Andrija ARTUKOVIC to his USTASHI.

1958:
"I ordered no arrests," said ARTUKOVIC.

BEFORE—note smile on sadistic USTASHA with ax!

AFTER—Happy USTASHI carry head through streets, restaurants as souvenir.

Saw, knife and gun used on this Serbian peasant.

1958: "I ordered no arrests",

said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in Los Angeles, California

1941: He who can't kill a Serb or a Jew is an enemy of the State,"

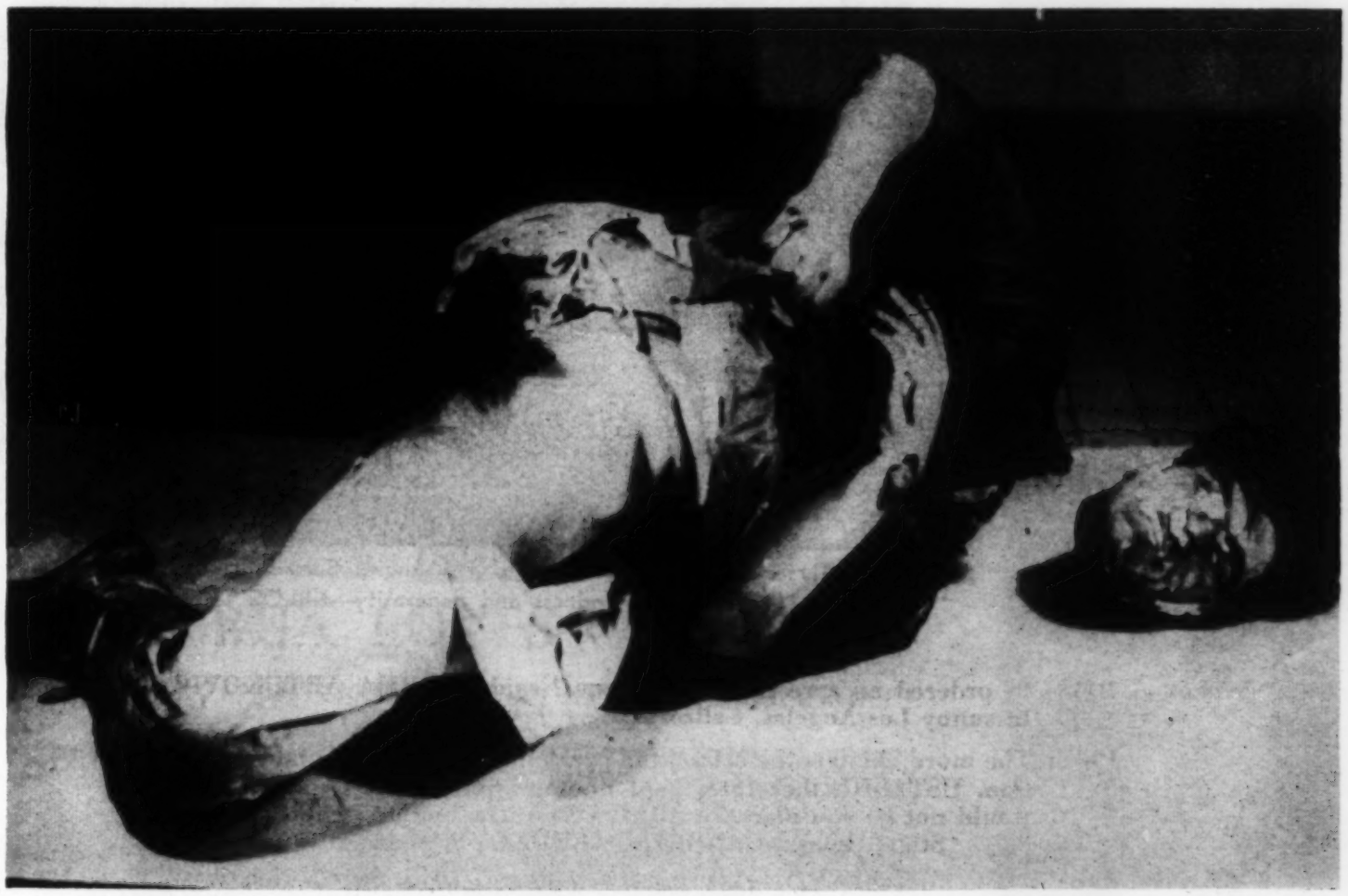
said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

BEFORE:

Peasant had to dig his own grave. Sadistic USTASHI show knife with which they will kill him.

AFTER:

Fait-accompli.



Andrija Artukovic's Ustashi 'Heroic' Deeds

MURDER or DUTY?

MURDER or DUTY?

Horribly mutilated body of well known Serbian industrialist known for his kindness and generosity—MILOS TESLIC.

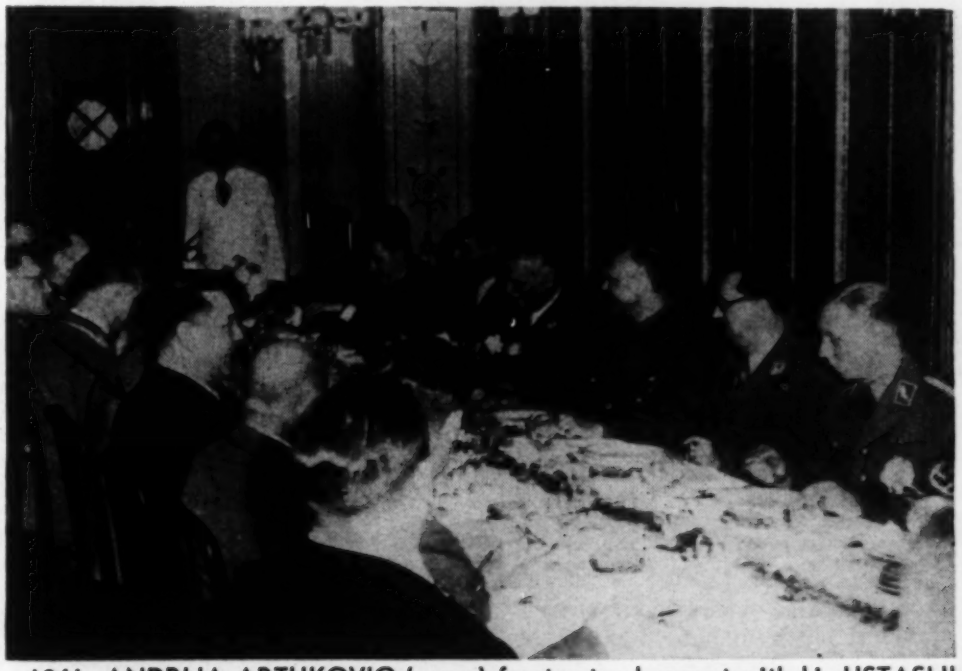
1958: "I ordered no arrests or executions," said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in sunny Los Angeles, California.

1941: The more heinous the crime, the greater the promotion and decoration. USTASHI, therefore, kept photographic records so that they would not be considered a "BAD USTASHA" or an "enemy of the State" because ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC'S order was:

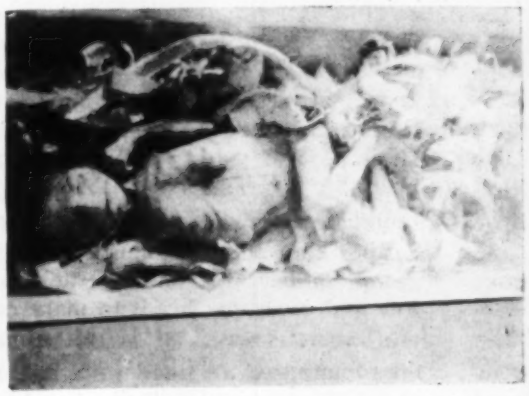
"IF YOU CAN'T KILL A SERB OR A JEW YOU ARE AN ENEMY OF THE STATE"

"ANDRIJA LOVES CHILDREN,"

SAID ONE OF ARTUKOVIC'S SUPPORTERS IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA IN 1958.



1941: ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC (arrow) feasts at a banquet with his USTASHI, NAZI and FASCIST friends!



1941: 'Notorious enemies'-children in Artukovic's Stara Gradishka concentration camp slowly starving to death. To exterminate them Andrija Artukovic, Minister of Interior ordered caustic soda to be added to their food!

"KILL ALL SERBS," said Andrija Artukovic to his Ustashi

"THE BLOODY BAPTISMAL BATH IN THE CHURCH OF GLINA"

(From files of notorious USTASHA police chief—BOZIDAR CEROVSKI, Zagreb).

One of the survivors relates this bloody baptismal—Croatian Catholic idea of 'PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH' August 21, 1941

When there is absolutely no escape, when your friends and relatives are being slaughtered right before your eyes, when you see a special squad whom they call "skull crusher experts" because they smash heads to a pulp—is it a nightmare? Surely it must be. Impossible! You heard their voices. You relive the scene over and over again. The butchers drenched in human blood. Its almost your turn. But I am alive. How did I manage to escape?"

These are the thoughts with which LJUBO JADNAK has had to live since that 21st day of August, 1941. In his own words he tells what he remembers of that sea of blood.

"They started with one hugh husky peasant who began singing an old historical heroic song of the Serbs. They put his head on the table and as he continued to sing they slit his throat and then the next squad moved in to smash his skull. I was paralyzed. 'This is what you are all getting' an USTAŠA screamed. USTAŠE surrounded us. There was absolutely no escape. Then the slaughter began. One group stabbed with knives, the other followed, smashing heads to make certain everyone was dead. Within a matter of minutes we stood in a lake of blood. Screams and wails, bodies drop-

"I ORDERED NO ARRESTS," said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC

in LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — 1958

Because in 1941

in his capacity as MINISTER OF INTERIOR,

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC did not consider MURDER

A CRIME—IT WAS A DUTY!

ping right and left. Suddenly the doors opened. The trucks were ready to load. A small group of us hid. They started to load the bodies on the trucks. I heard a voice call out to check the whole church to make certain none of us was left alive. I threw myself among the dead lying on the floor. I was already splattered with blood. Before they dragged the bodies out, one of the 'experts' tapped the heads with a mallet to make certain every bit of life was gone from the bodies. I remember the thud of the mallet but felt no pain. I heard one say 'these are all finished.' Then from my right I heard one of the peasants who had also thrown himself among the group, get to his knees and plead for his lfe. They tortured this man unmercifully. They took a candle and burned his eyes, then stabbed him and crushed his skull.

"Finally one of the men said it was time to load again. He said the trucks had already made five trips. One man grabbed me by my legs and dragged me down the steps. My arms were spread eagle fashion. I didn't dare show any sign of life even though I wanted to scream as I was dragged over the rock path. When we came to the truck another USTAŠA lifted my shoulders and they threw me into the air. I landed on top of the heap of bodies. I felt another and another thrown on top of me. One was bleeding so profusely the warm blood trickled all over me. It was gruesome. I didn't dare move. Two USTAŠE jumped on the back of the truck and we were off. I could tell in which way we were heading from the scenery. When we came to a large field in one of the nearby villages, they stopped and started unloading the bodies. I turned my head to the left and could see through the slots of the truck as they threw body after body as though they were sacks of cements. One USTAŠA shouted to pile the bodies neatly in the ditch so that everyone could fit.

"Then they came to my truck. Again I felt paralyzed. If only I could hold out. However, by this time I was so blood-soaked I felt as though I had on a mask. Then as I was thrown into the ditch several bodies followed, one landing on my feet. He moved and groaned as he landed. One of the USTAŠE yelled: 'Damned them—look this one is still alive—shoot.' As they pumped bullets into the man one hit my leg. I felt only the blood trickling down my leg. I moved my toes and felt relieved that the bullet had not penetrated the bone. When they were about finished with the unloading, one of the USTAŠE called to his buddy to help him take off my undershirt! I think I stopped breathing altogether. However, they managed to pull the undershirt over my head and then threw me back into the hole. I had lain there quietly for what seemed an eternity after the sound of the trucks left. I was too terrified to move for fear that some USTAŠA might still be guarding. A soft quiet rain began to fall. Then I heard a voice whisper 'Are you alive?' I didn't answer. I felt someone crawling over the bodies coming closer and closer. Finally, he asked again, 'Are you alive?' I turned my head slightly and saw who it was. We crawled out of the ditch and on our stomachs we reached the cornfield. We separated. He went into another direction because he said he had some relatives. Later I learned that his relatives reported him and he was shot. I was lucky."

Catholic Priest Tells

"BITTER TRUTH ABOUT CRKVENI-BOK"

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL"—PUNISHABLE BY DEATH
(Such was the law in the books of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, Minister of Interior)

In a letter written by Father Augustin Kralj, Pastor of the Catholic church in Crkveni-Bok, on October 16, 1942, he wrote that the "bitter truth should be told by a Catholic concerning the methods employed in Crkveni-Bok."

He said he learned that most of the people from the village of Crkveni-Bok, which had about 2,500 residents including those converted to Catholicism, had been taken to Jasenovac concentration camp. He said he arrived at the police station and tried to save CERTAIN people but he did not succeed until he drew up a list of ONLY those whom he knew as CATHOLIC BY BIRTH and who were mistakenly taken along with the others for internment. He succeeded in getting these Catholics separated from the others and then when he left the station, he returned to the village where he saw only the USTAŠE. He described the horror he witnessed as they were all going around either with a small or large bottle of brandy. Some were even drunk. But his greatest shock came when he found some of them STEALING! He reprimanded them severely telling them to stop STEALING if they wanted to escape being sentenced to death! He said some of the people of Crkveni-Bok were already gathered at the bank of the Sava River and that the shooting continued all day. (One of the heavy massacres took place that day, but this priest was too preoccupied to bother or protest).

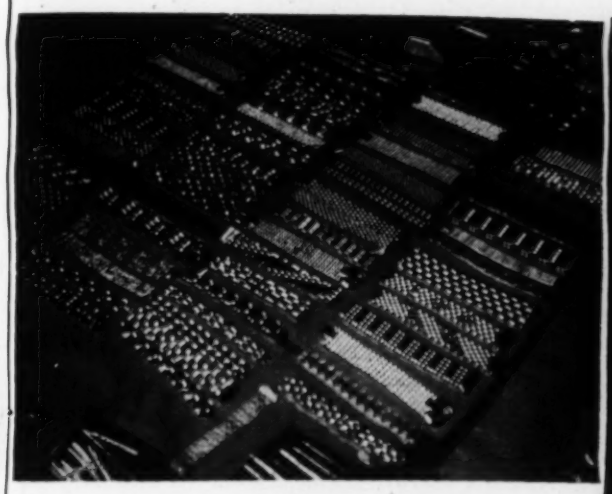
Father Kralj said he was *appalled* by the SWEARING not only of the ordinary USTAŠE but also by their officers! Even more, Father Kralj said he was *appaled* by the THEFTS committed by *the Catholics in charge of collecting the villagers' possessions for the State!* He continued that as a priest he was not permitted to denounce these persons because there were too many and they would LOSE THEIR LIVES FOR THESE CRIMES (STEALING), *which under other circumstances would not warrant so severe a sentence.*

He said it was a sad day, October 14, 1942, because of the appearance of the buildings. All of them were empty, damaged, and they were turned upside down! He couldn't understand why these methods were used by the USTAŠE authorities against "these people who had fulfilled all their duties to the State. They gave hay to the Army, they gave 250 kilograms of fat free, they entered military service, they gave 250 wagons to Jasenovac and took wood to Jasenovac."

Father Kralj said he would like to have those people who were not interned, return to Crkveni-Bok—even if to empty houses for he was their pastor for a year. He said he would be grateful and signed:

"ZA DOM SPREMNI!
(Heil, READY FOR THE FATHERLAND!)
Augustin Kralj,
Pastor of the Parish
Crkveni-Bok-Sunja
October 16, 1942."

NOTORIOUS LOOKING ARTUKOVIC ENEMIES!



ROBBERY AT JASENOVAC

Top: "Loot" designated as STATE PROPERTY

Right: USTASHI rob internees, check "loot" for State — "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL" punishable by death!

Bottom: Property designated as "divisible" shared by CROATIAN USTASHI and NAZI VOLKSDEUTSCHERS (Croatian Germans).

SOCIAL LIFE

Top left: MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and Madame at Hungarian Legation in Zagreb, 1944

Center: MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC entertains Mussolini Fascists.

Bottom: MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC greets Hungarian envoy Marossy in Zagreb, 1944.

Front row, first seat: MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC together with USTASHI, POGLAVNIK PAVELIC fourth from right, HITLER'S NAZIS and MUSSOLINI FASCISTS. ZAGREB, Croatia.

First from left-Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC witnessing the decoration of MUSSOLINI'S envoy Casertano by Poglavnik Pavelic, May 16, 1942. Decoration: High Order of King Zvonimir—ARTUKOVIC also has this decoration as well as title of knight!

'Prominent' Citizens of Zagreb

Top right: Minister of Interior ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, one of his subordinates and the Mayor of Zagreb at the Railway station.

Bottom: 1942—At opening of USTASHI Catholic school for youth training: Poglavnik Pavelic, Archbishop of Zagreb, (Cardinal) Stepinac, Vatican Legate (Ecclesiastic representative of the Holy See) Ramiro Marcone and dowdy Madame Pavelic—with hat!

"Happy Birthday, Herr Hitler!"

At a reception celebrating Hitler's birthday given by Poglavnik Pavelic in Zagreb, April 20, 1942. Picture shows Pavelic greeting Mussolini's envoy.

The happy smiling man in the center is Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.

Note to O'Connor & Reynolds (ARTUKOVIC'S lawyers), who said:

"ARTUKOVIC is an honest man *elected* by the Croatian people who were struggling against the Communists in Yugoslavia."

FACT:

The United States was at war with Hitler and Mussolini.—History wrong? The people of Yugoslavia were fighting against USTASHI, NAZIS and FASCISTS. ARTUKOVIC was an USTASHA.

In a Policy Speech Andrija Artukovic Tells

WHY HE HATED AND KILLED JEWS IN CROATIA

In a policy speech delivered before the SABOR ("Independent State of Croatia" Parliament) published in NARODNE NOVINE—26 VELJACE (February 26) 1942, MINISTER OF INTERIOR, DR. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC SAID:

"The Independent State of Croatia, as an USTASHI State, finding itself in a state of self-defense against these *insatiable and poisonous parasites*, settled the so-called Jewish question, with a decisive and healthy grasp."

"Proud and determined we stand before the face of the Croatian people opening and writing a new, and most glorious page of their history.

"What was only an age-old dream of the Croat sons, the ideal of so many generations, the cult of the souls of our fathers and of ourselves, too, has become—as published in the proclamation to the Croat people of April 10th, 1941—a reality, with God's providence, with the will of our allies, with the suffering through many centuries of the Croat people, and with the readiness to sacrifice on the part of our Poglavnik and the Ustashi movement here and abroad; because of this the free and Independent State of Croatia has become a reality."

Following a historical review, Artukovic then devotes half of his speech to the question of the extermination of the Jews. It begins:

"Immediately following the birth of former Yugoslavia, all enemies of the Croat people—the Jews, communists and Freemasons—united with those of the so-called Balkan Piemont, in order to destroy the Croatian people and all their national characteristics.

"In the life of former Yugoslavia the Jews, who worked for and prepared the world revolution, being helped in the endeavor by their two most important international lovers, the communists and Freemasons especially distinguished themselves; these three national factors have attempted with all their power to destroy and make impossible everything that was expressively Croatian.

"They tried to win the intelligentsia to their side and estrange it from the Croat people, either by soft measures, that is by giving them flattering titles and lucrative positions or by force. On the other side, they tried, through various organizations and agencies to estrange the youth from the religion of their fathers and their family homes; and to get the workers into so-called workers organizations which fought on a class basis, and to estrange them from their own people.

"First, the former Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and later, the United Labor Socialist Federation of Yugoslavia, tried to mislead the Croat worker and put him in a fight against his own people. They tried to impoverish and degrade the peasant, keeping him all the time in financial and economic dependence, in political disunity and cultural darkness, in order to be able in a given moment to barter him as if he were goods on the exchange. All this, the Jews, as one of the most dangerous international organizations, tried to achieve world Jewry, which readied the world revolution in order that the Jews might gain full mastery over all goods of the world and all the power in the world, and to whom other peoples should serve as a means to their dirty profits and their insatiable materialistic and ravenous control of the world.

"International Jewry was aided in this endeavor by two other international affiliates; by the Communists, who preached their allegedly workers proletarian state, and by the Freemasons, who preached their so-called civilized spirit on the grounds of their so-called love for their fellow men.

"The Jews wanted to achieve these aims not only through international Jewry as such, but also through the communists; because communism is the child of Jewry and one of the principle levers for the world mastery of the Jews. The communists wanted to destroy the leadership of individual nations and to take over power in the name of the so-called proletariat; but this proletariat had to be led by Jews, which is the fact of the matter indeed.

"Through various organizations the Judo-communists have tried to bring about the disintegration of the Croatian national body; to kill the belief of its youth and the love for family and homeland, to stir up the class hatred of the workers and to enslave, through circumventing way the peasants, in such a way that he loses the characteristics of the Croatian peasant people.

"The Croatian people, having reestablished their Independent State of Croatia, could not do otherwise but to clean off the poisonous damagers and insatiable parasites—Jews, communists and Freemasons' from their national and state body. (Bravos)

"They have strangled the Croatian people in all sectors of their national life and have tried to disintegrate and poison not only their family life, their belief, their morals, their culture and their youth, but also their national life itself, (Bravos) their national Croatian feelings, their national Croatian consciousness. The Independent State of Croatia, as an Ustashi state, finding itself in a state of self defense against these insatiable and poisonous parasites, settled the so-called Jewish question with a decisive and healthy grasp. (Long lasting bravos)"

Extermination of Jewish Rabbis and Cantors

1941: "IF YOU CAN'T KILL A SERB OR A JEW, YOU ARE AN ENEMY OF THE STATE."

1958: "I ORDERED NO ARRESTS," SAID ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, THAT IS, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC DID NOT ORDER ANY ARRESTS FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF THE FOLLOWING 48 RABBIS AND CANTORS OF THE JEWISH RELIGION:

Dr. Deutsham, Rabbi at Ludbreg, aged about 70;
Dr. Simon Ungar, Rabbi of Osijek, aged about 60;
Hinko Gruenwald, Rabbi at Podravska Slatina, aged about 95;
Ilija Gruenwald, Chief Rabbi at Cakovac, aged about 55;
Miroslav Freiberger, Chief Rabbi at Zagreb, aged about 40;
Dr. M. Heisz, Chief-Rabbi at Sisak, aged about 60;
Dr. Rudolf Gluech, Rabbi at Varaždin, aged about 70;
Dr. N. Kohn, Rabbi at Koprivnica, aged about 58;
David Meissl, Cantor at Karlovac, aged about 55;
Leo Wolfenzon, Cantor at Koprivnica, aged about 55;
Izidor Dolf, Cantor at Bjelovar, aged about 45;
Leon Katan, Cantor at Brčko, aged 66;
Leopold Katz, Rabbi and Cantor at Daruvar, aged about 65;
Josip Gilmann, Rabbi and Cantor at Daruvar, aged about 65;
N. Schwartz, Rabbi and Cantor at Donji Miholjac, aged about 45;
Solomon Baruch, Rabbi and Cantor at Dubrovnik, aged 42;
Alexander Roth, Cantor at Djakovo;
M. Roth, Rabbi at Murska Sobota, aged 70;
Lavoslav Buchsbaum, Chief Cantor at Krizevci, aged 72;
David Perera, Rabbi at Mostar, aged about 40;
Jakov Schmelzer, Cantor at Nasice, aged about 35;
Andrija Trilnik, Rabbi at Nova Gradiška, aged about 30;
Paul Froehlich, Chief Cantor at Osijek, aged 28;
Isidor Guren, Cantor at Osijek, aged about 60;
Izak Freides, Rabbi at Pakrac, aged about 55;
Jakov Klinkovstajn, Chief Cantor at Sisak, aged about 65;
Mordeschsil Rikow, Rabbi at Slavonska Pozega, aged about 70;
Izak Finzi, Rabbi at Split;
Otto Deutsch, Rabbi at Susak;

"Mr. Minister, (ARTUKOVIC), I do not think it can bring Croatia any glory if it is said of us that we have solved the Jewish problem in the most radical way, that is to say, *the cruelest. The solution of this question must provide only for the punishment of Jews who have committed crimes, but not for the persecution of innocent people,*" said Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac. in a letter to Minister of Interior Andrija ARTUKOVIC.

Izak Baruch; Rabbi at Travnik;
Jakov Kohn, Cantor at Varazdin;
N. Kohn, Rabbi and Cantor at Banja Luka;
Mijo Propper, Chief Cantor at Vinkovci, aged about 60;
Izidor Hersmović, Cantor at Vinkovci, aged about 60;
Adolf Springer, Chief Cantor at Virovitica, aged about 45;
Vijoslav Mandel, Cantor at Vukovar, aged 32;
Josip Weissmann, Chief Cantor in pension, of Zagreb, aged 73;
M. Loewy, Dean and Professor at the School of Rabbis at Zagreb, aged aobtu 70;
Eugen Mandel, Cantor at Zagreb, aged about 35;
Lavoslav Kahn, Cantor of the Orthodox Jewish Community at Zagreb, aged about 45;
aged about 45;
Samuel Singer, Cantor of Zagreb, aged about 65;
David Atijas, Cantor of Zagreb;
Arnold Basch, Cantor of Zagreb, aged about 27;
Dragutin Vogel, Cantor of Zagreb, aged 27;
Dr. N. Schlank, Chief Rabbi at Beograd, aged about 55;
N. Grossmann, Chief Cantor of Beograd, aged about 55;
Ignaz Klein, Rabbi at Pancevo, aged 48;

Surviving Jews Remember Artukovic

(80 per cent of the Jewish population in Croatia was liquidated during Artukovic's reign of Terror)

"THE JEWISH QUESTION HAS BEEN SOLVED THROUGH RESOLUTE AND SOUND MOVES," said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC as Minister of Interior in the "Independent State of Croatia," in a speech delivered in February, 1942.

Sixteen years later, at a moment when, after a seven-year dispute over formal questions, the substance of the Yugoslav demand for the extradition of this war criminal is again coming before the courts in Los Angeles, California, a group of aged people still recall with horror the methods used by ARTUKOVIC to reach that "solution" of which he spoke.

The group is comparatively small, numbering around a hundred. They are residents of the Home for Old People of the Federation of Jewish Communes in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. However, there is not one who has not sampled ARTUKOVIC'S USTASHI concentration camps or prisons.

The majority of these people have survived by sheer accident, some being the sole survivors of large families. Their memories of the hair-raising suffering and tortures endured by the helpless in the concentration camps in Pavelic's and Artukovic's Croatia are comparable with the darkest pages from the recollections of those who survived the nightmares of Hitler's Mathausen and Auschwitz.

Mrs. Fanika Svabenic, living in this Home for Old People, is 75 years old. She knows what is meant by ARTUKOVIC'S "solution to the Jewish question" for over a hundred members of her family and close relatives in Zagreb, Koprivnica, Bjelovar and Podravska Slatina were exterminated by his 'method.' The victims include four daughters, four sons-in-law, and four grandsons. Three of her sons-in-law were killed in Jasenovac concentration camp while her daughter and her grandchildren were killed at Auschwitz camp in Germany.

Another member of this home, Jahiel Poljokan and his wife, Rahela, lost over sixty members of their next of kin and close relatives. Out of the whole family only a child survived.

The President of the Home's Curatorium, Rafael Montiljo, has also been a victim of dreadful persecution. He lost his whole family, four married brothers with their children, and his sister. He came from Bosnia.

"In our Home," Montiljo said, "the majority of the old men and women are from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In my native province, Bosnia, the majority of the Jews were liquidated through ARTUKOVIC'S cruel measures. Only a few have survived—those who managed to flee or who had joined the anti-Fascist fighters. In 1941 there were 11,000 Jews living in Sarajevo; only 800 have survived the war. Of the 14,000 Jews in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina a mere 2,000 have survived."

Blanka Doner, a member of the Home's Curatorium also was imprisoned, together with her husband, a noted lawyer, she said:

"Just now we have a little over a hundred old men and women in the Home. Over-all they lost more than 1,500 of their dearest ones, whether next of kin or very close relatives. Last year Hermina Rosenberg died. She had lost eight sons in the massacres organized by ARTUKOVIC. And when we were burying another old woman, Mrs. Kardos, recently, inscribed on her tombstone were the names of over twenty victims from her family."

The Vice President of the Jewish Commune in Zagreb, Dr. Milan Polak recalls the murder of 170 Jewish youth aged from 16 to 19 years who had been brought to the DANICA concentration camp at Koprivnica.

"In May, 1941, I myself was interned in that camp when those 170 young men were brought from Zagreb," Dr. Polak related. "ARTUKOVIC'S USTASHI had managed to round them up by a ruse, having told them that they were wanted for road building work. They were ordered to put on their best clothes to which they had to affix yellow badges on their chests and backs. This yellow badge was a special order issued by ARTUKOVIC which immediately identified all Jews. Afterwards these youths were isolated, completely despoiled, tortured, starved and ultimately taken to Jadovno, in Lika where every one of them was killed."

The President of the Jewish Commune in Zagreb, Dr. Lav Singer, stated:

"Nearly 80 per cent of the Jews in Croatia were killed during ARTUKOVIC'S era in power, from April, 1941 to October, 1942. ARTUKOVIC, who suggested and participated in the enactment of the laws and WHO ISSUED ALL THE ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS USTASHI for the commission of these crimes not only against the Jews and Serbs, but against his own Croat co-nationals and gypsies, bears the responsibility of these horrors. In 1941 there were around 75,000 Jews in Yugoslavia. Of this number over 60,000 perished during the PAVELIC-ARTUKOVIC quisling government. We, the Jews of Croatia, demand that this criminal be extradited and brought to trial. It is dictated by all the laws of justice and the conscience of mankind."

NEVER MIND MURDER!

Artukovic and His Ustashi Disappoint Bishop of Mostar

HE COULD HAVE HAD MANY CATHOLICS!

At one time it seemed that a large number of schismatics would be converted to the Catholic Church. *"However the USTASHI officials have abused their positions, with the result that a reign of terror has come to pass,"* said the Bishop of Mostar.

"Men are captured like animals. They are slaughtered, murdered; living men are thrown off cliffs. The underprefect in Mostar, Mr. Bajic, a Mohammedan, has stated with the authoritative voice of his position—he should keep silent and not utter such statements—that at Ljubinje, in a single day, 700 schismatics were thrown into their graves.

"From Mostar and from Capljina a train took 6 carloads of mothers, young girls, and children to the station at Sumaci. There they were made to get off the train, *were led up to the mountains, and the mothers together with their children were thrown ALIVE off steep precipices. In the parish of Klepci 700 schismatics from the surrounding villages were murdered. Must I continue to enumerate?*

"If the Lord had given to the authorities more understanding to handle the conversions to Catholicism with skill and intelligence with fewer clashes, and at a more appropriate time, the number of Catholics would have grown at least 500,000 to 600,000."

(Bishop of Mostar—November 7, 1941)

Los Angeles, California, January 24, 1958:

"Paradoxically, if he (ARTUKOVIC) executed an Archbishop, his strongest support comes from the Roman Catholic Church, of which he (ARTUKOVIC) is a life-long member."

Extermination of Serbian Orthodox Clergy Under Andrija Artukovic

FOR SEVEN long years, Yugoslavia has been trying to extradite the notorious war criminal ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC from the United States not as a political opponent, BUT AS AN INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND EVEN CHILDREN, AND CLERGYMEN.

In his capacity as Minister of Interior of the quisling state which Hitler and Mussolini set up in Croatia, ARTUKOVIC had in the period from April, 1941 to October, 1942 ordered the extermination of entire ethnic or religious groups of the population. On his initiative, bands of his USTASHI butchers tortured and murdered people with fanatical savagery in the concentration camps which ARTUKOVIC set up.

The USTASHI rounded up the Serbian priests wherever they found them—in their homes, on the streets or in the churches. Vilified and humiliated, the Serbian priests were first tortured and then put to death in the most dreadful ways. The USTASHI were ordered to pour kerosene over the beards of the priests (beards are the insignia of Orthodox priests) then set fire to them. Many were burned alive in churches or cemeteries, butchered or taken to the edge of precipices or rivers and killed with knives or sticks.

On May 5, 1941, the USTASHI broke into the residence of Bishop of Banja Luka, PLATON JOVANOVIC (68 years old and ailing). They dragged him to the Vrbanja River and killed him. Fifteen days later the Bishop's body was washed ashore and the fishermen who found him also found his staff on the banks of the river.

The 75 year old Metropolitan Dabro-Bosanski, PETAR ZIMONJIC was subjected to long torturing before being killed. He was arrested in his residence in Sarajevo. His beard and mustache were shaved. He was forced to clean the prison latrines. Finally, after being tortured into physical exhaustion, he was killed.

Bishop of Gornji Karlovac, SVETOZAR-SAVA TRLAJIC was subjected to terrible torture and humiliation in the prison of Gospic, in the middle of August, 1941, and together with about 2,000 other Serbians, he was led toward Velebit Mountain and neither he nor any of the others were ever seen alive again.

The list of the murdered Serbian Orthodox priests includes 158 names. There was not a single aparchy in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina spared, nor a single parish or monastery that had escaped disaster.

Here is that grim list.

—ILIJA ADJUKOVIC, parish priest of Srednja Gora, District of Udbina
—Proteereus DJURO ALAGIC, parish of Gornje Dubrave, District of Ogulin
—Deacon DUSAN ASKRABIC, teacher of divinity, of Mostar
—DANE BABIC, parish priest of Svinica, District of Petrinja
—NIKOLA BAN, catechist of Bjelovar
—MILAN BANJAC, parish priest of Drvar
—SIMO BANJAC, parish priest of Kamen, near Glamoc
—Protoereus Dr. BRANKO BARAC, parish priest of Sisak
—BRANKO BILANOVIC, theologian from Zitomislic Monastery, District of Mostar
—JOVAN BJEGOJEVIC, catechist at the Secondary School in Bihac
—DUSAN BLAGOJE, parish priest of Stolac
—Ereus DOBROSAV BLAZEVIC, parish priest of Donji Vakuf, District of Bugojno
—Protoereus DUSAN BOBAREVIC, parish priest and archiereusian vicar in Vlasenica
—Ereus DJORDJE BOGIC, parish priest of Nasice
—NIKOLA BOGUNOVIC, parish priest of Donji Lapac
—Ereus MILAN BOZIC, parish priest of divinity in Sarajevo
—DANILO BRAKUS, parish priest of Bijelo Polje, District of Korenica
—BRANKO BRZIN, parish priest of Bolce, District of Bjelovar
—ILIJA BUDIMIR, parish priest of Crni Lug, near Bosansko Grahovo

—RISTO CATIC, priest of Gubin, near Livno
—Protodeacon VLADIMIR CEJOVIC, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Court in Mostar
—Protoereus ALEKSANDAR CUPOVIC, parish priest and architrict of Djakovo
ereusian vicar in Bracevci, Dis-
—Hieromonach ANTIM CULUMOVIC, friar of Travna Monastery
—STEVAN CURCIC, parish priest of Ogulin
—JOVAN CUTURIC, parish priest of Velika Obarska, District of Bijeljina

—Protoereus ZIVKO DANILOVIC, parish priest of Ljubija, District of Prijedor
—Abbot ILARON DERETIC, head of Zavala Abbey, District of Ljubinje
—DUSAN DIKLIC, parish priest of Plitvicka Jezora, District of Korenica
—MILAN DIKLIC, parish priest of Kosinj, District of Perusic
—Protoereus BRANKO DOBROSAVLJEVIC, parish priest of Veljun, District of Slunj
—Protoereus MILAN I. DOKMANOVIC, parish priest of Plasko, District of Ogulin
—MILE DOKMANOVIC, parish priest of Perjasica, District of Vojnic
—MILOJKO DOSEN, parish priest of Pocitelj, District of Gospic
—Protoereus VLADIMIR DUJIC, parish priest an darchiereusian vicar in Srpske Moravice, District of Vrbovsko
—BOGDAN DJOGOVIC, parish

ARTUKOVIC'S CATHOLIC USTASHA ridicules Serbian Orthodox religion with stole taken from village home after killing occupant—Serbian priest.

priest of Kifiino Selo, District of Nevesinje

—Ereus MILAN DJUKIC, Secretary of the Eparchic Administrative Board in Plasko, District of Ogulin

—Hieromonach IGNAJATIJE DJUric, parish priest of Velika Kladusa

—Hieromonach ANTONIJE GAJIC, friar of Lepavina Monastery and administrator of the Parish of Mala Tresnjevica, District of Djurdjenovac

—BOGOLJUB GAKOVIC, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Court in Plasko, District of Ogulin

—VOJISLAV GASIC, parish priest of Tutnjevac, District of Bijeljina

—DUSAN GAVRANOVIC, parish priest of Vagan, District of Knin

—MILAN GOLUBOVIC, priest of Drvar

—DJORDJE GOSPIC, parish priest of Crnjelovo, District of Bijeljina

—JOVAN GROZDANIC, curate-in-charge in Radun, District of Gospic

—Protoereus MIHAJLO GUTOVSKI, parish priest of Trebinje, District of Vojnic

—Protoereus VLADIMIR GVOZDENOVIC, parish priest of Mostar

—LJUBOMIR HAJDINOVIC, parish priest of Capljina, District of Mostar

NEW YORK TIMES—JANUARY 1, 1942

Below is a reprint from the New York Times of a memorandum by Archbishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church:

"At Korenica hundreds of persons were killed but before they died many of them had their ears and noses cut off and then they were compelled to graze on grass. The tortures most usually applied were beatings, severing of limbs, gorging of eyes and breaking of bones. Cases are related of men being forced to hold red-hot bricks, dance on barbed wire with naked feet, wear a wreath of thorns. Needles were stuck in fingers under the nails, and lighted matches held under the noses.

"Of the murders on the large scale in the village of Korito 103 peasants were severely tortured, tied in bundles and thrown in a pit . . . then gasoline was poured over all the bodies and ignited."

—Protoereus ILIJA ILIC, member of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Eparchy of Gornji-Karlovac

—LJUBOMIR JAKSIC, parish priest of Han-Pijesak, District of Vlasentica

—DIMITRIJE JERKOVIC, parish priest of Siroka Kula, District of Gospic

—MIHALJO R. JOVANOVIC, priest of Brodac, resident in Bijeljina

—MIHAJLO T. JOVANOVIC, parish priest of Jablanica, District of Brcko

—PLATON JOVANOVIC, Bishop of Banja Luka, resident in Banja Luka

—(Hieromonach SEVASTIJAN JOVIC, Curate-in-charge in Drnas

—Protoereus PAVLE KATANIC, archiereusian vicar in Bijeljina

—JOVAN KNJAZEV, parish priest of Zovik, District of Brcko

—Hieromonach SAVA KOJIC, Curate-in-charge in Buhaca, District of Slunj

—Abbot TEOFIL KOSANOVIC, head of Gomirje Monastery, District of Ogulin

—RADOVAN KOVACEVIC, parish priest of Primislje, District of Slunj

—VASILIJE KOVACINA, parish priest of Matkovic

—Protoereus DUSAN KRNJEVIC,

(Continued on next page)

priest of Mostar
–LJUBOMIR KRNJIC, parish priest of Brodci, District of Bijeljina

–Protoereus BOGDAN LALIC, catechist of Sarajevo
–PANTELIJA LANDUP, parish priest of Kamensko, District of Pakrac
–Protoereus RADOVAN LAPCEVIC, parish priest of Blatusa, District of Vrginmost
–SPASO LAVRNJA, parish priest of Suvaja Licka
–JOVAN LAZAREVIC, priest of Kozluk, District of Zvornik

–Protoereus JOVAN MAGARSEVIC, archiereusian vicar and parish priest of Tuzla
–PETAR MAJSTOROVIC, parish priest of Licki Doljani, District of Donji Lapac
–Protoereus DUSAN MALOBABIC, parish priest of Kolaric, District of Vojnick
–STAVRO MANASTIRLIC, parish priest on Pocrnje and Lastva
–Protoereus MILIS MANDIC, archiereusian vicar and parish priest in Gracac
–Protoereus DJURO MARIJAN, parish priest of Sanj
–RISTO MARKOVIC, parish priest of Zagon, District of Bijeljina
–DRAGOMIR MASKIJEVIC, parish priest of Derventa, District of Vlasenica
–SIMEON MATIC, parish priest of Trzic, District of Slunj
–VOJISLAV MEDAN, parish priest of Dabar, District of Stolac
–DJORDE MILOJEVIC, parish priest of Novi Pavljani, District of Bjelovar
–Hieromonach SEVASTIJAN MILOVANOVIC, parish priest of Duvno and friar of Zitomislici Monastery
–MILADIN MINIC, parish priest of Biljesevo, District of Zenica

–VASILIJE NAKARADA, parish priest of Masvin, District of Slunj
–STANISLAV NASADIL, parish priest of Licka Jasenica, District of Ogulin
–Hieromonach EMILIJAN NEDIC, friar of Tavna Monastery
–TIHOMIR NESKOVIC, parish priest of Janja, District of Bijeljina
–PETAR NINKOVIC, parish priest of Vojnic

–Protoereus PAVLE OBRADOVIC, parish priest of Nebljins, District of Donji Lap
–NOVAK OKIJEVIC, novice of Zitomislic Monastery
–BOGDAN OPACIC, priest of the Second Parish in Bacuga and archiereusian vicar for the District of Glina

–Protoereus DRAGOMIR OSTOJIC, priest of Zvornik

–DIMITRIJE PANTELIC, parish priest of Cadjavica, District of Bijeljina
–VUJADIN PANJKOVIC, parish priest of Debelo Brdo, District of Korenica
–ILIJA PAVLICA, parish priest of Munjava, District of Ogulin
–Hierodeacon MAKARIJE PEJAK, friar of Zitomislic Monastery
–PETAR PEJANOVIC, parish priest of Mostar
–MILORAD PEKIC, parish priest of Sibosnica, District of Broko
–VUKASIN PETKOVIC, parish priest of Mostar
–MILOS PETROVIC, parish priest of Luzani, District of Derventa
–MILE PEURACA, parish priest of Gornje Budacko, District of Vojnic
–Protoereus MARKO POPOVIC, parish priest of Blagaj, District of Bugojno
–MIHAJLO POPOVIC, parish priest of Polaca, District of Knin
–Deacon MILENKO POPOVIC, teacher of divinity of Bijeljina
–SAVO POPOVIC, parish priest of Brezovo Polje, District of Brcko
–Protoereus STEVAN POPOVIC, parish priest of Medjas, District of Bijeljina
–Theologian MARKO RODANOVIC, of Zitomislic Monastery

–Protoereus NIKOIA RADMANOVIC, parish priest of Slusnica and archiereusian vicar for the District of Slunj
–DIMITRIJE RAJANOVIC, parish priest of Nisic, District of Sarajevo
–Protoereus MILAN RAJCEVIC, prosecutor of the Ecclesiastic Court in Plasko, District of Ogulin
–UROS RAJCEVIC, parish priest of Mogoric, District of Gospic
–OGNJEN RADIC, parish priest of Mostar
–Protoereus PETAR RASETA, parish priest of Bunic, District of Korenica
–DRAGO RISTANOVIC, student of theology, born in Rupjeli, near Trebinje
–RODOLJUB SAMARDZIC, priest of Kulen Vakuf
–JANKO SAVIC, priest of Knezina, District of Vlasenica
–MILOS SAVIC, parish priest of Milici, District of Vlasenica
–ANDREJ SEMULICKI, parish priest of Majur, District of Djakovo
–Protoereus NIKOLA SKAKIC, priest of Sarajevo
–VUKOLAJ SKENDZIC, parish priest of Brinj
–DMITAR SKOURPAN, parish priest of Cvijetanovica Brdo, District of Slunj
–DOBROSAV SOKOVIC, parish priest of Poblak, District of Priboj
–RADE STANISAVLJEVIC, teacher of divinity in Karlovac
–Protoereus KOSTA STANISIC, parish priest of Livno
–Protoereus JOVAN STANOJEVIC, archiereusian vicar in Pakrac
–Protoereus SPIRIDON STAROVIC, parish priest of Avtovac, District of Gacko
–JASA STEPANOV, priest of the Third Parish in Plasko, District of Ogulin
–MATIJA STIJACIC, parish priest of Smiljan, District of Gospic
–DJURO STOJANOVIC, teacher of divinity at the Continuation School in Plasko
–MIRKO STOJISAVLJEVIC, priest of Glamoc
–Protoereus DUSAN SUBOTIC, Archiereusian vicar and parish priest in Bosanska Gradiska
–Abbot METODIJE SUBOTIN, parish priest of Vrbovsko and friar of Gomirje Monastery
–LJUBOMIR SVITLIC, parish priest of Vrsnai, District of Bijeljina
–BOZIDAR SARENAC, parish priest of Dracevo, District of Ljubinje
–LJUBOMIR SKORIC, parish priest of Modrani, District of Bijeljina
–DAMJAN STRBAC, priest of Bosansko Grahovo
–Hieromonach DOSITEJ STULIC, friar of Krupa Monastery
–DUSAN SUSNJAR, parish priest of Dunjak, District of Vojnic

(Continued on next page)

ARTUKOVIC GAVE THIS ORDER: "DON'T COME TO ME UNLESS YOU HAVE KILLED 200 SERBS"

WAS HE GUILTY OF MURDER?

This Ustasha believed himself innocent because he killed only 63!

When an eye-witness, Gjordana Friedlender testified against ANTE VRBAN, USTASHA Commander of Stara Gradiska, concentration camp notorious for killing thousands, especially children, she said:

"... At that time women and children came daily to Camp Stara Gradiska. Vrban ordered all children to be separated from their mothers and put in one room. Ten of us were told to carry them there in blankets. The children crawled about the room and one child put an arm and leg through the doorway, so that the door could not be closed. Vrban shouted 'Push it!' When I did not do that, he banged the door and crushed the child's leg. Then he took the child by the whole leg, and banged it against the wall until it was dead. When the room was full, Vrban ordered that poison gas be used to kill the rest."

And what did ARTUKOVIC'S ANTE VRBAN say in his defense when on trial for murder? He shouted:

"But I did not kill hundreds of children personally—I only killed 63."

—ILIJA TINTOR, parish priest of Srpska Jasenica, District of Bosanska Krupa
—KONSTANTIN TODOROVIC, parish priest of Ugljevik, District of Bijeljina
—PETAR TOVIRAC, parish priest of Zabrdje, District of Bijeljina
—SVETOZAR-SAVA TRLAJIC, Bishop of Gornji Karlovac, resident in Karlovac
—Protoereus MIHAJLO VASIC, priest of Banja Luka
—Protoereus VIDAK VISNJEVAC, teacher of divinity of Gacko
—BOGDAN VRANJESEVIC, parish priest of Krupa on the Vrbas, District of Banja Luka
—PETAR VUCINIC, a member of the Ecclesiastical Court in Plasko
—NIKOLA VUCKOVIC, parish

(Continued on page 79)

Dr. Nikola Nikolic in Jasenovac

In his book, Dr. Nikola Nikolić, one of the lucky survivors from Jasenovac concentration camp—exchanged for some German prisoners—relates some unbelievable human atrocities committed in Jasenovac.

One of the most notorious was Miroslav (Majstorović) Filipović who headed a group called executioners.

Filipović came to Jasenovac following the unparallelled savage slaughter in the village of Krivaja near Banja Luka.

Filipović was a Franciscan monk. Dressed in his robe he entered the classroom of the little village schoolroom wearing an USTASHI cap. He ordered the teacher, Mara Sunjić, to separate the Serbian Orthodox children from the Catholics. When she did that, not suspecting any evil, he slaughtered these Serbian children before the eyes of their little playmates.

The children ran around the classroom with their throats slashed, blood spattering all around, their little faces contorted in pain and terror. Most of the remaining children went insane, while Mara Sunjić, once a strong healthy girl, today lives and relives in horror that day. Only ruins remain of Mara Sunjić.

So savage was this slaughter that Filipović fled to Zagreb. So pleased were his leaders with his hatred for the Serbs that Artuković immediately gave him the rank of Major in the army and assigned him to Jasenovac Concentration camp. Filipović exchanged his Friar's robe for an USTASHI uniform and in Jasenovac became a crazed killer.

He had himself photographed after a massacre with blood dripping from his knife, clothes all spattered with blood, holding a cross in his hand and beaming with laughter.

MIROSLAV FILIPOVIC a Franciscan monk and USTASHA admitted at his trial that his first victim was a child. He said he told the USTASHI:

"USTASHI, I re-christen these degenerates in the name of God and you follow my example."

When captured he boasted that he had participated in the murder of over 40,000 men, women and children at JASENOVAC.

Even some of the USTASHI couldn't stomach the excesses of this crazed killer.

(1958—Escaped Croatian Franciscans operate USTASHI headquarters, Chicago, Ill.)

"BOG I HRVATI"

(God and the Croatians)

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY, GLORIOUS CHIEF"

On every USTASHI anniversary of Poglavnik Pavelic's birthday, a special High Mass and Te Deum's were celebrated in all Croatian Catholic Churches.

On June 15th, 1942, even though thousands of innocent people had already been exterminated, the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac called upon all of his clergy to sing a Te Deum for Pavelic. The letter began thusly:

"On June 15, 1942, the glorious chief of the Independent State of Croatia, our Poglavnik, Dr. Ante Pavelic, celebrates his birthday. On this occasion I appeal to the whole clergy to say on the following Sunday, June 17th, at the most convenient time, *preferably after the High Mass, a Te* Deum with the proper prayers. On this occasion an appeal should be made once more to the people to say humbly their prayers to God for the prosperity of the Independent State of Croatia, for our Poglavnik and for an early peace in the world, so that our native Croatia, too, might flourish more and more to the everlasting and eternal welfare of her sons."

"MURDER IS MY SANCTITY"

Poglavnik Pavelić heard mass every day in a private Chapel. he was a devout Catholic, a devoted husband, and a loving father. The Croatian Catholic Church had nothing but praise for Dr. Pavelić, "a self-sacrificing fighter who prepared the way for the 'Independent State of Croatia' laboring twelve long years made possible by the dynamics of the New Order (Nazis and Fascists)." Dr. ANTE PAVELIC SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA IN FRANCE AND YUGOSLAVIA FOR HIS ROLE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF KING ALEXANDER AND LOUIS BARTHOU IN 1934!

Top left: Archbishop of Zagreb, (Cardinal) Stepinac escorts Poglavnik Pavelic to Catholic church service.

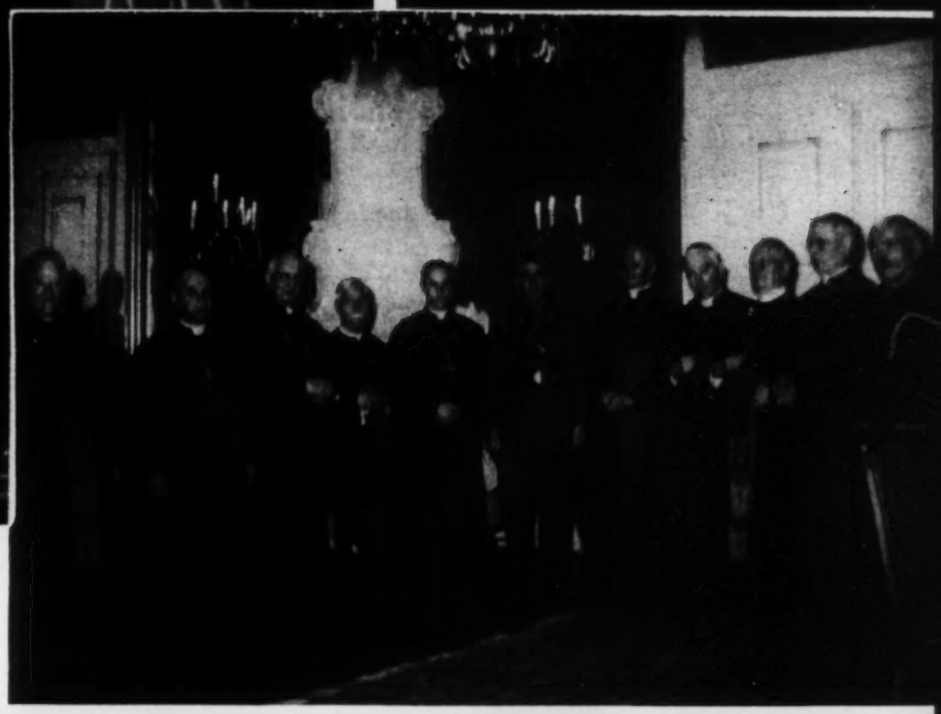
Center: HIGH MASS and TE DEUM sung for Archbishop's 'Glorious chief'

Bottom: Special pew for Poglavnik Pavelic.

Top: The Holy See's ecclesiastic legate, Ramiro Marcone and all the 'GOOD CROATIAN CATHOLIC USTASHI' attend POGLAVNIK'S birthday celebration at special church service.

Center right: Archbishop of Zagreb, (Cardinal) Stepinac has arrived at the reception of Poglavnik Pavelic.

Left: Poglavnik Pavelic greets the Archbishop of Zagreb and thanks him for the Pastoral letter in which the Archbishop called upon all his clergy to say High Mass for the 'glorious Poglavnik'.



Bottom: The whole Catholic Episcopate with 'GLORIOUS POGLAVNIK' Pavelic

WHY WEREN'T PRIESTS KNOWN TO BE USTASHI PUNISHED?

On November 30, 1945, the Provincial of Franciscans, P. Modesto Martincić was asked this question. He replied that *priests could not be punished merely for being members of the USTAŠE because the USTAŠA program emphasized its attachment to the Catholic Church and the Church could not condemn the USTAŠA movement nor forbid priests to enter its ranks.*

Poglavnik Pavelic "ZA DOM SPREMNI!" USTASHI priests—Zagreb, 1941

Note: Largest exodus of priests and members of religious orders from any country were recorded in modern history as having fled from Yugoslavia under the protection of the retreating HITLER'S NAZIS. Many still sworn USTASHI are mingling among American immigrants continuing their gnawing, destructive work and disseminating unbelievable historical distortions.

Above: Provincial of Franciscans P. Modesto Martincic—Zagreb

Top page 45: PAVELIC with a large group of Young Catholic priests

Middle: Pavelic with Franciscans whom he deputized and who worked as USTASHI.

Bottom: Nuns decorated by Pavelic for their 'heroic' USTASHI deeds.

CROATIAN CATHOLIC CLERGY ON DEFENSE OF THEIR USTASHI PRIESTS

"For several centuries the Croatians have hoped for an independent Croatian State. *IT SEEMED THAT THIS WAS FULFILLED BY PAVELIC* and the *ACTION OF THE USTASHI.*

"The acts of *VIOLENCE*, the *MURDERS*, and *SPILLING OF BLOOD* brought about by the *USTASHI* leaders and movement turned many of them away.

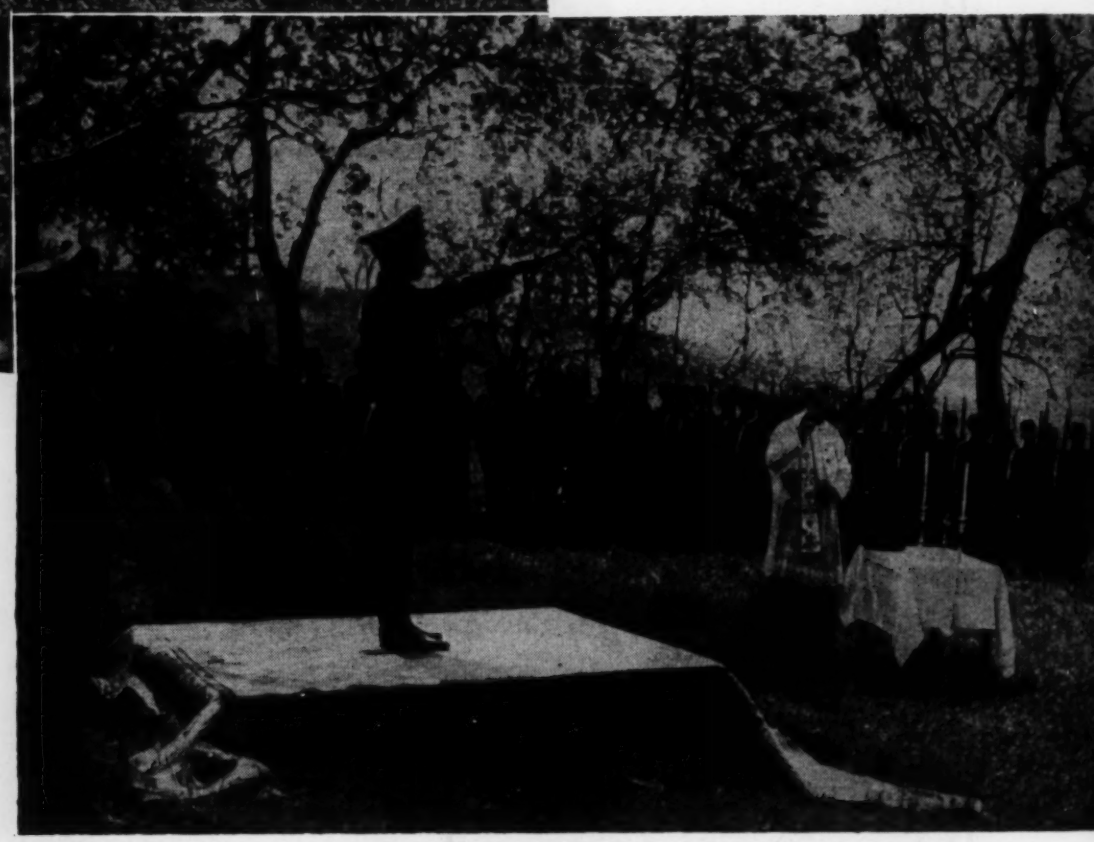
"However, we grant that there were Catholic priests who by their extreme nationalism SINNED AGAINST CHRISTIAN JUSTICE and CHARITY AND THEREFORE DESERVE TO ANSWER BEFORE THE COURT OF EARTHLY JUSTICE.

"MANY OF THEM FLED THE COUNTRY (YUGOSLAVIA) ALONG WITH PAVELIC, ARTUKOVIC and the USTASHI BECAUSE THEY SERVED AS MILITARY CHAPLAINS OF THE USTASHI AND THEY HEARD THAT THE PARTISANS WOULD KILL ALL THOSE WHO HAD COLLABORATED WITH THE USTASHI."

(At a meeting of the High Clergy in Zagreb, 1945 after the collapse of the USTASHKA "INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA.")

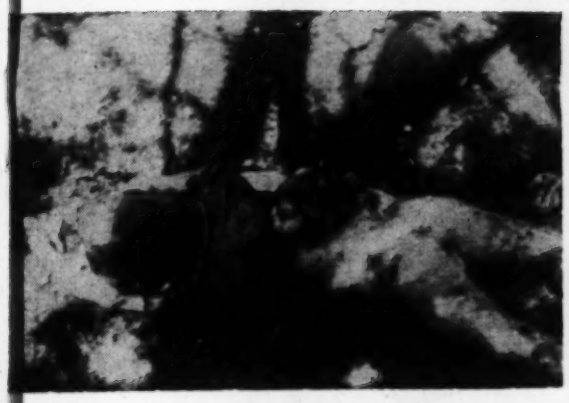
WHO HAS RIGHT TO DECENT BURIAL?

USTASHI!



When Croatia was liberated in 1945, the people tore down flags, insignias and all remnants of the USTASHI and NAZI reign of terror. Upon discovering the bodies of thousands of victims thrown in mass graves, ditches, ravines, bodies stuffed in wells, some headless, skeletons left in the fields, heaps of bodies washed ashore of the Sava and other rivers, the people became incensed with rage at the elaborate monuments erected with USTASHI and NAZI insignias lying peacefully in beautifully kept cemeteries. Many were torn down. Immediately a voice was heard. The Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac wrote in a pastoral letter dated September 21, 1945, as well as in a letter addressed to President Tito, *protesting the stripping of USTASHI and NAZI graves.* He said:

....**"In death all men cease to be enemies. *The unwritten law of human decency, springing from Christian love, gives to all men the right of decent burial."***



BURIAL FOR ARTUKOVIC'S "BEASTS" Zagreb, 1941–1945

BURIAL FOR
ARTUKOVIC'S "BEASTS"

Minister of Interior Andrija Artukovic consults with Archbishop of Zagreb, (Cardinal) Stepinac.

According to a Los Angeles, California newspaper (1958), Father Lackovic (escaped priest who collaborated with the USTASHI in Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia, and one of the staunch supporters of Andrija Artukovic) said: **"HE (ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC) CONSULTED WITH THE CARDINAL (STEPINAC, who was then Archbishop of Zagreb), ON THE MORAL ASPECTS OF EVERY ACTION HE TOOK."** Below is a typical exchange of notes showing that **ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC DID HAVE SOME AUTHORITY OVER THE INNOCENT PEOPLE IN CROATIA.** The note from the Archbishop of Zagreb deals with the visit from Bogdan Raskovic, Secretary to the Ministry of Communications and delegate of the **NAZI (GERMAN)** and **FASCIST (ITALIAN)** Red Cross who made a special trip to Zagreb to intervene on behalf of the many Serbians who were made prisoners in various concentration camps. The Archbishop of Zagreb said:

> **"This Serbian from Belgrade was at my home accompanied by a German (NAZI) soldier so that no harm should befall him.**
>
> **"He said: 'Excellency, let all be converted so that they may save their (Serbian) lives.' I PROMISED TO INTERVENE AND WENT IMMEDIATELY TO SEE THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.** What result came of it I don't know, but I did what I could."
>
> (Zagreb, December 29, 1941)

But in 1941 **ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC WAS SCREAMING THIS ORDER TO HIS USTASHI KILLERS:**

"IF YOU CAN'T KILL A SERB OR A JEW YOU ARE AN ENEMY OF THE STATE!"

The most notorious cut-throats recorded in the twentieth century gripped the country, yet the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac sings praise (November 27, 1941) to its 'glorious leaders' saying:

"It is not drunkards, nor murderers, nor thieves, usurpers, fornicators, nor card players who form the firm foundation of our (USTASHI) fatherland, but hard-working, sober, honest, and conscientious men!"

Mass conversion to Catholicism of Serbs in village of Dubica. Notice USTASHI three fingered symbol—"BOG I HRVATI" (God and the Croatians)

WHO IS THE LIAR?

Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac?

He wrote to the Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, regarding Father Francis Ribar. In 1942, (Zagreb) he said:

"Mr. Minister (ARTUKOVIC), IN YOUR CAPACITY A HEAD OF YOUR DEPARTMENT . . ."

Minister of Interior, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC?

He said in sunny California, January 24, 1958: "I had no authority," "I ordered no arrests," "I am inocent . . ."

Father Lackovic (Ustasha collaborator) and/or Father Robert Ross who said on January 24, 1958:

"You may quote me and Father Lackovic if you wish, for Father Lackovic said it to me, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is the leading Catholic layman of Croatia and was the lay spokesman of Cardinal Stepinac. Hardly a day passed between 1941 and 1945 but what I was in his office or he was in mine. He consulted with the Cardinal (Stepinac) on the moral aspects of every action he took."

Escaped Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Ev. Saric,

(Sworn USTASHA since 1934) who provided an affidavit denying ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC'S guilt?

Over 200 ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS in Yugoslavia

who accuse PAVELIC, ARTUKOVIC and the USTASHI CRIMINALS?

1942—ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA

After pressure, the Archbishop of Zagreb wrote: "Mr. Minister, (Dr. Andrija Artuković) regarding Francis Ribar, Pastor of Gornja Stubica, some may have possible regarded him as a foreigner (Ribar was born in Yugoslavia) and not a priest because he was Slovenian but he is not a recent refugee (in Croatia). I have waited patiently and kept silent. I have the honor of asking, **Mr. Minister, that in your capacity as head of your department** you inform me of the about mentioned priest."

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC replied on November 17, 1942;

"FRANCIS RIBAR,* priest of Gornja Stubica, Internee was sent (1) by decree of my Office on April 20, 1942 No. 26417/42, and (2) at the proposal of my police guard for the city of Zagreb and Velika Zupa Prigorje on May 19, 1942, No. 7002/42, **to forced detention in Jasenovac concentration camp for a period of three years—April 18, 1942 to April 18, 1945, because he refused to celebrate a Solemn High Mass on the anniversary of the founding of the Independent State of Croatia and he refused to sing the Psalm, "Te Deum Laudamus," saying it was not prescribed in ecclesiastical usage." Signed: "Za Dom Spremni! Dr. Andrija Artukovic, Minister of Justice and Religion."**

However, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC'S law governing status in a concentration camp stated that anyone sentenced to more than three months in a concentration camp was to be killed. Father Francis Ribar was slaughtered—even while this formality of correspondence ensued—and his crime? *ANTI-USTASHI!*

These Priests Remember Artukovic and Father Ribar

OVER 200 CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN YUGOSLAVIA ACCUSE PAVELIC, ARTUKOVIC AND USTASHI CRIMINALS

In a Declaration sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade, over 200 signatures of Catholic priests were affixed to a document seeking justice for the criminal murders commited by Pavelić and Artuković and their USTASHI. Below are some of the paragraphs from the Declaration:

". . . We remember with indignation all the horrible monstrosities we lived to see in Pavelić's "Independent State of Croatia" during the occupation, of which even we ourselves were victims. In the infamous JASENOVAC USTASHI concentration camp alone, eight of our brethren priests miserably lost their lives. Their names:

RIBAR*
SEM
GROBLAR
KAC
KODRIC
OREŠNIK
POLAK
RANCIGAJ

"Most keenly we do condemn the dreadful deeds and crimes perpetrated by the then PAVELIC and ARTUKOVIC blood-thirsty USTASHI government, among others even against our clergymen.

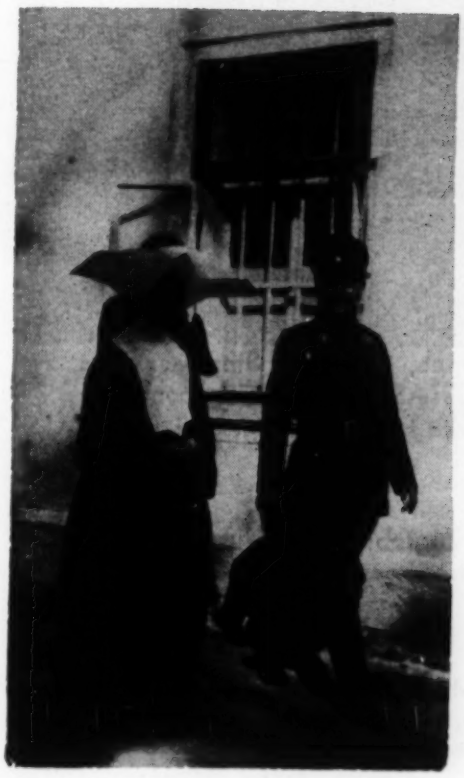
"These butchers even did not stop their activities; **hiding under false names in America and elsewhere they conspire and plot in all possible evil plans against our liberated homeland.**

"Our citizenry is now expressing their demand for the extradition of the murderers and war criminals PAVELIC and ARTUKOVIC in order to bring them to answer and account for their crimes and atrocities.

"We, the Catholic priests of Styria —gravely affected by the loss of so large a number of our brethren—most decisively join in this demand."

(Styria, Slovenia Yugoslavia
February, 1952)

"BOG I HRVATI"



Above: First from left: MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, Scond from left: MINISTER OF EDUCATION and CULTS, DR. MILE BUDAK extreme right; Poglavnik Pavelic.

Left: Devout Catholic Dr. Mile Budak Minister of Education and Cults said on July 22, 1941:

"The movement of the USTASHI is based on religion. For the minorities we have three million bullets. We shall kill one part of the Serbs. We shall transport another, and the rest of them will be forced to embrace the Roman Catholic religion, thus our NEW CROATIA will get rid of all Serbs in our midst in order to become ONE HUNDRED PER CENT CATHOLIC WITHIN TEN YEARS!"

What About Jews Who Married Gentiles in Croatia?

When ARTUKOVIC'S "RACIAL PURITY" law was put into effect there were some rather 'startling' discoveries—JEWS WERE MARRIED TO GENTILES. Many of these people were married in the Catholic Church so therefore, someone had to raise a voice. The Archbishop of Zagreb finally spoke up. He said in 1943 (largest number of Jews already exterminated, April, 1941-Oct. 1942):

"I know that there are similar (mixed) marriages among the chief leaders of our Croatian State and these are protected. It is against logic and against justice that these are protected and others are not.

"If even dumb animals protect their young and will not let themselves be separated by force, who among you can believe that thousands of people in these mixed marriages will be able to watch passively as their families are destroyed by force?

"Is it not precisely because of such measures, so full of injustice, that our people are driven by force into the ranks of the Partisans? This is the case with many Croatians who can no longer tolerate the injustices.

"In Italy there are thousands of innocent Croatians from Gorski Kotar, Primorje, and Dalmatia (PAVELIC-ARTUKOVIC AND USTASHI in agreement wtih HITLER and MUSSOLINI gave Mussolini this Yugoslav territory) living in concentration camps and when my delegation together with USTASHI representatives of our Croatian State sought to free these people, we were told by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

'Why do you interfere in our treatment of these people after the way you act in Croatia!' "

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS "BOG I HRVATI"

Top: Archbishop of Zagreb, (Cardinal) Stepinac gives banquet for exiled USTASHI murderers upon their return to Yugoslavia with Hitler and Mussolini troops. Zagreb.

Left: Hotel Esplanade Zagreb: Papal Nuncio Ramiro Marione greets Japanese envoy—USTASHI ally during World War III.

Bottom: Hitler's Nazis, Mussolini Fascists, The Holy See's Papal Nuncio Marione, USTASHI, and the Archbishop of Zagreb, Dr. Stepinac at USTASHI opening of fair.

Croatian Catholicism and the Double Standard

Even with the knowledge that the greatest number of innocent people were slaughtered or interned in concentration camps from April, 1941 to October 1942 when ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was MINISTER OF INTERIOR, no voice of protest was heard. BUT in MARCH (1943) *the Archbishop of Zagreb suddenly felt that the USTASHI should protect the elementary right of man—the right to life. In his own version coming from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, March, 1943, the Archbishop said:*

"I ask you again, as representative of the Catholic Church, to protect the most elementary right, the right to life of those among the subjects of the Independent State of Croatia who have become members of the Catholic Church during the time of the State's existence, whether they were "rebaptized" or whether they came into the Catholic Church from the Orthodox; and against whom no one can prove any personal crime against the interests of the Croatian people or State."

London Version for Western Consumption

Four months later, in JULY, 1943 came the London version of the same paragraph picked up from the Vatican radio stations (Serbo-Croatian language) for dissemination to the Western countries:

"The Archbishop of Zagreb said, 'Every people and every race on earth have the RIGHT TO LIVE and to be TREATED IN A MANNER OF MEN. If God has given this right to men, no power in the world may take it from them; also has not the Catholic Church always condemned all injustice and violence committed in the name of social, racist, and nationalistic principles. NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO KILL ARBITRARILY ON HIS OWN AUTHORITY or in any way to harm any members of a race.'

"The most important prelate of Croatia has spoken out against the USTASHI authorities who imitate Nazi crimes. This expression NEEDS NO COMMENTARY."

Zagreb Version—1943

After more than 80% of the Jews and Gypsies had been exterminated—between April, 1941 *and October,* 1942 *when ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was MINISTER OF INTERIOR, it suddenly occurred to the Archbishop of Zagreb to voice an opinion. However, when the same paragraph was transmitted for Western consumption there were some rather startling changes. In Zagreb in 1943 the Archbishop said:*

"One cannot exterminate intellectuals from the face of the earth because it may be agreeable to the working class, as Bolshevism has taught and done.

"One cannot extinguish from the face of the earth Gypsies or Jews because one considers them inferior races. If the racist theories, which have no foundation are to be applied without scruples, is there any security for any nation at all?

"The Catholic Church has the courage to defend our CROATIAN (USTASHI) NATIONAL RIGHTS and to hurl that defense before crowned heads.

"No one has the right to kill or harm in any way those who belong to another race or another nation for **that can be done only by the legitimate authorities, if they had proved the crime of an individual and if the crime merits such punishment."**

New York Version for Western Consumption

In New York, and used throughout the United States, came this version transmitted from London, the Archbishop Stepinac supposedly said:

"No one has the right to destroy the intellectual class in order to aid the working class. Thus, neither Jews nor Gypsies may be persecuted for the sole reason that they are considered inferior races. If the so-called theories are imprudently applied, all security will disappear from the earth.

"Yes, we ask the USTASHI if they have any reply that would refute the Vatican and that would destroy the truth, preached by Christ, of the brotherhood of men and peoples."

"Bad" Jews Not People

To one who was in a position to voice protest on the basis of gross violation of the Fifth Commandment, not only by USTASHI but also by members of his religious order, the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac was enrolled in a marathon of correspondence with the MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ on what constituted a GOOD JEW, A GUILTY JEW, and an INNOCENT JEW. As a matter of fact he studied very carefully ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ'S "RACIAL PURITY" LAWS and found that some JEWS were ACTUALLY HUMAN BEINGS! He wrote to MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ explaining this amazing discovery:

"Mr. Minister, (ARTUKOVIĆ) on the occasion of the announced promulgation of the anti-Semitic law, I have the honor to draw your attention to the following fact:

"There are good Catholics of the Jewish race who have been converted to Catholicism. There are among them those who have excelled as good Croatian patriots. I think it necessary to take account of such converts in the promulgation of the laws."

The Archbishop even discovers that there are guilty Jews and innocent Jews, for in another letter to ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ, Minister of Interior, he said:

"Mr. Minister, (ARTUKOVIĆ) I had the honor on April 23, of this year to address you with respect to Jews converted to Catholicism. The laws promulgated on April 30, however, took no notice at all of this Catholic affiliation. Daily there are appearances of more and more severe provisions which hit equally the guilty and the innocent. Today's newspapers carried the order that all Jews, without regard to age or sex or Catholic affiliation must wear the Jewish insignia.

"Already there are so many measures that those who know the real situation will say of us (USTASHI) Croatians that not even in (Nazi) Germany were the racial laws applied with such vigor and speed!"

In another letter addressed on May 30, 1941, to the MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, the Archbishop of Zagreb was concerned only for those who were converted. He wrote:

"I wrote to you, Mr. Minister, on May 22, of this year, asking that you do something to protect THE JEWS CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM FROM THE JEWISH RELIGION."

Even though the largest number of Jews had already been exterminated and no protest was made, finally on March 7, 1942, the Archbishop of Zagreb Stepinac wrote a letter to MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC regarding the arrests of Jews. He said:

"I take the liberty, MR. MINISTER, OF ASKING YOU TO PREVENT, *THROUGH YOUR POWER*, all unjust proceedings against citizens who individually can be accused of no wrong.

***"I do not think that it can bring us any glory if it is said of us that we have solved the Jewish problem in the most radical way, that is to say, the CRUELEST.* The solution of this question must provide only for the punishment of Jews who have committed crimes, but not for persecution of innocent people."**

But didn't the Archbisop of Zagreb know that the Minister of Interior considered all JEWS CRIMINALS SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY WERE JEWS AND EVEN ORDERED HIS USTASHI TO "KILL ALL JEWS AND SERBS"?

ARTUKOVIC IN 1958: "I HAD NO POWER"

NEVER MIND IF YOU ARE INNOCENT

Let it not be said, when thousands of innocent people had already been exterminated by burning alive, gas, shooting, butchering, etc., that there was NO voice 'fighting' for their right to—die! Late in November 2, 1942 the Archbishop of Zagreb Stepinac wrote to MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in which he said:

"Mr. Minister, I have twice asked the Poglavnik, personally, to make possible entrance to Jasenovac, Gradiska and Labor. Although we are certain that the dying have been asking for a priest *so that they may prepare for death* this has not been granted.

"Can the USTASHI movement count on divine blessing when it refuses to the dying what all civilized states have always granted them?

"I address you, Mr. Minister, to ask you respectfully that you *TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS WITH THE PROPER AUTHORITIES IN THE MINISTRY UNDER YOUR DIRECTION* so that when the sick or dying ask for priests they can go there without interference."

"SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS . . ."

It seems as though the Archbishop of Zagreb again found time in 1942 (largest extermination of Jews from April, 1941 to October, 1942) to write to MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and ask:

"Mr. Minister, I ask you to grant to those persons (Jews) who are left in the community permission to work in an area designated for the Ustashi state activities."

Poglavniku

Oda

Poglavniku »Za Dom!«
»Svi Hrvati« »Spremni!«

Ono u Bazilici svetog Petra
Vidjh Tvoje u Vječnom Gradu pjevnik,
Pjevao s Tobom mogućnjaj drag je bio
Za Dom naš mio.

Sam Bog Tebe pratio Dobri, Jaki,
Da uvedri za Dom naš sveto djelo
Tebi Ante Starčević nadahnuto
Ideal bio.

Ti nam oba hrvatski udrah,
Pradjedovska bratstvo sveta prava,
Dok je sunca, oba ste krune naše,
Vječna nam "Ti."

Ti si za Dom izvojevo svoga sjeta,
Smjel ko heroj, od vjere junak čvrsta,
Za slobodu naše si našeg Doma,
Ustaše divni!

Dobar Genij, duboko si kao mudrac,
Sahnuo vuci uriku sa svih strana,
Ti ko prorok gorom s dobrim vodio.
»Bog s Hrvatima«

»Samo Bog je, Najviši, naš gospodar,
Bog je štit naš, u Njega naš je Ustaša
I sim se gusim pokoo Ti uzvrat
Iskrenoj zori.

Svijeh uma i srca s poštenja,
Svijeh, koji ne vlada, nego vodi,
Svijeh, koji pokleko nije nikad.
Poć Lavovi!

Dan Tvoj svaki hrlio je s red poštenja,
Kao sunce Ti si nam čuo i sjajan,
I Tvoj uzbuđ obara sve pagnjeze.
Ti si nam Zrinski!

Puno hrabri, ustinu, pravdu dušu,
I slobodu drage Ti kao mati,
Za nju Ti si nekoo popuć divno
Sve svoje hajduke;

I na Jude, kojim sve pare bila,
Koji htjeli prodati naše duše,
Koji pleli smrtu našem ulo
Sudnje jadno.

Prvi Ti si naučio našeg Doma,
I slobodu, čuvati hiveta naše
Od tog roja pokleonog, od marksizma,
Od boljševizma.

Za Dom drage Ti si Hrvate zvao:
»Nek ste spremni, nek ste ko stanac
Tad će Dom naš Bolji obasjat stanom
Hrvatske slave.

I ko sunce jednako Ti nas grijeć,
Vodiš Zagreb, Hrvatske kraljeko srdo
Vidi Bosna, ona je, velik, bosor
Hrvatskog Krsta.

I dan i noć tako se narod radi,
Svaki čuo Hrvat je Tebi mio,
Ko na zvuku grije se na tvom srcu
Ustaški junak.

S Tvoga srca uzdaju lati k nebu:
»Bože Sveti, Lijepu Naše čuvajte
Ona Tebi vazda je prva brigu.
Za nju se molit.

Zato sve nas u kolo zovi divna,
Kolo rada, napretka i poštenja,
U tom kolu bit će nam naše milo
Hrvatska Ivo.

Sto sve nas podnio za taj pokrat?
Svi hajduci vrebali duše Tvoju,
Ko kralj David u svijet idoš strana.
Ali Te Bog brani.

Bog ti slao okrepu u tudini,
Bog Ti vjeru svijeća lovor-granom,
Koja nikad vide uzahnut ne će,
Junače orući!

Naš se borjak pod nebom danas vija,
Naše oko radosno suze lije,
Tvoja vedra ojelovom lati čelo
I grad i selo.

Pa ko dosad pokroti naše srce?
Duše naše do Boljeg dih neba!
Tebe Vođu Hrvatski Narod traba
Kamoti hljeba.

A mi spremni bit ćemo vazda za Dom,
Vazda spremni radit i umrt za Dom,
Vazda s Jagom herom i marom za Dom,
Za Dom svoj drogi!

Doktor Ante Pavelić ime drago,
Ime u njem Hrvatske s neba blago.
Nek Te On, Kralj Nebeski, vazda prati,
Vođa naš zlatni!

Ivan Dr. Sarić

PROVIDNOST BOŽJA
ODREĐUJE SUDBINE
ODREDILA JE HRVATSKOM NARODU PUT
KOJIM JE PROLAZIO KROZ VJEKOVE
NJEM U NAJTEŽIM ČASOVIMA IZGUBIO VJERE
I ZATO MU JE BOŽJA PROVIDNOST DOSUDILA
SLOBODU
BOGU HVALI
U NJEGOVU SE POMOĆ UZDA
RADI
I BOG ĆE MU RAD BLAGOSLOVITI!

TAXING MAKES CONVERSION DIFFICULT—1941

In a letter to the authorities in Zagreb, Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Sarić wrote on November 15, 1941 *protesting the authorities desire for more converts from Orthodox to Catholicism since they were not doing what had to be done. He complained because of the overly high taxes that were imposed on religious conversions, taxes which the poor people could not afford to pay. For instance in Sarajevo, 500 Kunas were demanded with the result that he was "forced to write to Zagreb and ask that this order be revoked, because such acts make it difficult for conversions."*

(Archbishop Ivan Sarić, an old USTASA since 1934, escaped from Yugoslavia and now living in Madrid, Spain. On January 24, 1958, he has provided an affidavit denying ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC'S GUILT!)

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC'S DEFENDER

ODE TO THE POGLAVNIK

"Poglavnik–ZA DOM SVI HRVATI SPREMNI!"

(Excerpts from ODE composed by one of the champion defenders of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, Archbishop. Ivan. EV. SARIC, himself an USTASHA since 1934-escaped under protection of Hitler's retreating NAZI'S).

Second verse:

"God himself is guiding you,
good one, strong one,
That you succeed for our
FATHERLAND—our sacred work.

Fourth verse:

"For the FATHERLAND you Sacrificed
yourself, dearest as a hero,
because of faith you live like a brave soldier,
For freedom of our Fatherland,
Oh glorious USTASHA!"

Fifth verse:

Good genius, deep as a mystic., etc
You, who shout, "BOG I HRVATI".

Sixth verse:

"A man who has a heart and honor
A man who does not dictate but works, etc.,

Seventh verse:

"Your everyday of struggle is honorable work
As the sun, you are to us, clean and
resplendent, etc."

Eighth verse:

"You say much, Truth and Justice you raise,
and Liberty is as dear to you as your mother,
Like a giant you elevated
yourself against all traitors."

Ninth verse:

"And against the Jews, who are
the possessors of all money,
Who wanted to sell our souls
Who intertwined our
good name and who are traitors.

Twentieth verse:

"And we shall be ready for the Fatherland,
Shall be ready with work as well as ready to
die for the Fatherland
Shall with God... etc., for our dearest Fatherland!

Twenty-first verse:

"Doctor Ante PAVELIC, the
dearest of names,
There is within that name
CROATIA blessed from heaven above.
Let Him, King of all, continue to guide you,
Leader ours, most divine.

(ANTE PAVELIC SENTENCED TO DEATH in Absentia in France & Yugoslavia for assissination of King Alexander and French Foreign Minister).

What Would Americans Say?

Double Standard of Justice

Let it not be said that the Archbishop of Zagreb did not advise and 'fight' for those whom he considered should be spared the fate of so many thousands slaughtered by the USTASHI. Shortly before the collapse of the USTASHI government, the Archbishop of Zagreb Stepinac said on April 2, 1945:

"May I, Poglavnik, draw your attention to the circumstances in the case of Velimir Jovanovic, who is considered the most guilty of the group condemned to death. As a former YUGOSLAV officer and a (SERB) Orthodox, HE MARRIED A CATHOLIC GIRL IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH and had his CHILD BAPTIZED IN THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

"I ask you also to pardon Luka Mustapic, police commandant at Djakovo, sentenced to death by the court martial at Osijek. HE ALWAYS PROTECTED *CROATIANS* IN SERBIA, and in OUR OWN STATE ("Independent State of Croatia) HAS COLLABORATED WITH OUR (USTASHI) AUTHORITIES AND THOSE OF THE (NAZI) GERMANS.

Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Saric, jubilant over USTASHI 'Independent State of Croatia,' expressed his happiness for the NAZIS and the USTASHI in NOVI LIST, November 19, 1942:

"Command yourselves to our beloved Lord with whose help we will gain the final victory together with our dear friends and allies (Nazis).

"Therefore, with faith in God and with devotion to our beloved leader, we must always be ready to die for our Poglavnik and for our USTASHKA CROATAIN FATHERLAND!"

After Collapse of USTASHI

When in the mopping-up stages of NAZIS and USTASHI from the soil of Yugoslavia, after having remained so silent when countless innocent victims lost their lives, including new born infants, the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac did a mental summersault and protested the shooting of USTASHI and NAZIS. He said on July 21, 1945:

"Every man with a sane mind and an honest heart knows that an accused person has the inalienable right of defending himself and of demanding in his defense the questioning of witnesses before any court that merits its name and which intends to exercise its functions in the name of justice. Without the questioning of witnesses, who personally participate in the most important part of the proceedings, namely the trial, there cannot be a just sentence."

Youth Prepared to Accept Extermination of Jews as Noble Deed by Poglavnik

Croatian Catholic journals for children asked its young readers to pray for the 'glorious' Poglavnik Pavelic and explained the extermination of Jews. Below is an excerpt from GLASNIK SV. ANTE (St. Anthony's Herald) June, 1941, page 182:

"There are over 30,000 Jews in Croatia. In Zagreb there are 12,000 of them. In our poorer districts there are no Jews at all, as there they have no such opportunity to plunder. The Poglavnik has announced that the Jewish problem will be radically solved in our State."

Ask the Pope?

If the Congress of the United States or President Eisenhower were told by an American Catholic Archbishop or Cardinal that *before passing laws they would have to consult with the Vatican and receive permission from the Pope before introducing a law—WHAT WOULD AMERICANS SAY?* Yet, there was an open campaign run by the Croatian Catholic Clergy against the agrarian reform as well as the introduction of a law recognizing civil ceremony. Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac said:

"Marshal Tito's government has no right to introduce laws of agrarian reform or civil ceremony without first having consulted the Vatican and obtained permission from the Pope."

(Zagreb, Yugoslavia, 1946)

USTASA Oath Before Crucifix with Dagger and Revolver Alongside It

Although many, many complaints were received because oaths were administered before a crucifix with a dagger and a revolver alongside it, *it wasn't until October 15, 1943 that the President of the Episcopal Conference informed the USTASHA military Vicar—the very Reverend Vilim Cecelja—that in the future it is forbidden to administer the oath in front of a crucifix with a dagger and revolver alongside it.*

Insanity

"This State (Independent State of Croatia) is ONLY for Croatians and not for anyone else!

"ALL JEWS AND ORTHODOX SERBS WHO CAME 300 YEARS AGO MUST DISAPPEAR."

(Minister of JUSTICE, Dr. Milovan Zanic, 1941)

ARTUKOVIC GAVE THIS ORDER:

"DON'T COME TO ME UNLESS YOU HAVE KILLED 200 SERBS"

By this agreement (*sporazum*), Croatia enjoyed complete autonomous status under the name of the Banovina of Croatia. The ban, or governor, of Croatia had to be appointed by the crown after being proposed by the Croat Diet. While Croatia was granted full autonomy, the rest of Yugoslavia continued under the unitaristic and centralistic system. Dr. Maček joined the government as its vice president, and several members of the Croat Peasant Party were appointed to important posts in the central government. The agreement (*sporazum*) did not solve the problem of Serbo-Croat relations, however, and was particularly opposed by the Serbs as having been reached without participation of their political parties; also as having included several Serbian districts in autonomous Croatia.

The Cvetković-Maček regime continued until March 27, 1941, when the regency and the government were overthrown by a popular uprising of the Serbs in protest over the signing of the Tripartite Pact with Germany.

World War II.—In the beginning of World War II, Yugoslavia was spared involvement in the conflict, preserving a precarious neutrality for 20 months. But after his conquest of western Europe, Hitler turned toward the Balkans. By increasing diplomatic pressure, he forced Yugoslavia to sign the Tripartite Pact in Vienna on March 25, 1941, but promised not to ask for passage of Axis troops or war material through that country. This situation differed from that of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, who, after signing the pact, had to permit the presence of German troops on their soil. The Serbs, in a violent popular reaction, overthrew the regency and the government two days later, thus practically repudiating the Tripartite Pact. Hitler's reaction to what he considered a personal affront was swift; on April 6 he launched a powerful attack on Yugoslavia from three sides, preceded by a merciless bombardment of Belgrade. The Wehrmacht, far superior in mechanized armament, broke the organized resistance of the Yugoslav Army in 10 days. The king, Peter II (who had ascended the throne after the coup d'état of March 27, 1941), accompanied by the new government presided over by Gen. Dušan Simović, went into exile in London to continue to fight on the side of the Allies.

Yugoslavia was divided between the Axis and their satellites, Bulgaria and Hungary, which at the time created the "Independent State of Croatia" whose head (*poglavnik*) was Ante Pavelić, and which included more than 2,000,000 Serbs. Serbia was reduced practically to its pre-Balkan War frontiers, but without the attributes of an independent state. The occupation of Serbia was marked by acts of extreme cruelty on the part of the Germans; but even these were surpassed by the atrocities committed in Pavelić's Independent Croatia. The official policy of the Pavelić Ustaši, which was publicly announced in the Pavelić Ustaši parliament, was the extermination of the Serbs in Croatia. Those who escaped murder were either forcibly evicted from Croatia, or forced to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. The unofficial estimate made by the government in exile of Serbs killed by the Ustaši reached the appalling figure of 600,000 men, women, and children.

When Yugoslavia surrendered to Germany on April 16, 1941, many of the officers and men refused to accept the surrender order and several in an evacuation. Any attempt to save Greece from complete occupation was abandoned. Conditions for an evacuation were worse than Dunkerque the year before. There, the RAF could at least support the ground troops in some strength; the British coast was nearby, and many boats were on hand for the evacuation. In Greece, a friendly shore was much farther away; practically no air cover was available; and shipping space was scarce. A delaying action was fought to permit the embarkation of the main forces. This action took place along a line roughly 30 miles long, centered on the historic Pass of Thermopylae.

On April 23, the Greek king and government left for Crete. It was officially requested that the British forces be withdrawn from the Greek mainland. This request was not a hostile act, but the logical consequence of the collapse of the country's defenses and a gesture of consent to British evacuation, which began on April 24 and was completed by May 1. Equipment was lost, but the number of rescued was higher than expected, roughly 45,000. British fighting casualties were estimated at 5,000 killed and wounded. About 8,000 were captured.

Once again there were no British soldiers on the European continent, and no other fighting force faced the Axis in Europe. Hitler, in a speech delivered on May 4, gave the Wehrmacht's casualties in the Balkans as only 5,428. In reality, the Wehrmacht probably lost more than 20,000 men, most of them in mass attacks against the sacrificed defenders of the Metaxas forts and in the last furious drive to prevent British evacuation.

Balkan Aftermath.—After the surrender of Yugoslav armies, the Germans declared that King Peter's regime and the Yugoslav state had ceased to exist, and the country was split up by the conquerors. German-sponsored leaders of the Croat separatist group *Ustashi* (The Awakening) proclaimed the creation of a new Croat State. Ante Pavelic was to be its temporary head, and Croat soldiers in the Yugoslav Army were urged to revolt. The Ustashi introduced a totalitarian regime based upon brutal terrorism. Vast pogroms decimated the Jewish population. The treatment of Serbs and Croats who opposed the terrorists was just as harsh. Within the first six months of its rule, the Pavelic regime accounted for 300,000 victims. A Croat delegation went to Rome to offer the crown of a revived Croatian monarchy to Aimone, duke of Spoleto, prince of the Royal Italian House of Savoy. The duke accepted the throne but never came to Croatia. The Ustashi ruled Croatia contrary to the will of more than 90 per cent of the population.

THE
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In the Last Stages of the Nightmare

(*Continued from page* 17)

When the days of this nightmare were drawing to a close, and the Nazis where losing, the USTAŠE heads together with Archbishop of Zagreb Stepinać tried an about face, by submitting a memorandum to the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean, outlining their policy and asking for Anglo-American occupation of Yugoslavia. They even went so far as to offer USTAŠE troops. They turned advisors and suggested that the "right" Allies must not lose another day. (The USTASHI Minister Vrancic took the memorandum personally by plane to the Supreme Allied Command for the Mediterranean where upon arrival he was promptly arrested and interned by the Allied authorities as an enemy). On March 24, 1945 they officially declared their *new* enemy as the Yugoslav National Liberation movement. Then more people were hanged, executed or liquidated. Now even USTASHI who had relatives in the Yugoslav National Army were considered enemies and liquidated. Hostages as high as 350 would be shot in one day. The USTAŠE were wild, desperate, and panicky. By April, 1945, realizing the end was approaching but still confident that they would return, the USTAŠE buried 36 chests of plundered gold and valuables—rings, jewelry, gold watches, gold dentures, etc. and two truckloads of silver, as well as documents and even phonograph records of PAVELIC's speeches, in the Franciscan monastery in Zagreb Cathedral City, the Kaptol. (USTAŠA Minister Alajbegović, later extradited to Yugoslavia by Anglo-American authorities, said on June 7, 1947 that he buried most of the files of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Archbishop's palace in Zagreb.) *Then came the collapse. USTAŠE run like frightened dogs.*

The USTAŠE ran for their lives with the Nazi troops. Some were caught and executed. Many escaped. Pavelić was captured by the American forces and held in prison near Salzburg. While preparations were under way for his trial there was a "mysterious intervention." Pavelić was unconditionally released to Rome. He travel from one monastery to another in monk disguise under false names as Father Benarez and Father Gomez. Again they tried to reorganize the USTAŠE, only this time under the name of the innocent sounding "THE CRUSADERS." By November 8, 1945 they notified their USTAŠE representatives in Zagreb that they had the "PLEDGE OF USTAŠE INTELLECTUALS IN SALZBURG READY TO LIBERATE THE CROATIAN PEOPLE." They were positive that the Allied armies would come to their help. They were convinced the Western powers would turn against the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia would be wiped out in the battle thereby their USTAŠKA CROATIA would again spring into power. And would not the USTAŠI CROATIAN SOLDIER NOW BE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH DEMOCRATIC DEFENDERS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION?

But things were bogging down. Pavelić's movements in Italy were becoming hard to explain to the Allies. Father Krunoslav Draganović, a former USTAŠA, made arrangements and assisted the safe journey of the Poglavnik Pavelić to Buenos Aires, Argentina aboard the Italian ship S. S. Sestriere, on November 6, 1948. But so innocent was POGLAVNIK PAVELIC that he disguished himself with beard, mustache and glasses and his documents carried false pictures and the name DAL ARANYOS.

What happened to the MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC? He was assisted via Ireland to reach the United States. He, too, was innocent. He entered illegally (July 16, 1948) on an Irish certificate of identity as ALOIS ANICH. He joined his relatives J. J. Artukovich and Vido Artukovich (whose wife is Mrs. Andrija Artuković's sister) in Los Angeles, California in 1948.

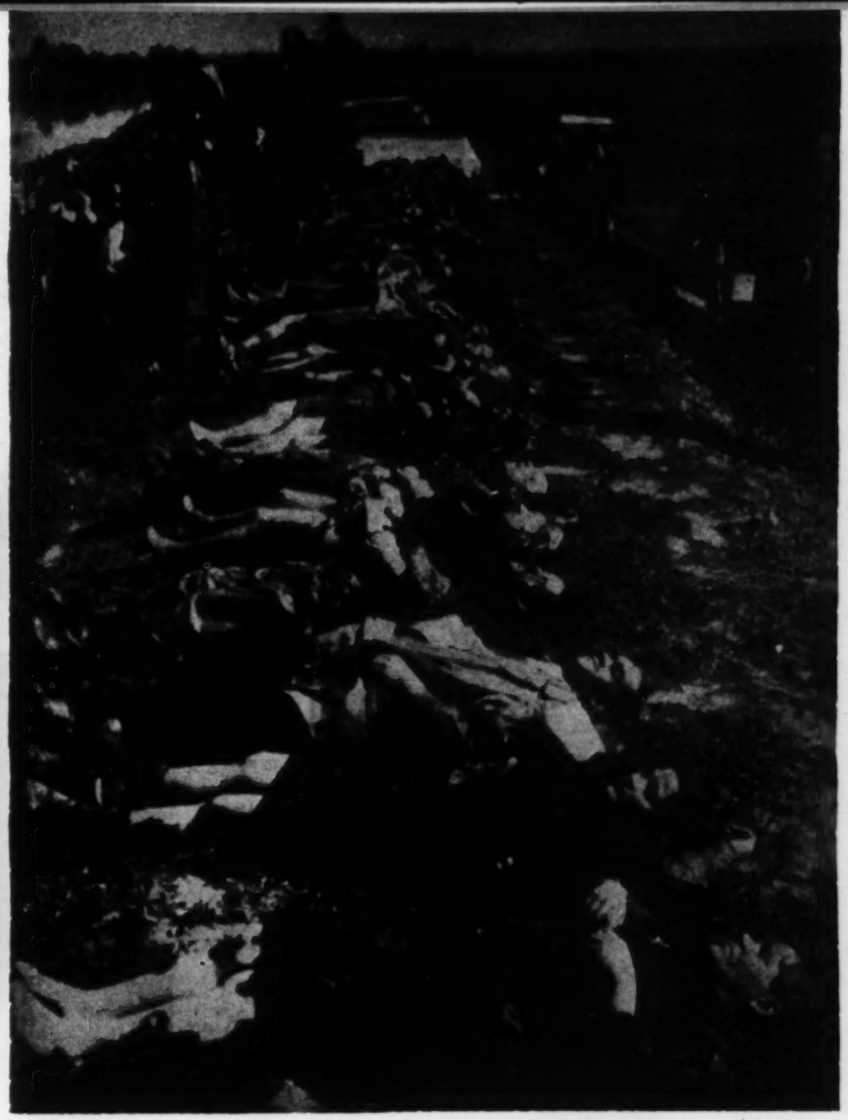
When his whereabouts became known, the Yugoslav government filed a petition with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California on August 29, 1951, requesting the extradition of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, who has been charged in Yugoslavia for murder of peaceful and innocent men, women and children.

The indictment accuses ARTUKOVIC with murder of some 1,293 people, women and children including infants, referring in general terms to in excess of 200,000 victims. This includes the charges against ARTUKOVIC for the murder of the Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church Petar Zimonjić, for the murder of citizens of Serbian nationality in three areas —of both sexes and various ages; for the murder of all citizens of Gypsy origin in three areas; for the murder of a number of Jewish people and patriotic Croats. The indictment names as among the victims some fifty-eight children ranging from sixteen days to 16 years of age, a host of women from eighteen to eighty-five years of age, whose names fill almost thirteen pages of the record, forty-seven priests of the Serbian Orthodox Church and forty-eight Rabbis and cantors.

"Somehow I made my way..."
What would American say if they found what appears on the following pages in their cities and towns?

Would they find Artukovic a "poor, honest, innocent man?"

WHAT ARTUKOVIC, PAVELIC AND USTASHI LEFT BEHIND WHILE THEY STILL LIVE IN SAFETY



Bodies lined up for identification.

After departure of his beloved USTASHI, the Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac wrote in a pastoral letter dated September 21, 1945, as well as in a letter addressed to President Tito, *protesting the stripping of USTASHI and Nazi graves.* He said:

"In death all men cease to be enemies. *The unwritten law of human decency, springing from Christian love, gives to all men the right of decent burial.*"

This poor peasant woman and her child did not live to tell their story...

Nor did these "notorious enemies" opposed to Andrija Artukovic and their USTASHI!

This peasant woman will be able to 'see' the murderers Artukovic and Pavelic. Their USTASHI gouged her eyes for the Poglavniks collection!

Artukovic didn't manage to kill everyone. A few "lucky" survivors from Jasenovac Concentration camp are shown here.

Champion USTASHI Cut-Throat V. Maks Luburic trained younger USTASHI how to become human butchers. With a specially made long bladed sharp knife, Luburic slashed an unbelievable number of throats at Jasenovac. ARTUKOVIC promoted him to the Champion Cut-Throat group—an elite distinguished group at Jasenovac made up of notorious murderers like Franciscan monk Miroslav Majstorovic-Filipovic (who boasted at his trial about the thousands he slaughtered), Father Zvonko Brekalo, Father Culina, Zvonko Lipovac, etc.

How to Become a Human Butcher

Jose Oresković, age 19, entered the USTAŠI in Zagreb in 1941. He was captured in late 1942.

In his own words he related his gruesome story in a calm, matter-of-fact manner, his training, his reaction and his ultimate participation in human butchery.

"... They (ref. interned people in the concentration camp) slept under the bare sky. They were given only salty fish to eat but although water was put in sight, they were not given any. The camp commanders ordered us to separate 200 prisoners from the first group. We then took them to the sea (city of Pag) where they were slaughtered. Some of my comrades and I couldn't stomach the slaughtering —we couldn't do it. Then the commanders reprimanded us and upbraided us asking what kind of Croatians and USTAŠI were we? They said, "He who could not kill with joy a Jew, Serb, Gypsy or Communist, was not an USTAŠI." In order to win us over to do the killing, they gave us younger ones wine and liquor. They brought in girl prisoners, stripped them naked and told us to choose whichever one we wanted. However after our sexual intercourse with the girl we were to kill her. Some of the boys got drunk and got carried away—they were able to do it. I couldn't. It revolted me and I said so openly.

"A few days later a high functionary, Luburić was his name, *came to the camp from Zagreb.* He came to see the work at the camp. That's when the real massacres began. Our men killed so many people that the whole sea around Pag was red with blood.

"Luburić was informed that I and some of the others had refused to kill. Luburić then called all of us USTAŠI together. We stood in formation. He made a speech in which he said that those who could not kill Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and Communists were traitors to the USTAŠI State. He then asked who of us could not kill? I answered, as did several others. Since my voice was the first to speak out, Luburić called me out of line and as I stood in front of the formation, Luburić asked, 'What kind of an USTAŠI are you if you cannot kill a Serb or a Jew?'

"I told him that I was ready to give my life for the Leader (Poglavnik Pavelić) at any time, and that I would be able to kill an enemy in battle, but I just could not kill unarmed people, especially women and little children.

"He laughed so loud and said that this, too, was a battle, that *'Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and Partisans were not people but wild beasts and that it was the duty of all USTAŠI to clear Croatia of this pestilence, and whosoever refused to assist is as much an enemy of the Leader and Croatia as they were.'*

"Luburić then called one of his men and whispered something. The man left the room. He returned with two small 2-year-old children. Luburić said they were Jewish children and he handed one over to me and told me to kill the baby. I answered I couldn't do it. Whereupon all those around me burst into laughter and teased me. Then Luburić took out his knife and slit the throat of the child in front of me saying, 'There, that's the way to do it.'

"The sound of the child's scream and the blood gushing out made me faint. I almost fell. One of the USTAŠI caught me. When I had somehow pulled myself together, Luburić ordered me to raise my right foot. I did so and he put the other child under my foot. Then he commanded, 'smash.' I did just that. I crushed the child's head with my foot. Luburić patted me on the shoulder and said, 'Bravo! you'll make a good USTAŠA yet.'

"That is how I committed my first murder. After killing this first child I got dead drunk. While drunk some of us raped some Jewish girls and then killed them. Later I didn't have to get drunk.

"Afterwards, when Slano was liquidated and all its prisoners killed, I was sent to the district of Korenica to clean out the Serbs. You know what my record is there..."

WHO IS GENERAL DRINYANIN?

"USTASHI FORBIDDEN TO JOIN FOREIGN ARMIES"

After Poglavnik Pavelic resurrected the USTASHI abroad in 1949 with his "Call to Blood" proclamation (issued in Buenos Aires, Argentina), "DANICA" the USTASHI newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois (U.S.A.), carried the following message calling on all USTASHI to "be patient for USTASHI will march again under a CROATIAN FLAG." The following is an order from "General Drinyanin" published in "DANICA," No. 13, August 9, 1950:

"Headquarters of the V. Assembly of Croatian armed forces, having jurisdiction over all subjects of the Croatian armed forces (Hr or Sn) living on the territory of the European states.

"It has been learned that some persons, unauthorized, are endeavoring to persuade individuals to enlist in foreign armies.

"By the order of the Supreme Command of all Croatian armed forces, all subjects living in any European state be notified that no individual person is authorized, nor is permitted enlisting in foreign armies in any capacity, without a special authorized permit.

"The Supreme Command of all Croatian armed forces will call its forces to arm against bolshevism when the time arrives, to fight side by side with other anti-Communistic nations, under our own flag, and within our own Croatian army formations!"

Headquarters
V. Assembly,
General Drinyanin*

(*Vjekoslav Maks Luburic)

What kind of a man was V. MAKS LUBURIC? Dr. Vladko Macek—the man who preferred Hitler NAZIS to USTASHI—living as a house guest of the LUBURIC family in Zagreb during the bloody reign of terror in Croatia has this mild apologetic description of LUBURIC in his book entitled "In the Struggle for Freedom":

> **"His (Luburic's) mother was a quiet and pious woman, treated by her son with tenderness and respect. Notwithstanding this, she confided once with tears in her eyes to my wife: 'You see how my Vjeko is nice to me. But if only a small part of what people say about him is true, I wish I had never seen the day I gave him life'. Of course, MY WIFE DID NOT BURDEN HER WITH NEW INTELLIGENCE ABOUT HER SON'S CRIMES."**

VJEKOSLAV MAKS LUBURIC ("GENERAL DRINYANIN") escaped with the Nazis and settled in MADRID, SPAIN, leading a 'respectable' life as publisher of the newspaper "DRINA." Collaborating with Luburic is the very esteemed ARCHBISHOP of SARAJEVO USTASHA DR. IVAN SARIC, now leading a 'respectable' life in Madrid and champion defender of USTASHA ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.

DRINA

VJESTNIK HRVATSKOG NARODNOG ODPORA

God II. EUROPA, Veljača 1952. Br. 1-2.

SREDIŠNJI HRVATSKI ODBOR

Za Medjunarodni Euharistijski Kongres u Barceloni

upućuje Hrvatima katolicima širom svieta sliedeće okružno pismo Preuzvišenog gospodina Dra Ivana Ev. ŠARIĆA, sarajevskog Nadbiskupa i Metropolite Vrhbosanskog:

HRVATI KATOLICI ŠIROM SVIETA!

"DANICA"

"An American newspaper in the Croatian language—dedicated to the cultural enlightenment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin through the American way of life.

"In harmony with the American tradition of Freedom and Independence, the "DANICA" champions the right of the Croatian people to the re-establishment of their own National State."

(Rev. Castimir Majic,
Editor—Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.)

(*Continued from page* 9)

Murder is Their Cult

In the short nightmarish three and a half years of the USTASHI reign of terror, and out of a total population of 5 million in the territory under USTASHI control over 800,000 people lost their lives—more than ANY COUNTRY OCCUPIED BY THE NAZI ARMIES!

Master of Escape

Slipping in and out of a country is one of the great specialities of MR. MINISTER, ARTUKOVIC. When, in 1945, the Nazis were retreating, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC escaped with the Nazis into the Austrian zone. However, the USTASHI were confident that the Allied Armies would turn against the Soviet Union and that then they would all be able to return to Croatia. Therefore, tey left their files, records, photographs, etc., in safe keeping in Zagreb.

But USTASHI soon learned that their brand of 'civilization' was repulsive to every Allied soldier fighting Nazis and Fascism. Temporarily they disbanded, especially when they learned that the 'awful' Anglo-American forces turned over some of their USTASHI as war criminals! Didn't they even capture their USTASHA Poglavnik Pavelić? And what about MINISTER ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC? He was aided out of the Austrian zone and reached Ireland safety. From Ireland, equipped with an Irish Certificate of identity and an American visitors visa, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC illegally slipped into the United States by plane.

Illegally in U.S. Since 1948

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC entered the United States on July 16, 1948 on an Irish certificate of identity and an *American visitors visa* issued to *ALOIS ANICH*. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC joined his wealthy relatives J. J. ARTUKOVICH and VIDO ARTUKOVICH (Mrs. Vido and Mrs. Andrija Artuković are sisters) in the contracting business in Los Angeles, California. Working (on a visitor's visa) as a bookkeeper at $100.00 per week wasn't equivalent to the high post ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC held in his former 'State,' but he prayed desperately that no one would discover him—6,000 miles away from the scene of his notorious crimes! He moved very cautiously from July 16, 1948 until August 29, 1951 when he was discovered.

Legal Chicanery, Technicalities or Politics Aid Artukovic?

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC has managed to escape paying his debt to society all these years and judging from the lies, distortion of historical facts and even pleading his innocence as a 'freedom fighter,' Artuković has been successful to deceive a large number of well-meaning Americans. He has even gone on record to say that this was nothing more than a communist plot of 'persecution' because he was 'CROATIAN and CATHOLIC!' One of the following phrases have been used by all USTASHI when caught at their game of murder:

"I place my faith in God."
"They blame me for their acts."
"I am not guilty."
"Only God can judge me."
"My conscience is clear."
"Victim of religious persecution."
"Freedom fighter."

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC has succeeded to surpass even his Poglavnik (Pavelić) in Argentina when it comes to public relations. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC not only has a staff of advisors whose public relations work have made it possible for him to give lectures, make radio and television appearances and give newspaper interviews but also Artukovic has managed, through distortion of truth and historical facts, to even win financial and moral support from misinformed Americans! Many are convinced that this 'poor innocent old man' couldn't possibly kill little children for he is such a 'loving father!' Naturally, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC has great support from the backers of the USTASHI movement who publish newspapers and other publications, the two most important newspapers in the United States being, "DANICA" and "NASA NADA" printed in Chicago, Illinois. These newspapers are brazen enough to continue promotion of the USTASHI movement because they do so under the guise of 'religion.' However, some of the escaped USTASHI priests who left with the Nazis are amongst them, like the former ARCHBISHOP OF SARAJEVO, DR. IVAN SARIC, USTASHA since 1934 who, in 1941, praised the 'glorious' Hitler composed poetry to Poglavnik Pavelić (even though history records him as murderer) and charged poor Serbian peasants money for conversion to Catholicism, and Rev. Stephan Lacković, a close collaborator with USTASHI Intelligence Service officer ZVONKO KATALENIC—these men who never once voiced a word of protest against the cold blooded murder carried out by the USTASHI in Croatia are now the champion defenders of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC! Under the guise of 'religious persecution' they have been able to misguide some well-meaning Americans, amongst them some members of the Catholic clergy.

Has Artuković Already Convinced Judge He is Innocent?

Federal Judge Pierson Hall in Los Angeles, California, is already positive ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC isn't going anywhere. Judge Hall has been the sole Judge in the ARTUKOVIC case since its inception. Obviously, Judge Hall will again preside when ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC appears for a hearing on JUNE 16, 1958. Federal Judge Pierson Hall has even gone on record to say:

"This matter has been before me for six and a half years.

"He (Artukovic) has a family—a wife and five children—and I don't think he is going anywhere. I'm familiar with the inflammatory charges made against him and took that into consideration in my original ruling."

ARTUKOVIC's advisors paid off, for one of his own attorneys recently said:

"The Yugoslavs claim Artuković committed murder in Yugoslavia and they want him extradited. *But these are all trumped up charges.*

"This is just a communist plot against him. He always fought them. They were opposed to what he represented. He represented a little town the size of—well much smaller than Los Angeles (Calif.). Those poor fellows (USTASHI) in power at that time couldn't do anything. The Nazis marched in with their armies and these poor fellows (USTASHI) had to do what they were told."

When Mr. O'Connor was reminded that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC re-

turned from exile to Yugoslavia WITH THE NAZIS, he said:

"No, that's not true. Andrija is a Croatian and he lived right in Croatia.

"Sure, now that all these years have passed you'll find people who are *forced to say what they* (Yugoslavs) *want*. BUT THE UNITED STATES ISN'T GOING TO GO ALONG WITH ANY BLANK STATEMENTS THEY (YUGOSLAVS) MAKE!

"I wish you could see him (ARTUKOVIC). You'd see how exaggerated the charges are when you see this pitiful man. When you see this poor fellow you'll understand what this is all about."

It would be interesting to hear the comments to this from the high British officials who, upon learning that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC was living in sunny California, said they wouldn't hesitate one second to extradite him (ARTUKOVIC) if he were found living on their soil! Perhaps the American people should know, and ARTUKOVIC certainly would not inform them if he has already taken such liberty with historical facts, that during the war, when reports were reaching the outside world about the atrocities being committed, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a man into Yugoslavia to get first hand information on the conditions and fighting within the country. His name is SIR FITZROY MACLEAN (later conservative member of the British Parliament). *He remained in Yugoslavia until 1945.* He was the Commander of the British Military Mission and reported personally to the Prime Minister who in turn appraised President Roosevelt of the situation in Yugoslavia. It was also SIR FITZROY MACLEAN who, together with others from Yugoslavia, met with General Dwight D. Eisenhower (President of the U.S.) and gave him the cold facts as to who was fighting Nazis and who collaborated with them. Surely, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC *remembers well this Britisher because he even ordered his USTASHI to capture him DEAD OR ALIVE!*

Perhaps ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC doesn't want to remember because SIR FITZROY MACLEAN corroborated all those, reports about USTASHI atrocities saying:

"The massacres began in earnest at the end of June and continued throughout the summer, growing in scope and intensity until in August the terror reached its height. The whole of Bosnia ran with blood. Bands of USTASHI roamed the countryside with knives, bludgeons and machine guns, slaughtering Serbian men, women and little children, desecrating Serbian churches, murdering Serbian priests, laying waste Serbian villages, torturing, raping, burning, drowning. KILLING BECAME A CULT, AN OBSESSION.

"The USTASHI vied to outdo each other, boasting of the numbers of their victims and of their own particular methods of dispatching them. The aged Orthodox Bishop of Plaski was garroted by his assassins. Bishop Platon of Banja Luka was prodded to death in a pond . . ."

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC — LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 1958

1958: "I ordered no arrests",

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC— ZAGREB, Croatia 1941-1945

"You should have slaughtered without the Germans suggesting that to you. I did not appoint you there to act as a priest!" said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC to former Chief of Police in Zemun, Franjo Truhar. (Germans referred to are the Volksdeutcher Croatians of German descent.)

"Kill all the Serbs and Jews without exception—but be careful and do not act as stupidly as USTASHI did in Slavonski Brod!" ordered ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC upon removing Truhar from Zemun and transferring him to Sremska Mitrovica. (Ref. Slavonski Brod—some were successful to escape slaughter.)

"I settled in a few months the Jewish question in the Independent State of Croatia, not like the Germans who messed around with the Jews for years," boasted ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in Zagreb, 1941.

"You should not have come to me at all if you have not killed 200 Serbs," said Minister of Interior ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC to Simun Buntic when latter said he had killed only 2 Serbs.

"If you can't kill Serbs or Jews you are an enemy of the State," said MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC to the Mayor of Cerin, Bozo Barbaric.

"I ordered no arrests or executions," said ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in Los Angeles, 1958.

But the archives which USTASHI left behind, when retreating with the Nazis, (ever confident they would return), reams of correspondence marked **"Strictly Confidential."** A circular letter signed by the MINISTER OF INTERIOR, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC listed instructions to be followed out in carrying out ARTUKOVIC'S plan for arrests and liquidation of Serbs, Jews, Gypsies, and those Croatians who were anti-USTASHI. Plans for his concentration camps, confiscation of property, etc., all signed: **"Za Dom Spremni!" MINISTER OF INTERIOR, DR. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.**

When Zvonko Polic of Nova Gradiska, who sent all of his reports directly to MINISTER OF INTERIOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, protested the massacres of Serbs in the village of Mlaka, District of Jasenovac, instead of doing anything about it, **"Dr. ARTUKOVIC had me arrested and interned at Camp Jasenovac."**

"I ordered no arrests or executions," said Andrija Artuković in Los Angeles (1958). What! Not even for murder?

Unfortunately, many Americans are badly informed and many newspaper editors, like one from one of our major newspapers in the United States whose influence on American thinking ranks in the first lines, dismissed this whole Artukovic case by saying:

"Artuković? No one knows who he is. *We can't sell newspapers writing about him!*"

Yet, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is in the United States illegally since 1948, is a well known war criminal as one of the leaders of the bloodiest reigns of terror in our history has a notorious criminal background, has put an enormous number of innocent people including children to death, etc. *—BUT NO ONE KNOWS WHO HE IS* and *HE DOESN'T SELL NEWSPAPERS.*

(*Continued on page* 67)

CROATIAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS WHO FLED YUGOSLAVIA

No church in history has ever witnessed or recorded such a large exodus of its priests as the Croatian Catholic Church in Yugoslavia.

Over 500 Croatian Catholic priests and members of religious orders, fled with the **USTASHI** under the protection of the retreating **NAZI** army.

Almost a hundred of these priests reached the United States immediately with many more arriving later. They mingle mainly with the Americans of Croatian descent. From the first infiltration some of the most vicious lies and distortions of historical fact have been disseminated not only in the foreign language press but also American press, radio and television. They are still trying to convince the American people that **'INNOCENT CROATIAN SOLDIERS'** were killed in 1945, when in the mopping up stages many **USTASHI SOLDIERS** were turned over as the enemy of the people of Yugoslavia.

It did not take them long to set up headquarters for the **USTASHI** "movement" in the United States. Finding a nucleus of sympathetic and misinformed Americans they settled in Chicago, Ill. Working under the guise of 'religion' they continue to operate through their newspapers and publications, the two main ones listed below:

An American newspaper in the Croatian language—dedicated to the cultural enlightenment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin, through the American way of life.

DANICA

THE MORNING STAR

In harmony with the American traditions of Freedom and Independence, the DANICA champions the right of the Croatian people to the re-establishment of their own National State.

NAJSTARIJI HRVATSKI NEZAVISNI LIST U AMERICI – THE OLDEST INDEPENDENT CROATIAN NEWSPAPER IN THE USA.

GOD. XXXVIII. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SRIJEDA, SRIJEDA, 14. SVIBNJA 1958. BROJ 20.

4851 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill. USA

ALL FOR GOD AND THE PEOPLE

NAŠA NADA

"OUR HOPE"

SVE ZA BOGA I NARODI

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION OF THE U. S. A.

SLUŽBENO GLASILO HRVATSKE KATOLIČKE ZAJEDNICE U S. D. AMERIKE

The only Croatian Catholic weekly (except every 5th Wednesday in any month) in the U.S.A.

Jedini hrvatski katolički tjednik (osim pete srijede u mjesecu) u Americi

BROJ 17. CHICAGO, ILL. — GARY, IND., SVIBANJ (MAY) 7, 1958. GODINA (VOL.) XXXVII.

In every single issue messages from and to the **USTASHI** throughout the world are printed. With "movements" active in Germany, Spain, Italy, Canada, Austria, etc., with their **POGLAVNIK PAVELIC** living down in Buenos Aires, Argentina, they are still convinced that the **USTASHI** abroad will succeed in overthrowing the government of Yugoslavia and will then march in and set up another **"HRVATSKA" (CROATIA).**

They have become the real spokesmen for the **USTASHI** "movement," for who in America would doubt the veracity of a priest? They have taken up the fight for all **USTASHI DEAD OR ALIVE** and even published an appeal for fund raising—monies to be sent directly to **'LEADER ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC,'** B-62 Surfside Colony, Surfside, California (DANICA No. 19, May 7, 1958.)

What would **ANY AMERICAN** do if suddenly while listening to a sermon in church the priest from the pulpit yelled: **"GO HOME AND KILL YOUR NEIGHBOR BECAUSE HE IS A JEW, PROTESTANT, ORTHODOX, ETC."? TODAY, IN YUGOSLAVIA THERE IS A LAW FORBIDLING ANY MEMBER OF THE CROATIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OR ANY CHURCH TO YELL "KILL" FROM THE PULPIT OR INCITE HATRED AGAINST HIS BROTHER SLAV**—just like the law in the United States or in England. And these escaped **USTASHI** in the U.S. yell 'religious persecution!'

How Ustashi Work in the U.S.

SOMETIMES MISINFORMED AMERICANS HELP SPREAD LIES

USTASHA priest said:
"TITO IS DEAD!"

(Continued from page 65)

Incredible? One of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC's USTASHA patriots started this rumor and unleashed in the United States a lie that never was retracted. Today, in 1958, still active as ever, the USTASHI are amongst the most responsible sources for spreading lies and unfortunately, many Americans have helped to disseminate the most abusive mire of untruth about Yugoslavia through the media of the American press, radio, television and via famous news commentators, writers, etc., totally unaware that their so-called 'unimpeachable sources' often times originate in the hallucinary minds of individuals WHO HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO AUTHORATIVE VOICE OR CONNECTION WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S INTERNAL OR FOREIGN AFFAIRS!

Some of these 'authorities' live parasitic lives "feeding Americans the kind of stuff they like to hear." Most of them get their news second-hand and pass it on as 'fact.' Among the circle of 'authorities,' the greatest number live in the U.S. Some of these are former citizens of Yugoslavia. One, who worked for the government and today is considered one of the 'great authorities' even though he has never returned to Yugoslavia, said in 1945: "IN ALABAMA THEY SANG SONGS DEDICATED TO TITO." Today, BOGDAN RADITZA teaches history to American children in a New Jersey school! He is consulted whenever an 'expert' opinion is required or 'authoritative' article is to be written. Then sitting amongst the 'sewing circle' story weavers, as the late President Roosevelt referred to these 'reliable' sources, are a variety of types, from former Royalist ministers, Generals, Professors, Chetniks, ex-officials of official and unofficial officials' offices, and non existing governments including those 'EXPERTS' WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO YUGOSLAVIA! In this last category we have the all time 'expert' working for one of our investigating agencies, MATT CVETIC whose testimony was thrown out of court because it was discovered he was institutionalized on two occasions, once for alcoholism, and once for a mental disturbance. But this doesn't stop him. He moved into the Los Angeles area and will give 'expert' advice on any country one asks him about!

The USTASHI movement has found a haven in the United States. They are the 'unimpeachable' sources for many well-meaning, but misinformed Americans. Is it any wonder then that in 1949 an escapsed USTASHA member of the Roman Catholic Church, said the following which was immediately picked up as the gospel truth:

"NEARLY ALL YUGOSLAVS KNOW THAT TITO IS DEAD, BUT THERE IS NOTHING THEY CAN DO ABOUT IT. TITO WAS KILLED BY THE GERMANS IN 1942. A RUSSIAN COMMISSAR HAS MASQUERADED AS A YUGOSLAV DICTATOR FOR NEARLY SEVEN YEARS."

Would any American believe *that a priest would tell a lie?* Wasn't this priest in Yugoslavia and a native of Yugoslavia? Didn't he ask to remain anonymous for 'fear of reprisals against my family still living in Yugoslavia?'

Armed with this tid-bit it started one of the greatest campaigns of distortion in the world. LOWELL THOMAS broadcasting to millions over the *Columbia Broadcasting Company* on April 21, 1949 said:

"THE REAL TITO WAS CAPTURED BY THE NAZIS, SHOT, AND BURIED!"

The well-known writer REBECCA WEST carried on ever more because she "heard from some one who told her that . . ." Not one of these rumors were retracted. However, history has given us the answer.

1958 *Lie Repeats Itself*
"Foreigners Rule Croatia"

On May 7, 1958, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A. Published in "DANICA" a newspare whose motto clearly indicates that they are "dedicated to the cultural enlightment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin through the American way of life. In harmony with American traditions of Freedom and Independence, champions for the right of the Croatian people to re-establish their own Croatian state," and GREAT CHAMPIONS IN THE FIGHT FOR ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC one of the 'leaders of the Croatian people,' this main mouthpiece for the USTASHI movement (in the United States) said:

"FOREIGNERS RULE CROATIA"

"Croatia has fallen into the hands of foreigners! *We Croatian people don't want Yugoslavia.* We didn't want King Alexander's Yugoslavia nor do we want Tito's or Kardelj's."

(President Tito was born in the village of Kumrovac, outside of Zagreb in the heart of Croatia and Vice-President Edvard Kardelj was born in Ljubljana Slovenija, both Croatia and Slovenia make up 2 of the six republics in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.)

"Poor Croatia is dumped into a BIG SERBIAN YUGOSLAVIA. We (USTASHI) defended our ideals and freedom led by the greatest Croatian (USTASHI) sons (Pavelić, Artuković, Kvaternik, et al).

"As for Pavelić (Poglavnik-Dictator) he is STILL ALIVE (Buenos Aires, Argentina) AND CAPABLE OF DEFENDING HIMSELF!

"YUGOSLAVISM has brought us (USTASHI so much grief and complete annihilation of the RIGHTS OF THE CROATIAN PEOPLE!"

(Editor of "Danica" Father C. Majic eseaped USTASHA (Franciscan Monk) from Hercegovina as is his leader Artukovic.

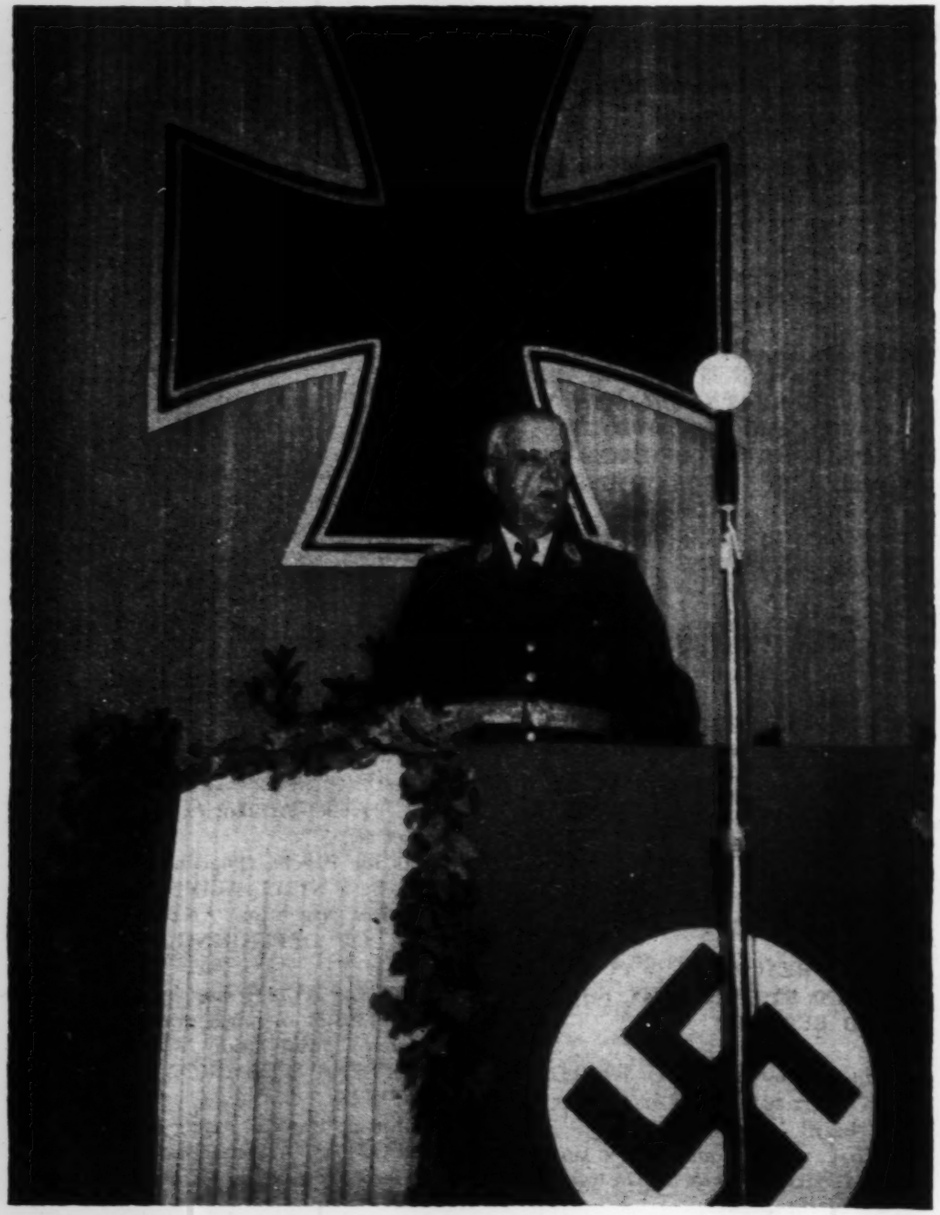
Andrija Artukovic Must Be Saved

Dr. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC one of Croatia's leaders who found refugee in America... because he is against Tito, Communism, and Yugoslavia as are every decent Croatian!

"Croatian and American public opinion knows very well what is the position of the Croatian Catholic Union in regard to DR. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and that all of her members as Loyal American citizens—Croatian and Catholic—will do everything in their power so that Dr. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is not extradited from America, free democratic land in which he found refuge!"

"WITH GOD and UNITY FOR REAL FREEDOM OF OUR CROATIAN FATHERLAND!"

"SVI PRAVI HRVATI—ZA DOM SPREMNI!" (Heil-All Real CROATIANS READY IN THE SERVICE OF THE FATHERLAND!)



"UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCES"

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—U.S.A.—1958

"DANICA"—U.S.A.—May 7, 1958 had this to say:

"Poor martyred Kvaternik! We must defend him for he gave his life for our fatherland. We must defend his stand as a *FIFTH COLUMNIST* and as a *COLLABORATOR (NAZI)*. To attack him now is to follow the Partisan line. He was a great (USTASHA) fighter for Croatia and no *strangers* are now going to blacken his name!

USTASHA SLAVKO KVATERNIK (left) captured by Anglo-American forces and turned over to Yugoslavia as notorious war criminal.

This is Happening in the United States of America—1958!

The USHASHI are not dead! They are not paying for their crimes against humanity in World War II. They are mingling among you, operating in the open and unmolested, because under the guise of 'religion' they move around the United States with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., Gary, Indiana, Youngstown, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Los Angeles, California, etc., Spain, Germany, Italy, with their 'glorious' Poglavnik (dictator) giving orders from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Anyone Opposing USTASHI Activities Labelled "Communist"

Re-established abroad for the purpose of overthrowing the government of YUGOSLAVIA, the Poglavnik Pavelic, officially resurrected the USTASHI on May 13, 1949 with a "CALL TO BLOOD" proclamation demanding that "ALL REAL CROATIANS IN EXILE MUST BELONG." Pavelic lives in Buenos Aires where he publishes a newspaper. He moved around in Vatican after being captured by the Allied forces disguised as a Franciscan Monk. Today, he is still free!

"At last we USTASHI are gaining understanding and respect and our ranks are filling every day especially in the United States by those same believers of "Our Lady of Fatima" who still promises conversion of the Orthodox. And if conversion must come by the use of the sword, how, then, can any believer condemn the USTASHI for the successful conversions we carried out in our glorious Hrvatska (Croatia)? Did we USTASHI not point the way in the twentieth century? Does not every Ustasha throughout the world even today exult at the words "Bog I Hrvati" ("God and the Croatians"), "Bog I USTASHI, March Through History Together!" Who, then, can blame USTASHI, when our American brethren, too, seek to move against the Orthodox saying that Cardinal Mindszenty will say mass in the Red Square in Moscow? Are the Serbians not again infiltrating our dear Hrvatska? Isn't Tito permitting them to buy property in our Hrvatska?

"Isn't every decent Ustasha propagating World War III so that our Poglavnik (Pavelić) does not have to live like some hunted escaped animal but can return to a liberated fatherland of Croatia where again our glorious USTASHI can cleanse for good all the beasts now living there and forcing their cyrillic alphabet on our poor Croatians —imagine in our Hrvatska!

"And what are they trying to do to one of our real leaders, ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ—Croatian and Catholic—who is being defended by the real champions of freedom, justice, and truth against the godless Jews, Orthodox, communists, protestants everywhere?

"They call our leader, ANDRIJA a 'murderer.' No, we USTASHI must keep our dignity. We must remember well the words of Father Dragutin Kamber who admonished us in 1945, when the Anglo-American armies became victorious, about lifting our arms in the fascist salute and using the words "Za Dom Spremni" (Ready for the Fatherland!) because he said the western countries could not understand, at that time, our great ally Hitler. Father Kamber said it was like waving a red flag in front of them. He also reminded us that our time would come. But now we do not have to hide. Our Poglavnik is well respected and loved in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In America, too, our Minister, Dr. ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ, Croatian and Catholic, is well respected and loved and has been called upon to lecture before a number of American organizations in California. He has been interviewed not only by the newspapers but also on American television and radio. He has the backing of the Knights of Columbus of which he is a respected member and such spiritual leaders and friends as our glorious Archbishop Dr. Ivan Sarić, Father Catimir Majić (editor of USTASHI mouthpiece "DANIĆA"), Father Ćuturić, Father Josip Mišić, Father Stepjan Lacković, Father Benković, etc., as well as many Americans, not only members of the clergy like Father Robert Ross, but also hundreds of Croatian and Catholic friends. They have donated money unselfishly for the fight to keep ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ in this democratic free country. And why shouldn't they all rally to our ANDRIJA? Did he not risk his life when our USTASHI got rid of that Serbian in France so that Croatia could be liberated and did not our

(Continued on next page)

How to Behave Like Ustashi

by Dr. Dragutin Kamber.

1941 — 1945 — 1958

A Jesuit Priest, Dr. DRAGUTIN KAMBER, sworn USTASHI priest in Doboj, appointed in April, 1941 to the post of USTASHI Confidante for the DISTRIT OF DOBOJ with all political and civil power concentrated in his hands. He ordered the killing of approximately 300 people in his district with another 250 court martialed on his order.

Published in the newspaper NOVI LIST on August 16, 1941, Dr. Kamber said of the NAZIS who were in Doboj:

> **"We (USTASHI) love you sincerely as friends; we respect you highly; and all of us are sorry, deeply sorry, that we must part. We love you! We love you because you carry in your hands the most powerful sword that has ever been forged in the history of mankind.**
>
> **"You are brothers and manly knights by your behavior and by your deeds. The Paradise to which the Germans (Nazi) are going needs no better propagandists than the (NAZI) soldiers of Germany, this German Army. *We respect you because you are fighting to give political and social justice to all of Europe. With* the blood and the bones of precious German (NAZI) soldiers, the flower of Germany, you are building the foundations of a happy world for future generations."**

To many Father Kamber is one of the 'spiritual leaders' of the USTASHI "movement." He escaped from Yugoslavia with the rest of the USTASHI when they ran like rats. But he always had a word of advice for his USTASHI so it is only natural that in 1941 he let his USTASHI henchmen know "why I like the (Nazi) Germans." In a Sarajevo newspaper called "OSVIT" on December 18, 1942 he said:

> **"Why do I want the (Nazi) Germans and their Allies Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc., *to win? Because without* the (Nazi) Germans our nation would die and we *would have no Indepenent* State of Croatia. From the international point of view the (Nazi) Germans and the USTASHI have the same enemies."**

When the USTASHI collapsed along with their 'glorious' monster of a bloody state, Father Kamber was ever present with his 'sage' advice. Only this time he tried to convince some of his fanatical USTASHI that "lifting the hand in a Fascist salute when meeting any Anglo-American soldiers (1945) and using pet Fascist phrases or even mentioning USTASHI leaders' names is like waving a red flag in front of them."

And what is Father Kamber doing in 1958? Why he is with Poglavnik PAVELIC in Argentina. He has now written a booklet on *how to behave in the western world* even though still an Ustasha (once an Ustasha—an Ustasha till death) it is called "Problems and Methods to be Used in the Fight to Free Croatia" (still advocating the overthrow of the Yugoslav Government). It can be had by sending money to Ustasha Headquarters in *Chicago, Ill.*,

"DANICA," 4851 Drexel Blvd, or directly to

3108 Casilla de Correo,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

But be certain that you "enclose the money and pay your respects to your dear Poglavnik, after all isn't he living like a hunted criminal?"

(Continued from preceding page)

leaders suffer enough indignation until the real Croatian State was set up for Croatians and for no one else?"

"Yes, we USTASHI must pray, unite and continue our work for our day will come as one of our spiritual leaders, Father Ćuturić, said in "Naša Nada" on April 23, 1958:

"Hrvatska ce nasa Domovina
Vijekom slavit ta da svoja sina;
Slav ce Vam iz Srca pjevati;
Za Dom Spremni Svi Pravi Hrvati!"

This United States newspaper "Danica" is "dedicated to the cultural enlightenment and spiritual uplifting of Americans of Croatian origin, through the American way of life. In harmony with the American traditions of freedom and independence, the "Danica" champions the right of the Croatian people the right to the reestablishment of their own national (USTASHI) state."

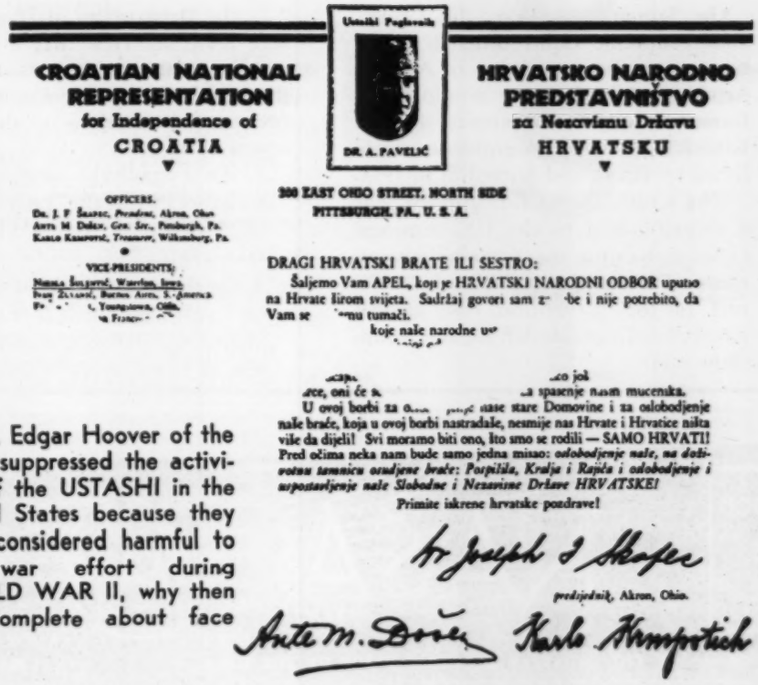
Defenders of the Ustashi or Who's Kidding Whom?

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1958

Dr. Vladko Macek, Washington, D.C. (former President of the Croatian Peasant Party) said in his book entitled "In the Struggle for Freedom":

"The best proof that the USTASE did not persecute the Serbs for religious reasons is that *later on, in 1942, they themselves founded a Croatian Orthodox Church, headed by a RUSSIAN EMIGRE BISHOP.* Soon afterward, the planned mass killings of the Orthodox population subsided. Meanwhile, the general slaughter of men, women, and children went on. *While the USTASHA pursued their insane policy of Serbian extermination in Croatia,* their equally fanatical Serbian counterparts, the Chetniks undertook to kill off the entire non-Serbian population occupying the territory which they considered theirs."



CROATIAN NATIONAL REPRESENTATION for Independence of CROATIA

HRVATSKO NARODNO PREDSTAVNIŠTVO za Neovisnu Državu HRVATSKU

Ustaški Poglavnik DR. A. PAVELIĆ

OFFICERS.
Dr. J. F. Šakotić, President, Akron, Ohio
Ante M. Dobro, Gen. Sec., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Karlo Kampotić, Treasurer, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Nikola Šnajderić, Waterloo, Iowa.
Ivan Zvizdić, Buenos Aires, S. America
Pe[illegible] Youngstown, Ohio.
[illegible] Francisco, [illegible]

200 EAST OHIO STREET, NORTH SIDE
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

DRAGI HRVATSKI BRATE ILI SESTRO:

Šaljemo Vam APEL, koji je HRVATSKI NARODNI ODBOR upuio na Hrvate širom svijeta. Sadržaj govori sam z[illegible]be i nije potrebito, da Vam se [illegible]nu tumači.

koje naše narodne u[illegible]

[illegible]ce, oni će n[illegible] [illegible]o jok [illegible]a spasenje naših mučenika.

U ovoj borbi za o[illegible] naše stare Domovine i za oslobodjenje naše braće, koja u ovoj borbi nastradale, nesmije nas Hrvate i Hrvatice nikta vile da dijeli! Svi moramo biti ono, što smo se rodili — SAMO HRVATI! Pred očima neka nam bude samo jedna misao: *oslobodjenje naše, na dobivotnu tamnicu osudjene braće: Postpila, Kralja i Rajića i oslobodjenje i uspostavljenje naše Slobodne i Nezavisne Države HRVATSKE!*

Primite iskrene hrvatske pozdrave!

Dr Joseph J. Skafec
predjednik, Akron, Ohio.

Ante M. Dobro Karlo Kampotich

If J. Edgar Hoover of the F B I suppressed the activities of the USTASHI in the United States because they were considered harmful to the war effort during WORLD WAR II, why then the complete about face now?

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—
CHICAGO, ILL.

1958

In order to clarify the difference in church rites, the official organ of the Croatian Catholic Union of the U.S.A. —staunch defenders of Andrija Artukovic—one of the mouthpieces for the Ustashi movement "Nasa Nada" explains the Croatian Greek Catholic Church. It states:

"However, the beliefs and doctrines of these various "rites" are exactly the same; they are under the jurisdiction of the Pope as we are, and they are just as much Catholic as we are.

"However, one must be careful to distinguish the Greek Catholics from the Greek Orthodox. Needless to say, it is forbidden to Catholics to have anything to do with the Orthodox Church. Just be sure it is a Greek Catholic Church before you have anything to do with it."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND CANADA—1958

WANT NATO HELP! INSANITY?

"HRVATSKA MORA BITI SLOBLOONA!" (CROATIA MUST BE FREED)

"Serbians are infiltrating Croatia's Istria, Dalmatia and Bosnia! It is **our duty, not only those living in Croatia but also we, in immigration, that we Croatians do not relax our position and that we consequently must fight for our Croatian peoples rights.**

"The Croatian people have a right to count on help from NATO. We Croatians are watching the world situation and at the first opportunity we shall take the initiative into our own hands—but for this reason we Croatian people need help from the western countries. The Croatian people will fight to the last drop of blood for their Fatherland!"

APRIL 14, 1958

Yugoslavia Today

Yugoslavia is a federation of six republics.

(The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a charter member of the United Nations, recognized by the whole world as a country made up of six Republics, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro.)

U.S. Supreme Court Supports Yugoslavia On Extradition of Artukovic

On January 20, 1958, the United States Supreme Court ordered a new hearing on the extradition of Andrija Artuković, notorious war criminal and former Minister of Interior in the Croatian puppet government established by Hitler and Mussolini in 1941.

The United States Government sent a memorandum to the U.S. Supreme Court upholding the Yugoslav government's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in the extradition case against Artuković. In conclusion the memorandum said:

"... the Department of State, therefore is of the view that a Writ of Certiorari should be granted and that the U.S. Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the lower courts so that:

1. An extradition hearing in accordance with the provisions of 18- U.S. Code, Section 3184, may take place;
2. Evidence may be adduced at such hearing which may afford a basis for determining whether or not all of the acts alleged to have been commited by Artuković constitute crimes of a "political character";
3. Any other pertinent issues under the Treaty and laws of the United States may be considered."

The U.S. Supreme Court in a vote of 7-2 (Black and Douglas dissenting) supported the U.S. Government's position and ordered the Federal Court in Los Angeles, California to hold a new hearing on the charges against the exminister and war criminal Andrija Artuković.

ALL FOR GOD AND THE PEOPLE

NAŠA NADA "OUR HOPE"

SVE ZA BOGA I NARODI

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION OF THE U. S. A.

SLUŽBENO GLASILO HRVATSKE KATOLIČKE ZAJEDNICE U S. D. AMERIKI

The only Croatian Catholic weekly (except every 5th Wednesday in any month) in the U.S.A.

Jedini hrvatski katolički tjednik (osim petog srijeda u mjesecu) u Americi

BROJ 17. CHICAGO, ILL. — GARY, IND., SVIBANJ (MAY) 7, 1958. GODINA (VOL.) XXXVII.

Rezolucija sa skupštine u Clevelandu, Ohio

Dear Sir:

As an American of Croatian descent, I received with great regret the news about the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to refer the case of Croatian patriot Dr. Andrew Artukovic to the District Court of Los Angeles for renewed consideration.

Dr. Artukovic was accused by Communist Yugoslavia of alleged crimes against "Yugoslav people." Subsequently, he was tried and freed by both U.S. District Court of Los Angeles and the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. These court decisions left no doubt that Yugoslav accusations were Communist political maneuvers and intrigues aimed at destroying influential opponents of the regime.

Strongly believing in the American System of Justice, I am very astonished to see our Supreme Court ordering the case reopened at the request of Tito's regime. Since "new" charges are based upon same perfidious lies and were their original charges, I consider this a case of mere Communist propaganda and Yugoslav political machination, which have little place in our courtrooms.

Dr. Artukovic is one of the most prominent Croatian anti-Communist leaders. Therefore, the main purpose of all the Yugoslav fuss is to show the strength of Tito's influence in America. The whole Croatian nation, presently subjugated under Communist Yugoslaia, as well as Croatians all over the world are awaiting the outcome of this issue with hopes and fears knowing that Tito's success would mean a moral victory for Communist propaganda and an irreparable damage to the prestige of the greatest bastion of democracy (the United States of America).

Hoping that you will, after considering this letter, arrive at the same conclusions, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Ivan Prcela

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA—
(JUNE 6, 1941)

"GOD and the USTASHI—GOD and the CROATIANS march together through history. From the first day of its existence the USTASHI movement has been fighting for the victory of GOD'S principles, for the victory of justice, freedom, and truth.

"Our Holy Saviour will help us in the future as he has done until now, that is why the new Ustashi's Croatia will be God's, ours, and no one else's!"

U OBRANU HRVATSKIH PRAVA

U zadnje vrijeme održaju se tolike skupštine i sastanci čestitih Hrvata i Hrvatica, na kojima se diže muževni hrvatski glas protiv komunizma i nastraja jugoslavenskih komunista, da Amerika izruči hrvatskog prvaka i borca protiv Titova jugoslavenstva i komunizma — Dr. Andriju Artukovića.

Članstvo Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice učestvuje i predvodi ovakove skupštine i sastanke. Tako je u Pittsburghu, Pa. na sjednici Udruženih Odsjeka donesena Rezolucija, a i na skupštini u Clevelandu, Ohio, koju je uglavnom organizirao i predvodio istaknuti hrvatski javni i katolički radnik Prof. Ivan Prcela.

Po nalogu izvršnog odbora ne možemo iznijeti podulje opise spomenutih skupština, ali iznosimo rezolucije, koje su značajne.

Neka je javno priznanje našem glavnom odborniku, bratu Johnu Starčeviću kao i sestri Katarini Gušić, koji ovako neustrašivo dižu svoj glas za obranu svetih nam hrvatskih prava. Neka bude javno priznanje i svim hrvatskim rodaljubima u Clevelandu, Ohio, a osobito bratu i članu Hrvatske Katoličke Zajednice, Prof. Ivani Prceli. — Urednik

Rezolucija iz Pittsburgha, Pa.

A meeting of the Croatian Catholic Day Committee consisting of the Western Pennsylvania Lodges of thte Croatian Catholic Union of the United States of America duly called and held March 30, 1958, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Doctor Andrija Artukovic, now residing in Caifornia, is a recognized leader of the Croatian Democratic Movement in Communist Yugoslavia;

WHEREAS, the said Doctor Andrija Artukovic has found refuge in America from the persecutions of the Communists in Yugoslavia;

WHEREAS, the Communist government of Yugoslavia has charged Doctor Andrija Artukovic of committing political crimes against the Tito government andd Communist Yugoslavia, and is seeking his extradition;

WHEREAS, the Yugoslav government is seeking to try him for his supposed crimes against the Communist regime and said trials are certain to result in the death of Doctor Andrija Artukovic;

WHEREAS, it is known that Doctor Andrija Artukovic is a fervent advocate of democracy and is not guilty of any of the crimes imputed against him by the Communist government of Yugoslavia;

WHEREAS, he is in the free world and a bitter enemy of Communism and constantly fights for the rights of the Croatian people and their freedoms and for all the people of the world;

WHEREAS, he condemns Communism as the No. 1 Public Enemy of the word and is constantly warring against Communism;

WHEREAS, his extradition from America would mean a tremendous victory for Communism in depriving liberty-loving people of the world of their leader in their fight for liberty and freedom; and

WHEREAS, Doctor Andrija Artukoic's only crime is his ceaseless fight against Communism;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the President and Secretary of the Croatian Catholic Union Day representing Western Pennsylvania Lodges of the Croatian Catholic Union of the United States of America prepare this Resolution opposing extradition of Doctor Andrija Artukovic and do everything in their power and by virtue of their office to prevent extradition of Doctor Andrija Artukovic to Communist Yugoslavia, and further, to make known to the powers of government in the United States that the Croatian citizens of the United States and their descendants are opposed to the extradition of Doctor Andrija Artukovic, a true champion of democracy to Communist Yugoslavia.

WITNESS the hands and seals of the President and the Secretary of the Croatian Catholic Union Day Committee on this 15 day of April, 1958.

JOHN A. STARCEVIC, President
KATHERINE GUSIC, Secretary

USTASHI U.S.A.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1957

No. 462

BRANKO KARADZOLE, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND ROBERT W. WARE, UNITED STATES MARSHAL, PETITIONERS

v.

ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES

On November 18, 1957, the Solicitor General was advised by the Court of the pendency of the petition for a writ of certiorari in this case and invited to express the views of the Government. Because of the character of the issues presented, the views of the Department of State were requested. These are set forth in the annexed memorandum (Appendex, infra, pp. 6-10), and represent the position of the Government.

In brief, it is our position that the cause should have been allowed to proceed to hearing under 18 U.S.C. 3184, which provides as follows:

> Whenever there is a treaty or convention for extradition between the United States and any foreign government, any justice or judge of the United States, or any commissioner authorized so to do by a court of the United States, or any judge of a court of record of general jurisdiction of any State, may, upon complaint made under oath, charging any person found within his jurisdiction, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes provided for by such treaty or convention, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such justice, judge, or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, to sustain the charge under the he deems the evidence sufficient provisions of the proper treaty or convention, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention; and he shall issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

This hearing has not yet been held. In 1951, the Consul General of the Republic of Yugoslavia filed with the United States Commisioner at Los Angeles a formal request that an order issue for the extradition of respondent on the ground that he had been charged with murder in Yugoslavia (R. 405-463). Annexed to the complaint as amended was a copy of the indictment returned against respondent in Yugoslavia (R. 463-503), including an explanation thereof by the Yugoslav County Public Prosecutor (R. 503-522). Respondent was taken into the custody of the United States Marshal under a warrant issued by the Commissioner under 18 U.S.C. 3184. Before a hearing under Section 3184, respondent filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California challenging the legality of his detention on the ground that there was no extradition treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia and that the extradition complaint sought the return of respondent on the basis of political offenses which were not the subject of extradition (R. 22-24). The District Court ordered respondent's release on the ground that the extradition treaty of 1902 between the United States and Serbia was no longer in effect (Artukovic v. Boyle, 107 F. Supp. 11), but this was reversed on appeal. Ivancevic v. Artukovic, 211 F. 2d 565 (C.A.9), certiorari denied, 348 U.S. 818. Thereafter, further hearings were held on the second ground alleged in the petition for habeas corpus, i.e., that the extradition of respondent was sought on the basis of political offenses which were not the subject of extradition under the treaty with Serbia, Article VI of which provided in pertinent part as follows:

> A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

The District Court noted that the cause came before it prior to any hearing by a commiting magistrate and that its function was not that of a committing magistrate under 18 U.S.C. 3184. It ruled that, for this reason, it could not consider that section of the treaty which provides that one shall not be surrendered "if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character" (Pet. App. 1a-2a). The court considered the case as "confined to the limited and narrow question as to whether or not the Complaint states an extraditable offense under the Treaty" (Pet. App. 1a). On the basis of the extradition complaint and the indictment and certain facts of which the court took judicial notice as to the political situation in Yugoslavia at the time of the offenses alleged, the District Court ruled that all the offenses charged, without differentiation, were of a political character, and therefore not subject to extradition under Article VI of the treaty (Pet. App. 1a-4a; 140 F. Supp. 245). Accordingly, it again ordered the release of respondent. The Court of Appeals affirmed the order of the District Court, similarly holding that all the offenses charged were of a political character (Pet. App. B, 4a-17a; 247 F. 2d 198).

As appears from the annexed me-

APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, December 11, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUPREME COURT

VIEWS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Branko Karadzole, Consul General of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and Robert W. Ware, United States Marshal, v. Andrija Artukovic.

The Department of State has been advised by the Department of Justice of the pendency on petition for a writ of certiorari of the above entitled cause. The Department of Justice has asked the Department of State whether it desires to submit views concerning the case.

The Department of State understands that there has not yet been an extradition hearing "to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered," as provided in 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, and that the issues considered thus far have been raised in Habeas Corpus proceedings. By 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, it is provided:

> Whenever there is a treaty or convention for extradition between the United States and any foreign government, any justice or judge of the United States, or any commissioner authorized so to do by a court of the United States, or any judge of a court of record of general jurisdiction of any State, may, upon complaint made under oath, charging any person found within his jurisdiction, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes provided for by such a treaty or convention, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such justice, judge, or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, he deems the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention; and he shall issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be made. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 1, 62 Stat. 822.)

The United States District Court for the Southern District of California, in Artukovic v. Boyle, set forth at page 537 of the transcript of the record, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in Karadzole v. Artukovic, affirming Artukovic v. Boyle, set forth at page 552 of the transcript of the record, have held that Artukovic should be released and that no extradition hearing should be held on the ground that the offenses alleged by the Yugoslav Government to have been committed by Artukovic were all, without differentiation, of a "political character," as the words "political character" are used in Article VI of the Extradition Treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia (32 Stat. 1890).

After giving careful consideration to the amended extradition complaint and the indictment, to the opinions of the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals and to petitioner's brief supporting the petition for a writ of certiorari, the brief in opposition to the petition for a writ of certiorari, and the petitioner's reply to the brief in opposition, the Department of State is of the opinion that no valid reason exists for not allowing an extradition hearing to take place in this case, as provided in 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, since, on the basis of the above-listed documents and the materials contained therein, the Department of State cannot reach the conclusion that all of the acts alleged by the Yugoslav Government to have been committed by Artukovic are necessarily of a "political character," as the words "political character" are used in Article VI of the Extradition Treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia.

The Department of State is of the view that the offense of murder, even though committed solely or predominantly with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, is none the less "murder" within the meaning of the Extradition Treaty here involved, and is

(Continued on page 78)

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morandum (App., infra, p. 8), the Department of State "is of the opinion that no valid reason exists for not allowing an extradition hearing to take place in this case," since, on the basis of the matters thus far adduced, the Deparment of State "cannot reach the conclusion that all of the acts alleged by the Yugoslav Government to have been committed by Artukovic are necessarily of a 'political character,' as the words 'political character' are used in Article VI of the Extradition Treaty in effect between the United States and Yugoslavia." It is therefore the view of the Government that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted and the cause remanded to the District Court with directions to discharge the writ of habeas corpus and remand respondent to the custody of the United States Marshal, so that a hearing can be held under 18 U.S.C. 3184, supra, p. 2. At that hearing, evidence may be adduced to afford a basis for determining pertinent issues under the treaty and laws of the United States, including evidence from which it may be determined whether or not all of the acts alleged to have been committed by respondent constitute crimes of a political character.

Respectfully submitted.

J. LEE RANKIN
Solicitor General

January 1958.

NEW PHASE IN ARTUKOVIC CASE

*Dr. Albert VAJS**
Professor at the Faculty of Law
in Belgrade

By the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court of January 1958, the extradition proceedings of the war criminal Andrija Artuković which are continuing for seven years already has entered a new phase. It seems that a turning point has been reached which warrants certain hopes for a prompt and more correct solution of this case which by its moral and legal implications and complexity is gradually becoming a "cause célèbre."

Without any pretense of giving a detailed history or analysis of its previous phases, the various problems of procedure and legal theory, as well as the relevant provisions of the Yugoslav, U.S. and international law we will only dwell on certain points which may be of broader interest.

As known the indictment of the district public prosecuttors office in Zagreb which constitutes the legal basis of the Yugoslav demand for extradition, charges Artuković for mass murders in which he took part directly as the executive, inciter and collaborator especially in 1942 and 1941 when he held the post of "minister for the interior" in the quisling government of the so-called Independent State of Croatia, the puppet state of the nazi and fascist occupying forces. Apart from this responsibility for the death of hundreds of thousands of victims belonging to the civilian population, the indictment covers also 1,239 identified murders, among which several hundred little children and old men and women, 47 Orthodox and 48 Jew-the Jewish confession. The deeds incriminated were qualified as the crime ish clergymen and many other people who were killed only because they belonged to the Serbian nationality or of murder under the present and that time Yugoslav criminal code, and at the same time as serious international crimes in the sense of the present instruments and interpretation of international criminal law. Extradition was demanded in accordance with the agreement on extradition concluded between the U.S.A. and the former Kingdom of Serbia in 1901-2 which is still in power. Substantial evidence was attached to the indictment (eyewitness statements, written documents, decrees, laws, etc.).

After being placed in custody Artuković lodged a complaint during the previous "habeas corpus" procedure in which he generally denied all the charges and evidence while advancing two major objections: that the 1901-2 Treaty on Extradition is no longer valid, and even if it were that Article 6 of this instrument explicitly states that political offences are exempt from extradition and that it is immediately obvious from the Yugoslav charges and evidence that precisely political crimes are involved in this case. Artukokić supplemented these objections by the falsification of historical events, figuring as a political opponent of today's Yugoslavia, with a view to convincing the court and particularly certain circles of the U.S. public opinion that his extradition is sought for reasons of political vengeance.

This gave rise to a series of complications which led to endless court hearings, innumerable written representations, two decisions of the district court, one of the Court of Appeal and two of the Supreme Court while the proceedings were still in the preliminary stage. As it was legally established that the 1901-2 agreement on extradition is still valid, the main objection of Artuković became null and void (this took three years) the district court and Court of Appeal, without examining the evidence on its merits brought analogous decisions to the effect that it is immediately obvious that political offences are in question and that there can be no mention of extradition. Owing to the special legal demarche (Writ of Certiorari) of the Yugoslav representative against these incorrect and truly monstruous decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court at last brought its present decision which set the whole case in the right path. The Supreme Court annulled the previous decisions, ordered the arrest of Artuković and a public hearing on the merits of the evidence and indictment before the competent judiciary organ (Commissioner). All this took another three years.

In view of the previous experiences to embark on too a serious prognosis and disappointments we could not wish as to the further course and duration of the proceedings. Artuković should now be returned to custody. According to the predominant attitude of the U.S. judicature, release on bail is not permissible in case of crimes for which capital or other serious punishments are foreseen. Nonetheless bail is to a certain extent the discretionary power of the first degree court. Other procedural delays and manouevres are also possible to which Artuković will certainly take recourse as he has done so far, in as far as those who are protecting him do not enable him to flee.

However, according to the normal course of events, a public hearing is due on the essential factual and legal arguments. As for the facts on the crimes and Artuković's direct share in them the Yugoslav evidence is extensive and concrete so that it is most unlikely that his defense will be able to disprove any of the more serious crimes. Consequently it seems that the legal appraisal of the proven facts will be the main point of discussion. As shown by the previous procedure it is here that the Yugoslav attitude and that of Artuković are completely divergent. The correct or incorrect interpretation of a political offense is at stake.

Artuković has so far tried to prove that the crimes listed in the indict-

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** ALBERT VAJS, Doctor of Laws, Professor of the Faculty of Law in Belgrade, President of the Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia. He was Yugoslavia's delegate to the International Military Tribunal in Nürnberg, chief of the State Commission for War Crimes, head of a department of the Institute for International Politics and Economy. He has published several works on international law and on the history of law.*

ment are political inasmuch as they refer to him as he was "minister" in a "government," and that consequently it is acts of state, or at worst political but never criminal responsibility that is in question. He also strove to substantiate this claim by invoking inadequate and long since obsolete precedents from the U.S. judicature. Apart from this, he is trying to prove that war crimes are a kind of sub-category of political crimes and that the mass nature of the murders charged also proves that it is war namely political crimes that are involved in this concrete case.

By contrast the attitude of the Yugoslav government and its representatives could be summed up as follows:

The crimes charged are primarily ordinary murder crimes punishable under the criminal laws of Yugoslavia, the U.S.A. or any other civilized country. They are also serious international crimes (namely against humanity). However the convergence of both legal elements in concrete acts is not precluded but even frequent. Most war crimes and crimes against humanity coincided with the corresponding general criminal acts and differ only by their vast scope, cruelty and special conditions under which they were committed. Ever since the classics of International Law the opinion gained increasing currency that such crimes are punishable criminal offenses and today this conception has been elaborated and confirmed by a series of international law instruments, through the legal practice of many countries and the dominant attitude of doctrine. The war crimes and crimes against humanity can be and indeed frequently are general crimes, so that they can no longer be considered political offenses.

As for the individual criminal-legal responsibility for such crimes, the conception also predominated that all crimes of politicians and statesmen are not necessarily political crimes, and that neither the highest public office, nor superior order can free the perpetrators of such crimes from responsibility and punishment.

It is clear that the mass character of the crimes cannot be an argument for their political nature as this would lead to the absurd conclusion that the murder of one man is a more serious crime than the massacre of thousands of people.

There can be no doubt that the signatories of the agreement on extradition of 1901-2 57 years ago could not have foreseen such crimes when they exempted political offenses from extradition. Moreover international agreements must be interpreted according to the standards adopted at the time of their concrete application.

The aforementioned principled attitude is not specifically Yugoslav. It developed through national and international theory and practice in many countries and is today the dominant conception in the international community primarily in the United Nations. It is also unequivocally formulated in the status and decisions of the international military courts of Nurenberg and Tokyo, in several resolutions of the United Nations and a series of multilateral international declarations and treaties. The U.S.A. also played a prominent part in the enactment and application of these instruments. Apart from this, the leading U.S. statesmen, their delegates in the United Nations, their military courts in the occupation zones, have also essentially confirmed such an attitude by a number of statements declarations, votes and decisions.

The Artuković case is the first in which the extradition of a criminal of this kind from U.S. territory is demanded. It is therefore fairly understandable that the American judicature is approaching this matter with a certain degree of vacillation and under the influence of certain conservative traditions. It should also be borne in mind to a certain extent that some of the aforementioned international instruments have not been ratified by the U.S. internal legislation. It is likewise true that under the U.S. practice even such "executive agreements" of governments are also invested with a deep significance for the judicature and cannot be avoided. It is no less a fact that the U.S. extradited a certain number of similar criminals from their occupation zones, just as the U.S. military courts condemned many similar and even lesser criminals that Artuković to death and other similar punishments. Legally, logically and morally it would be difficult to reconcile oneself to the fact that the attitudes of different organs of one and the same country can be diametrically opposed where such fundamental and principled problems are concerned.

Consequently by its final decision in this matter the U.S. judicature should say whether the wholesale massacre of frail children, helpless old men and women, and peaceful and innocent people for purely ethical or religious reasons is considered a poltical offense or the gravest ordinary and war crime. The former decision would mean that wish to reverse the wheel of history and deny the major moral achievements formulated in the mandatory documents and doctrines of international law which were born from the gigantic struggle of the freedom loving peoples, the indescribable hardship and suffering of millions of victims, and the victory over fascism.

The discovery, extradition, trial and punishment of criminals such as Artuković were one of the main objectives of the Grand Alliance during World War II. The compromising of this aim would, in this case, be almost tantamount to an offer of political asylum to such miscreants.

We believe that such a decision of the American judicature would be morally, politically and legally intolerable both for Yugoslavia as well as the overwhelming majority of honest men and women in the U.S.A. and the world at large.

(Continued from page 41)

priest of Radovica, District of Slunj

–Hieromonach KONSTANTIN VUCUREVIC, Head of Zitomislic Monastery

–MILOS VUJIC, parish priest of Radovica, District of Slunj

–Protoereus JEVTO VUJOVIC, a member of the Ecclesiastical Court and archiereusian vicar in Mostar

–Hieromonach DOSITEJ VUKICEVIC, friar of Zitomislic Monastery

–NIKOLA ZAGORAC, parish priest of Licko Petrovo Selo, District of Korenica

–JOVAN ZECEVIC, parish priest of the village of Bozuce, District of Zepce

–SLAVKO ZJALIC, parish priest of Paklenica, District of Novska

–PETAR ZIMONJIC, Metropolitan Dabrobosanski, resident in Sarajevo

–Protodeacon LAZAR ZIVADINOVIC, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Court in Zagreb

–Protoereus GLIGORIJE ZIVKOVIC, parish priest of Bacuga, District of Glina

RESOLUTION OF YUGOSLAV BAR ASSOCIATION

In a resolution adopted in Belgrade on March 9, 1958, the Bar Association of Yugoslavia made an appeal to the U.S. Courts to extradite the war criminal Andrija Artuković who entered the United States illegally in 1948 and who, in World War II as minister of interior and subsequently minister of justice in the Quisling government of the puppet state of Croatia, committed numerous crimes on innocent men, women and children. The Resolution states the following:

"By an indictment of the Public Prosecutor of the City of Zagreb, in 1951, Andrija Artuković, former minister of the Quisling Pavelić Government, was charged with having in 1941 and 1942 issued orders to the Ustashi for the mass murders of the civil population on the territory of Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina. These orders were completely and consistently carried out so that in this way he consciously and intentionally caused the death of several thousand men, women and children which, under our criminal law and the laws of civilized countries, constitutes a grave crime against the lives and property of men.

"The Yugoslav Government, on the grounds of this indictment and on Convention on Extradition concluded between the Kingdom of Serbia and the Government of the United States in 1902, as well as on the basis of the Moscow Declaration on War Crimes, the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946 and the Resolution of the Sixth International Conference held in 1945, demanded of the United States, through regular diplomatic channels, the extradition of Artukokvikć.

"The plenum of the Yugoslav Bar Association must express its astonishment together with its full understanding of the legal technicalities that the competent organs dealing with the demand for extradition have not been able, even after a full six years, not only to decide on the demand itself but not even on some preliminary questions on which depend the decision on the main point.

"The Bar Association wishes to remind the competent United States organs handling the case of the criminal Artuković of the indisputable obligation they owe both to the laws and to the international obligations of their country as well as to the demands of justice and humanity on which today's civilization is founded.

"The Plenum of the Bar Association also points out that the extradition of the criminal Artuković is of interest not merely to the Yugoslav public. This is a matter of world in-

(Continued on page 83)

(Continued from page 75)

not thereby rendered an offense of a "political character" within the meaning of Article VI of the abovementioned treaty. It appears from an examination of the complaint and the indictment that it is possible that some of the offenses therein alleged to have been committed by Artukovic may have been committed solely or predominantly with such intent. It is true that the Court of Appeals said: "The District Court properly took judicial note of the fact that various factions representing different theories of government were struggling for power during this period in Croatia." Without purporting wholly to define offenses of a "political character," it may be stated that murder directly related to a struggle for power might well be an offense of a "political character." Even if the fact of which the District Court took judicial notice be correct, it does not appear on the face of the pleadings that all of the offenses which Artukovic is therein alleged to have committed were necessarily connected with such struggle for power.

There is also a suggestion in the indictment that the acts of the defendant constituted "war crimes." Even though this might be so, it is the opinion of the Department that some of the murders alleged to have been committed might constitute "murder" within the terms of the Extradition Treaty here involved, under the circumstances alleged, particularly in the absence of any suggestion of tactical or strategic considerations motivating each of the alleged crimes.

In making this statement the Department of State does not intend thereby to indicate whether the Secretary of State would or would not deliver Artukovic to an authorized agent of the Yugoslav Government, pursuant to 18 U.S. Code, Section 3186, if there were to be an extradition hearing and if the Extradition Magistrate were to certify the record to the Secretary of State, as provided in 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184.

The Department of State would like to make known its understanding that, if there were to be an extradition hearing in the case, the following would almost certainly be some, but not necessarily all, of the additional issues to be considered by the Extradition Magistrate or subsequently by the Secretary of State, or by both:

(1) Whether or not sufficient and adequate evidence under the treaty and the laws of the United States has been adduced by the Yugoslav Government to establish the commission of any of the crimes alleged and Artukovic's connection therewith; and

(2) Whether or not the requisition for Artukovic's surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. (It is intended to distinguish this issue from the issue of whether or not a particular offense in respect of which Artukovic's surrender is demanded be of a political character.)

The Department of State, therefore, is of the view that a writ of certiorari should be granted and that the Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the lower courts so that:

(1) An extradition hearing in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S. Code, Section 3184, may take place;

(2) Evidence may be adduced at such hearing which may afford a basis for determining whether or not all of the acts alleged to have been committed by Artukovic constitute crimes of a "political character"; and,

(3) Any other pertinent issues under the treaty and laws of the United States may be considered.

For the Secretary of State:
(Signed) Loftus Becker
(Typed) LOFTUS BECKER
The Legal Adviser

Master of Escape and Deception

Conveniently ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC deleted facts from this article which he wrote in December of 1948. Would he DARE tell any American that instead of "Somehow I made my way into Austria" he would say, "When Partisans with their Anglo-American allies were making Hitler's Nazi troops retreat from the territory of Yugoslavia, I retreated, too, under Nazi protection."

Would he dare tell Americans that the reason for changing his name was because he was certain ARTUKOVIC was on the war criminal list, and that he was to be captured and turned over just like the rest of his USTASHI?

"Somehow I made my way into Austria. There the English occupation troops caught me and arrested me. They put me in a camp near Spital Drau. However, after two months interrogation they released me. Subsequently, I continued to live in Austria until November, 1946.

"I then crossed into Switzerland where, for reasons of my own personal security, I assumed the false name of Alojz Anic.

"I stayed in Switzerland until July, 1947. Then with the knowledge of the Swiss Ministry of Justice, I obtained personal documents for myself and my family which enabled us to travel to Ireland.

"Using the name of Anic, we stayed there until July 15, 1948. When our Swiss documents expired the Irish issued new papers and under Irish papers, they obtained a visa for entry into the United States of America.

"We arrived on a temporary visitors visa landing in New New York, N.Y. in the U.S.A. on July 16, 1948. Two days later with my whole family, I arrived in Los Angeles, where I met with my relatives and my brother whom I had not seen for a full 18 years."

Yugoslavia Given Run-Around?

At the conclusion of World War II the Yugoslav Government submitted a list of war criminals, founded on a series of international documents, ot the government of the United States seeking extradition of those individuals who committed atrocities against innocent people during the so-called "Independent State of Croatia." ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ—ex-cabinet minister—was also on that list.

The government of the United States did not refuse to extradite ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC stating that "he could not be traced on occupied territory under American jurisdiction."

The Yugoslav Government has never withdrawn his extradition demand so therefore it could not lapse due to any limitation clause. There is good reason that he would have been extradited in 1946 had his whereabouts been known, because at that time and through 1947 the American authorities extradited 27 known war criminals from the American occupation zone of Germany and Austria, and the joint Anglo-American military occupation authorities had extradited 14 war criminals to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government renewed its request for extradition when it was discovered that ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIĆ was living in Los Angeles, California (July, 1948) in the beginning of 1951. The United States Government was bound for continued tracing for five years of war criminals on the list but the whole case remained dormant until the new Yugoslav demand for extradition in 1951. This new demand was in compliance with the Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Serbia from 1901 (Article 6), pursuant to which the United States was required to extradite every criminal for trial by a national Court provided that his acts did not constitute "transgressions of a political character." Appended to this demand was the indictment which had been filed in the same year (1951) at the District Court in Zagreb.

Andrija Artukovic, arrested on August 29. 1951, proved to become one of the biggest footballs in justice. ARTUKOVIC'S lawyers O'Connors and Reynolds distorting completely historical and actual facts and working on the sympathy of the well-meaning but mis-informed Americans, said at the hearing in Los Angeles, California:

"ARTUKOVIC is innocent. He is an honest man, elected by the Croatian people who were waging a struggle against the communists in Yugoslavia. The Court must not keep imprisoned an honest man, the father of four children, whose material survival depends on him.

"It is inhuman to keep ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in prison. For the rest, the Treaty from 1901 regarding the extradition of criminals cannot be applied at all in this case, because that Treaty has been concluded between the U.S.A. and the Kingdom of Serbia, while ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC is a citizen of Croatia (Yugoslavia) and Croatia is fighting against the communists of Serbia and the communists of Yugoslavia."

Judge Pierson Hall personally spoke with ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC and he too gained the impression that (a) ARTUKOVIC was an honest man, (b) ARTUKOVIC has a family depending on him for a living and (c) it has not been proved that the Treaty from 1901 is applicable to Croatia. The Yugoslav Government appealed the case until, finally after seven years of legal battle on technicalities the United States Supreme Court in a 7-2 decision (Black and Douglas dissenting) reversed the decision of the lower courts on January 20, 1958.)

Once Upon a Time the Cry Was "Punish War Criminals"

Even in the United Nations General Assembly there was adopted a Resolution on war crimes on August 31, 1947. Yugoslavia voiced its complaint that some criminals were not being extradited on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom. When the report was presented to Congress of the United States in the U.N. organization, President Truman said:

"In February, 1946, the General Assembly adopted at the proposal of Byelorrusia a resolution regarding the extradition and punishment of war criminals. In August, 1947 Yugoslavia demanded of the U.N. Secretary General to put on the agenda of the Assembly's Second Session the question of the recommendations to be made to ensure the extradition of war criminals, traitors, quislings to those states in which the crimes had been committed. This point of the agenda was allocated to the Sixth Committee. Had it been adopted, the draft resolution proposed by Yugoslavia would have comprised the finding that certain U.N. Members were not carrying out the recommendations contained in the Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly of February, 1946.

"In open debate Yugoslavia had accused the United States and the United Kingdom and, in lesser measure, France, that they have not carried out their obligations concerning war criminals and quislings... The U.S.A. and U.K. delegations have refuted energetically these accusations. They have recalled the measures their governments had undertaken and voiced their firm resolve to extradite war criminals. Simultaneously they underlined that ordinary allegations were not sufficient to warrant extradition and that the identity and guilt of the persons sought should be proved in due measure with "prima facie" evidence.

"The Assembly confirmed the report of the Sixth Committee on war criminals, which had recommended adoption of the resolution submitted by the U.K. following co-operation with the U.S.A. The Resolution notes what has been done thus far regarding the extradition and punishment of war criminals, it recommends to the U.N. members to continue meeting their obligations for the extradition of war criminals and declares that the members desiring their extradition make the demand for such extradition as soon as possible, substantiating their requests with sufficient evidence on the basis of which it could be established that a "prima facie" case existed as regards identity and guilt. The demand for submission of "prima facie" evidence represents a major stride. The provision of the Resolution that the trials of war criminals and traitors, as well as all other trials, should be founded on principles of justice, law and evidence represents a big stride in safeguarding respect for the law."

(Dept. of State. Pub. 3024, Page 80-81,
Ref. Tit. 22 U.S.C. Sec. 287 b.)

WHAT DID THE UNITED STATES SAY REGARDING THE "INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA" IN 1941?

Artukovic's supporters and misinformed Americans who help disseminate his distortions might do well to consult a history book or even check the view of the United States Government before issuing such imbecilic geographical miscalculations and facts. Below is the view held by Americans on the status of the so-called Independent State of Croatia as was quoted by the then Undersecretary of State Wells, who said that he was anxious on behalf of the U.S. Government, "TO REITERATE THE INDIGNATION OF MY GOVERNMENT AND NHE AMERICAN PEOPLE DUE TO THE INVASION AND PARTITION OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE PART OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE TRIPARTITE PACT." (IV. Bull, Dept. of State, June 7, 1941, page 683.)

Also, it might be well to point out that *ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC WAS ONE OF THE WITNESSES TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES* and *ENGLAND* and that he *CAME TO POWER THROUGH THE COURTESY OF ADOLF HITLER* and *MUSSOLINI.*

Attention South American Republics

WAR CRIMINALS MAY INFILTRATE YOUR COUNTRY

U.S. ALSO ADOPTS RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MEXICO ON THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE.

In 1945, the United States was represented by the then Secretary of State Stettinius at the International Conference held in Mexico. The Resolution adopted is known as the Sixth Resolution of the International Conference in Mexico and reads:

"In view of the fact, that during this war the leaders, as well as numerous officials, then military and civil agents of the Axis Powers and their satellites, had committed heinous crimes, violating the laws of war, the existing treaties, the rules of international law, the criminal codes of civilzed nations and the concepts of civilized life; that the individuals who committed such crimes have possibly sought, or might seek, refuge on the territories of American republics;

STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO DISTINGUUISH BETWEEN SUCH CRIMINALS AND ORDINARY POLITICAL REFUGEES.

The International Conference on the Problems of War and Peace

DECLARES:

that the American republics, true to the principles of humanity and the laws on which their their civilization is founded, condemn the war criminals and accede to the Declaration announced by Great Britain, United States of America and the Soviet Union in October, 1943 and whereby the persons guilty of and responsible for such crimes, as well as their accomplices in the commission of such crimes, shall be tried and convicted; therefore it

DECIDES:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American repulbics not to grant asylum to persons guilty, respectively responsible, for the commission of such crimes, nor to their accomplices.

2. To recommend to the governments of the American republics that, on demand of one of the U.N. members, and in accordance with the proceeding stated in the next paragraph, they extradite the individuals who were accused of such crimes to the U.N. member who made such a demand, or to commit them to the U.N. agency which may be established with the object of trying and punishing such criminals.

3. To require the International Legal Committee that, with due regard for different national legislations on this subject-matter, it prepare and submit for acceptance to the governments of the American republics the standards on the basis of which the status of war criminals would be established, as well as the procedure to be applied in connection with the return and extradition of such criminals."

(Pan American Union Cong. and Conf. Series No. 47, Pp. 27-28.)

PERHAPS CALIFORNIA'S NIXON, KNOWLAND or GOODWIN KNIGHT CAN TELL US?

Even while the U. S. admonished our South American Republic neighbors, forces in Europe were active to assist many USTASHI to find refuge in the United States.

It would be interesting to hear Vice President Richard Nixon explain not only to our South American neighbors but also to Americans and the whole world why in his own state of California ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, an internationally known war criminal, has been living illegally since July, 1948 enjoying all privileges and protecion of the United States while still actively and openly a leader of the USTASHI in the United States whose aim is to overthrow "through the American way of life in harmony with the American tradition of freedom and independence" the government of a country—Yugoslavia—with which the United States government enjoys good, friendly diplomatic relations.

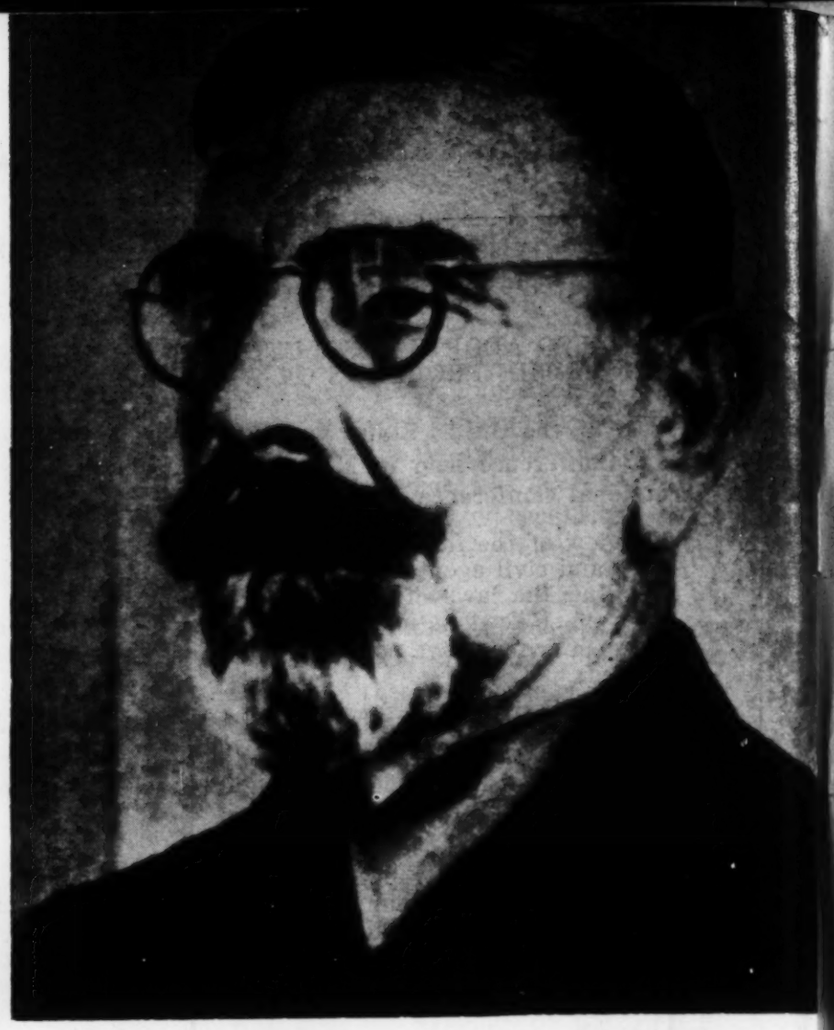
HITLER? No, PROTEGE-POGLAVNIK ANTE PAVELIC ALIAS *DAL ARANYOS* ARGENTINA BOUND.

"HITLER IS ALIVE"

When this rumor spread around the world—"Hitler escaped and is living in Argentina"—all USTASHI knew their POGLAVNIK was safe. For it was ANTE PAVELIC who sailed on the Italian liner S.S. Sestriere for safety in Buenos Aires, Argentina, arriving on November 6, 1948.

WHY?

PAVELIC had been captured by the U.S. Army near Salzburg and while preparations for his official trial were under way a "mysterious intervention" rendered him immune and he was released unconditionally. Disguised as a monk using aliases, Father Benares and Father Gomez, Pavelic continued activities with his USTASHI as he does today from his ARGENTINE headquarters.



Hitler greets Pavelic

The Archbishop of Zagreb (Cardinal) Stepinac sang praise to the glorious' USTASHI leaders on November 27, 1941. He said:

> "It is not drunkards, nor murderers, nor thieves, susurpers, fornicators, nor card players who form the firm foundation of our (USTASHI) Fatherland, but hard-working, sober, honest, and conscientious men!"

Pavelic with Mussolini

HOW HONEST IS HONEST?

When Pavelic escaped he did not neglect to steal the valuable stamp collection valued over a million dinars from the safe of the Provincial Bank of Sarajevo belonging to Josip Ungar, a Jew whom USTASHI killed at Jasenovac, November, 1944.

Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Saric, champion defender of Andrija Artukovic said of his 'glorious' POGLAVNIK:

> "Like a giant you elevated yourself against all traitors."

(*Continued from page* 78)

terest and, in the first place, of interest to those who during the last war fought against fascist aggression of which Artuković, in the mass murders of innocent men, women and children, was an exponent. And exactly for this reason is it surprising that certain foreign and international political organizations which have in their programs slogans on humaneness and democracy, are silent when there is a matter of such a criminal as is Artuković.

"The Bar Association of Yugoslavia expresses its conviction that the case of the criminal Artuković will be solved justly and in accordance with legal regulations and international obligations, while at the same time it appeals to the Courts of the United States to expedite their arrival at a decision which will satisfy the demands of the democratic public who, with justification, expect this of them."

Who Are the Political Powers Behind Andrija Artukovic

Perhaps every reader should write to:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WM. ROGERS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ask him the answers to these questions:

1. Why isn't ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, who is here in the UNITED STATES ILLEGALLY since July 16, 1948, deported under the terms of the McCarran-Walters Act?

   A. Specifically, because ARTUKOVIC IS A CRIMINAL ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF HIS COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

2. SINCE THE UNITED STATES IS A SIGNATORY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LAW – WAR CRIMINALS ACT OF WORLD WAR II–WHY SHOULDN'T ARTUKOVIC BE RETURNED TO YUGOSLAVIA, ALSO A SIGNATORY TO THIS LAW?
3. Why are USTASHI permitted to go unpunished for threats, abuses, and even economic pressures against American citizens?

We wish to thank all of those who helped with the compilation of the material and whose bravery in this fight against the notorious murderer and war criminal ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC goes on despite threats of bodily harm by his USTASHI operating in the United States.

We would especially like to thank Father M. P. of Youngstown, Ohio, and Father J. M. of Chicago, Illinois for disclosing some of the activities of members of your own religion in Gary, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Los Angeles, San Pedro, Buffalo, Lackawanna, San Francisco, Chicago, Buenos Aires, Rome, Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Madrid, etc.

We would like to thank the many organizations, newspapers, and publications, especially—

VALLEY JEWISH NEWS and **JESS NATHAN** of North Hollywood, California for the persistent battle against ARTUKOVIC despite the abuses and threats by the USTASHI termites under direct supervision of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC in California.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY and **JOHN McHUGH** for the revealing ARTUKOVIC story brought to the American people on the east coast.

The **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES** for the resolution calling for the deportation of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC war criminal.

The **JEWISH PICTORIAL LEADER** of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the **AUFBAU** of New York, and the following people in New York, Mr. S., Miss D., Mr. O., Rabbi P., and R. H.

Anonymity has been observed for fear of reprisal by USTASHI in the United States, who have already threatened **anyone testifying against their leader ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC.** Since the same threats were made not too many years back to an American citizen who died a mysterious violent death marked by a fire—typical of an USTASHI action—without one USTASHA in the United States held for questioning, is it not a logical procedure?

Lest we forget.

Gaffney, Starcevic, McHugh
and Staff

Box 2313
Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.

1941: ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC SAID TO HIS USTASHI KILLERS:
"IF YOU CAN'T KILL A SERB OR A JEW YOU ARE AN ENEMY OF THE STATE"
1958: "IT HAS MADE THOSE WHO KNOW US LOVE US MORE," ARTUKOVIC (U.S.A.)

California's Andrija Artukovic—Undesirable Alien or 'Model' Future American Citizen?

F Duke Angier B.

Cable Address: INTERESCUE

MEDICO

MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

251 FOURTH AVENUE / NEW YORK 10, N. Y. / ORegon 4-4200

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Treasurer
MRS. KERMIT ROOSEVELT
Secretary

March 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
465 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of February 24th.

It would be a great pleasure indeed to sit down with you and further familiarize you with the work of MEDICO.

I will, as you suggest, get in touch with you some time in April or early May, to arrange a mutually convenient time and place.

Sincerely yours,

Angier Duke

~~Angier Biddle Duke~~

ABD/sh

Contributions deductible from taxable income

MEDICO is a division of the INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Duke, Angier Biddle

February 24, 1959

Mr. Angier Biddle Duke
MEDICO
251 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Duke:

Thank you for your letter of February 19. I am slightly familiar with the work of MEDICO, mainly through my old friend, Leo Cherne, and I hold your aims and objectives in the highest possible regard.

I shall hope to find an opportunity to learn something of the organization's work during my travels, but I could not possibly undertake a commission or accept an honorarium.

At the moment, I have made no definite plans, but am determined to maintain complete freedom of manoeuvre without obligation of any kind to individuals or organizations.

I should welcome the opportunity to further familiarize myself with MEDICO and hope we may meet some time in April or May. I shall be much out of the country and certainly out of my office between now and then. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Cable Address: INTERESCUE

M E D I C O

MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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MRS. KERMIT ROOSEVELT
Secretary

February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The news of your year's sabbatical leads me to write to you concerning an activity which I believe may not only fit in harmoniously with your plans to travel, observe and broadcast occasionally, but which may in fact enlarge the scope of whatever your personal plans prove to be.

A little more than a year ago a division for Medical International Cooperation (MEDICO) was formed by the International Rescue Committee. Its object was and is to provide private medical help in those developing areas of the world which have been totally or largely deficient in anything resembling modern medicine. Under the honorary patronage of Dr. Schweitzer, who was extremely enthusiastic about the concept when it was presented to him by our Chairman, Leo Cherne, in Lambarene last February, MEDICO has since far exceeded our expectations on several levels. More teams of doctors have been placed at critical points throughout the world than had been thought possible in the first year of functioning. Hundreds of additional doctors have volunteered for service, either for brief or extended periods overseas. The Schweitzer hospital in Equatorial Africa, Dr. Gordon Seagrave's hospital in Burma, Dr. Dooley's jungle clinic in Laos, Dr. Binder in Peru, and others have already received very substantial help.

On still another level the response of governments throughout the world has been most positive, ranging from Afghanistan to Lebanon, from Haiti to Cambodia. Regimes which are normally suspicious of the West are inclined to look with great favor on non-governmental aid in the health field. The interest of our own government has grown comparably and, in fact, Senator Lister Hill's important bill concerning international medicine, we believe, will not only pass the Congress but speed this process. A month ago Adlai Stevenson

.....

indicated that work of this character is precisely the activity that will most yield the simultaneous benefits of human improvement and growing respect for the friends of the West. It is precisely that point which most interests us. Because MEDICO's resources are limited, we must have the best possible information on priorities in terms of need and of potential impact.

The fact that you plan to travel leads us to suggest a possibility that would be of tremendous consequence to MEDICO, of great interest to the governments of Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, and, we hope, to you. The only comprehensive international observer MEDICO has had is Dr. Peter Comanduras, the distinguished physician and surgeon who is Secretary-General of the organization. A year ago he visited some 21 countries for the purpose of developing a study of needs and practical possibilities upon which to base MEDICO's functioning during these initial years. As a result of his on-the-spot negotiations MEDICO doctors are now operating abroad at the express invitation of the host governments. However, like Dr. Comanduras, their competence is medicine, and not the broader social, economic and political implications of this vital work. Nothing could be of greater value to MEDICO than the association as a consultant, observer, officer or friend, of Ed Murrow, who would as he traveled, talk to the heads of government, medical authorities, World Health Organization personnel, visit, we would hope, with Dr. Seagrave, Dr. Schweitzer, Dr. Dooley and others and advise us informally, either in the process of the journey or at its conclusion. There is no contemporary figure as completely equipped as you to inquire, observe, understand and convey.

We know that, if this does have interest for you, it inevitably will involve expense and travel beyond that which you may be already contemplating. We are embarrassed, in fact, that we are unable to suggest a fee more adequate than the $10,000 which MEDICO's present finances could provide. We hope, of course, that if the project itself is of interest to you, the inadequacy of this sum will not prove to be the discouraging fact.

It would be a great privilege to discuss the details of this proposal with you personally, especially since they can be shaped in almost any direction that would meet your plans and convenience. We have no doubt that many proposals are being presented to you and hope that the consequence of this work and the contribution it can make to people in the two-thirds of the world racked with illness and deficient in medical help of any character may move you to consider this subject further.

We look forward to hearing from you at your convenience and are ready to amplify any aspect of this proposal whenever you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke
President
International Rescue Committee

ABD/gfs

Dulles, Allen W.

ADDRESS
BY
ALLEN W. DULLES
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
TO THE
EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE
New Orleans, La.
8 April 1959 - 2:30 p.m., CST

Release

"THE CHALLENGE OF SOVIET POWER"

I appreciate this opportunity to speak to your 27th Annual Convention on the subject of the "Challenge of Soviet Power".

This topic is particularly appropriate for the Edison Electric Institute. It was Lenin who defined Communism "as the Soviet system plus electrification." The very first Soviet economic plan in the early 1920s had as one of its principal objectives the development of a modern electric power system.

In effect, the Soviets propose to electrify Marxism. What they may in fact do is either to shock their backward political institution into key with their more modernized technical and industrial skills or electrocute the whole archaic Marxist political system.

In any event, the Soviet Union has certainly sought to follow up Lenin's emphasis on electric power and has become a leader in many electronic fields. It has developed intensively the role of radio in its massive effort to promote its subversive policy on a world-wide basis. It uses electricity to jam the airways and to build an electronic iron curtain around the minds of their own people.

In my own business of Intelligence, the various manifestations of electrical power are changing the whole system of information collecting in many vital fields. Electricity operates the radar which is on watch against sneak attack. It helps to make possible the ready transmission of warning of impending danger and as the mass of intelligence pours in day by day, over electric channels, it is electronic machinery which becomes a valued partner in helping us in its collation and dissemination.

* * *

The challenge of Soviet power presents today a triple threat: first, military; second, economic; and third, subversive.

This challenge is a global one.

As long as the principles of international Communism motivate the regimes in Moscow and Peiping, we must expect that their single purpose will be the liquidation of our form of free society and the emergence of a Sovietized, communized world order.

They change their techniques as circumstances dictate. They have never given us the slightest reason to hope that they are abandoning their over-all objective.

We sometimes like to delude ourselves into thinking that we are faced with another nationalistic power struggle of which the world has seen so many. The fact is that the aims of the Communist international with its headquarters in Moscow are not nationalistic; their objectives

are not limited. They firmly believe, and eloquently preach, that Communism is the system which will eventually rule the world and each move they make is directed to this end. Communism, like electricity, seeks to be an all-pervasive and revolutionary force.

To promote their objectives they have determined -- cost what it may -- to develop a military establishment and a strong national economy which will provide a secure home base from which to deploy their destructive foreign activities.

To achieve this objective, they are devoting about twice as much of their gross national product to military ends as we do. The USSR military effort as a proportion of GNP is greater than that of any nation in the world. Their continuous diversion of economic resources to military support is without any parallel in peacetime history.

We estimate that the total value of their current annual military effort is roughly equivalent to our own. They accomplish this with a GNP which is now less than half of our own.

Here are some of the major elements which go into their military establishment. The Soviet Union maintains an army of 2½ million men and the tradition of universal military training is being continued. The Soviet Army today has been fully re-equipped with a post World War II arsenal of guns, tanks and artillery. We have reason to believe the army has already been trained in the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

They have the most modern types of aircraft for defense: night and day fighters, a very large medium bomber force and some long-range bombers. They have built less of these long-range bombers than we had expected several years ago, and have diverted a major effort to the perfection of ballistic missiles.

Their submarine strength today is many times that with which Germany entered World War II. They have over 200 long-range modernized submarines and a like number of less modern craft. They had made no boasts about nuclear powered submarines, and on all the evidence, we are justified in concluding that we are ahead of them in this field. We must assume, however, that they have the capability to produce such submarines and will probably unveil some in the near future.

I would add a word on the ballistic missile situation.

When World War II ended, the Soviet acquired much of the German hardware in the missile field, V-1 and V-2, and with them many German technicians. From that base, over the past ten years, they have been continuously developing their missile capability, starting with short-range and intermediate-range missiles. These they have tested by the hundreds, and have been in production of certain models for some time.

They also early foresaw that in their particular geographical position, the long-range ballistic missile would become their best instrument in the power struggle with their great rival, the United States. As the size and weight of powerful nuclear weapons decreased,

with the improvement of the art, they became more and more persuaded of this. Hence, they have concentrated on these weapons, have tested some and assert that they now have ICBMs in serial production.

They hope in this way eventually to be able to hold the U.S. under the threat of nuclear attack by ICBMs while they consolidate their position in the fragile parts of the non-Communistic world.

Before leaving the military phase of the Soviet threat, I want to dispel any possible misinterpretations. First, I do not believe that the Soviet now have military superiority over us; and second, I do not believe that they desire deliberately to provoke hostilities with the U.S. or the Western world at this time. They are well aware of our deterrent force. They probably believe that the risks to them even if they resorted to surprise attack would be unacceptable.

Taking into account our over-all military strength and our strategic position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, I consider that our military posture is stronger and our ability to inflict damage is today greater, than that of the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, we have allies. The strength, the dependability, and the dedication of our allies put them in a very different category than the unwilling and undependable allies of Moscow, even including the Chinese Communists.

But as the Soviet military capabilities and their nuclear power grow, they will feel that their foreign policy can be somewhat more assertive.

In 1956 during the Suez crisis, we had the first Soviet missile-rattling as a new tactic of Moscow diplomacy. Since then there have been the Taiwan Straits and Berlin crises, and today the aggressive Communist penetration of Iraq. Hence, we must assume that they will continue to probe and to test us, and they may even support other countries in aggression by proxy. They will put us to the test.

There are two points to keep in mind as we view the military future. Firstly, with a much lower industrial base than we, they are producing a military effort which is roughly equivalent to our own; and secondly, they have conditioned their people to accept very real sacrifices and a low standard of living to permit the massive military buildup to continue. If the Soviet should decide to alter their policy so as to give their own people a break in the consumer field with anything like the share in their gross national product which we, as a people enjoy, the prospects of real peace in our time would be far greater.

I will turn now to some of the highlights of the economic aspect of the Soviet challenge.

The new confidence of Khrushchev, the shrewd and vocal leader of the Soviet Communist party, and incidentally head of government, does not rest solely on his conviction that he, too, possesses a military deterrent. He is convinced that the final victory of Communism can be achieved mainly by non-military means. Here the Soviet economic offensive looms large.

The proceedings of the recent 21st Party Congress laid out what we might call the Soviet economic order of battle.

Khrushchev explained it in these words, to summarize the ten hours of his opening and closing remarks:

> "The economic might of the Soviet Union is based on the priority growth of heavy industry; this should insure the Soviet victory in peaceful economic competition with the capitalist countries; development of the Soviet economic might will give Communism the decisive edge in the international balance of power."

In the short space of 30 years, the Soviet Union has grown from a relatively backward position into being the second largest industrialized economy in the world. While their headlong pace of industrialization has slowed down moderately in the past few years, it still continues to be more rapid than our own. During the past seven years, through 1958, Soviet industry has grown at the annual rate of 9½ per cent. This is not the officially announced rate which is somewhat larger. It is our reconstruction and deflation of Soviet data.

Our own industrial growth has been at the annual rate of 3.6 per cent for the seven years through 1957. If one included 1958, the comparison with the rate of Soviet growth would be even less favorable.

I do not conclude from this analysis that the secret of Soviet success lies in greater efficiency. On the contrary. In comparison with the leading free enterprise economies of the West, the Communist state-controlled system is relatively inefficient.

The secret of Soviet progress is simple. It lies in the fact that the Kremlin leaders direct a far higher proportion of total resources to national policy purposes than does the United States. I define national policy purposes to include, among other things, defense and investment in heavy industry.

With their lower living standards and much lower production of consumer goods, they are in effect, plowing back into investment a large section of their production, thirty per cent, while we in the United States are content with 17 - 20 per cent.

Soviet investment in industry as planned for 1959 is about the same as U.S. investment in industry during 1957 which so far was our best year.

Although the Soviets in recent years have been continually upping the production of consumer goods, their consuming public fares badly in comparison with ours. Last year, for example, Soviet citizens had available for purchase barely one-third the total goods and services available to Americans. Furthermore, most of the U.S. output of durable consumer goods is for replacement, while that of the USSR is for first-time users. In summary, the Soviet economy is geared largely to

economic growth and for military purposes; ours is geared largely to increasing consumer satisfactions and building a higher standard of living.

Here are some examples: while the Soviets last year were producing only one automobile for every fifty we produced, they were turning out four machine tools to our one.

This contrast in emphasis carries through in many other fields. Our capital expenditure for transportation and communications is more than double the comparable Soviet expenditure. Yet this is largely accounted for by our massive highway building program which has been running 15 to 20 times the USSR spending, whereas their annual investment in railroad rolling stock and fixed assets substantially exceeds ours.

At the moment, they do not feel much incentive in the road building field. They have no interest in having their people travel around on a massive scale. Also this would put pressure on the Kremlin to give the people more automobiles.

Commercial investment, which includes stores, shopping centers, drive-in movies and office buildings, has been absorbing over 6 billion dollars a year in the US, and only two billion in the USSR.

Our housing investment is roughly twice that of the Soviet even though living space per capita in the U.S. is already four times that of the USSR.

What of the future? In Khrushchev's words, "The Soviet Union intends to outstrip the United States economically . . . To surpass the level of production in the United States means to exceed the highest indexes of capitalism."

Khrushchev's ambitious seven year plan establishes the formidable task of increasing industrial production about 80 per cent by 1965.

Steel production, according to the plan, is to be pushed close to 100 million net tons. Cement output is set at a level somewhat higher than industry forecasts place United States production in 1965.

The energy base is to be revolutionized. Crude oil and natural gas will constitute more than one half of the total energy supply, and relatively high cost coal will be far less important than now.

By 1965, the USSR plans to produce about 480 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. As a study comparing U. S. and USSR electric power production prepared by a leading industrial research group pointed out, this means that the absolute gap between the U. S. and USSR in the quantities of electricity generated will increase somewhat in our favor over the next seven years.

This interesting study received a considerable amount of deserved publicity. We agree with its conclusion. However, what is true about electric power is not true across the board, as some commentators concluded.

For example, compare primary energy production trends in the two countries. Soviet production of coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectric power, expressed in standard fuel units, amounted to 45 per cent of the U.S. production in 1958. By 1965 it will be close to 60 per cent. The absolute gap in primary energy has been closing since 1950. At the present pace, it will continue to narrow over the next seven years.

Similarly, the absolute gap in steel production has been shrinking over the past five years. The maximum gap in steel capacity apparently was reached in 1958.

The comforting illusion spread by the "disciples of the absolute gap" should not serve as a false tranquilizer.

At the same time, it is important not to exaggerate Soviet prospects in the economic race. In the propaganda surrounding the launching of the Seven Year Plan, Khrushchev made a number of statements about Soviet economic power which were nothing more than wishful thinking. Specifically he stated that, "after the completion of the Seven Year Plan, we will probably need about five more years to catch up with and outstrip the United States in industrial output." "Thus," he added, "by that time (1970), or perhaps even sooner, the Soviet Union will advance to first place in the world both in absolute volume of production and in per capita production."

First of all, to reach such improbable conclusions, the Kremlin leaders overstate the present comparative position. They claim USSR industrial output to be 50 per cent of that of the US. Our own analyses of Soviet industrial output last year concluded that it was not more than 40 per cent of our own.

Secondly, Khrushchev forecasts that our future industrial growth will be only two per cent a year. If this is true, the United States will be virtually committing economic suicide. This prediction I regard as unrealistic.

A saner projection would place 1965 Soviet industrial production at about 55 per cent of our own. By 1970, assuming the same relative rates of growth, USSR industrial output, as a whole, would be about 60 per cent of that in the United States.

Further, when Khrushchev promises his people the world's highest standard of living by 1970, this is patently nonsense. It is as though the shrimp had learned to whistle, to use one of his colorful comments.

These Soviet exaggerations are a standard tool of Communist propaganda. Such propaganda, however, should not blind us to the sobering implications of their expected economic progress.

First of all, rapid economic growth will provide the Kremlin leaders with additional resources with which to intensify the arms race. If recent trends and present Soviet policies continue, Soviet military spending could increase by over 50 per cent in the next seven years without increasing the relative burden on their economy.

Secondly, some additional improvement can be made in the standards of living of the Russian people, even with continued emphasis on heavy industry and armaments. It is only since the death of Stalin in 1953 that serious attention has been given to improving living standards. The moderate slow-down in the headlong growth of heavy industry which then ensued has been caused, in large part, by the diversion of more resources to housing, to agriculture, and to consumer goods.

Living standards, based on present Soviet plans, are expected to increase about one-third over the next seven years. This level, if achieved, will still be far below that which our own citizens are now enjoying, but it will look good to people who for long have been compelled to accept very low standards.

Finally, the Soviet Seven Year Plan, even if not fully achieved, will provide the wherewithal to push the expansion of trade and aid with the uncommitted and underdeveloped nations of the Free World. By 1965 Soviet output of some basic raw materials and some industrial products will be approaching, and in a few cases exceeding, that of the United States. Most prominently, these products will be the kind that are needed for industrialization in the less developed countries.

The outcome of this contest -- the Communist challenge in underdeveloped areas -- is crucial to the survival of the Free World.

This is an unprecedented epoch of change. Within little more than ten years, over three quarters of a billion people, in twenty-one nations, have become independent of colonial rule. In all of these newly emergent countries, there is intense nationalism coupled with the determination to achieve a better way of life which they believe industrialization will bring them.

The leaders of world Communism are alert to the opportunity which this great transformation provides them. They realize the future of Communism can be insured only be expansion, and that the best hope of such expansion lies in Asia and Africa. While they are attempting to focus all our concern on Berlin, they are moving into Iraq with arms, economic aid, and subversion, and giving added attention to Africa.

The Communist bloc trade and aid programs in undeveloped countries moved into high gear during 1958. The equivalent of over one billion dollars in new credits was extended to underdeveloped countries by the bloc in this year. In the four year period ending 1958 the total of grants and credits totalled 2.5 billions, of which 1.6 came from the USSR and the balance from the satellites and China. Three-fifths of the total delivered to date has been in the form of arms to the UAR -- Egypt and Syria -- Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan and Indonesia. These same countries, plus India, Argentina, Ceylon, Burma and Cambodia, have received the bulk of the economic aid.

Over 4,000 bloc technicians have been sent to assist the development of nations in the Free World. About 70 per cent of these technicians are engaged in economic activities. Others are reorganizing local military establishments and teaching bloc military doctrine to indigenous personnel.

The bloc also has a well developed program for training students from underdeveloped countries. About 3,200 students, technicians, and military specialists have now received such training behind the Iron Curtain.

While these figures are still well below the total of our own aid, loan and training programs, this massive economic and military aid program is concentrated in a few critical countries and of course these figures do not include Soviet aid and trade with the East European satellites and Communist China.

India, which has received over 325 million of bloc grants and credits, is a primary recipient. The Soviet economic showplace here is the Bhilai steel mill, being built by the Russians. The U.A.R. over the past four years received over 900 million dollars in aid and credits. This investment today does not seem quite as profitable to the Soviet as it did last year.

Iraq provides a prime example of the opportunistic nature of the bloc's aid program.

Prior to the coup d'etat on July 14th last year, Iraq's economic involvement with Communist nations had been negligible. In the past few months, the USSR has provided over $250 million in military and economic development credits. The Iraq Development Board has dropped its two Western advisors. Western technicians are also being dismissed and contracts with many Western firms cancelled. Increasingly, Moscow is pressuring the Iraq government to accept dependence on Communist support and the number of fellow travellers in high government posts is growing.

The Soviet policy of economic penetration fits like a glove into their world-wide campaign of subversion, which is the third main element of the triple Soviet challenge: military, economic and subversive.

International Communism has not changed its operating procedure since the days of the Comintern and the Cominform. The Communist Party of the USSR, of which Khrushchev is the leader, is the spearhead of the movement. It has a world-wide mission, formulated by Lenin and Stalin and now promoted by Khrushchev but with more subtle techniques than those of Stalin. This mission continues to be the subversion of the entire free world, starting of course with those countries which are most vulnerable.

Its arsenal of attack is based, first of all, on the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and Communist China. These in turn

direct the hard core Communist organizations which exist in practically every country of the world. Every Communist party maintains its secret connections with Moscow, or in case of certain of the Communist parties in the Far East, with Peiping.

These parties also have an entirely overt association with the international Communist movement. At the 21st Meeting of the Soviet Party Congress, there were present representatives of some 60 Communist parties throughout the world, including two representatives of the US Communist Party. The single theme of these Communist leaders was their confidence in the eventual world-wide triumph of the Communist movement.

From time to time Moscow has made agreements such as the Litvinov Pact, in 1933, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. On the strength of this we resumed relations with the Soviet. They are eager to conclude like agreements of "friendship and non-aggression," with all countries of the world. These are not worth the paper they are written on. During World War II, Moscow abolished the international Comintern to propitiate the United States, its then wartime ally. Its functions have, however, been carried on continuously under other forms.

In addition to its world-wide penetration through Communist party organizations, the Communists in Moscow and Peiping have set up a whole series of front organizations to penetrate all segments of life in the free countries of the world. These include the World Federation of

Trade Unions, which claims some 90 million members throughout the world. International organizations of youth and students stage great festivals at frequent intervals. This summer they are to meet in Vienna. This is the first time they have dared meet outside of the Iron Curtain.

They have the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Teachers Unions, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Communist journalists and medical organizations. Then cutting across professional and social lines, and designed to appeal to intellectuals, the Communists have created the World Peace Council which maintains so-called peace committees in 47 countries, gaining adherents by trading on the magic word of "peace."

To back up this massive apparatus, the Soviet has the largest number of trained agents for espionage and secret political action that any country has ever assembled. In Moscow, Prague and Peiping and other Communist centers, they are training agents recruited from scores of other countries to go out as missionaries of Communism into the troubled areas of the world. Much of the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and particularly Black Africa, are high on their target list. They do not neglect this hemisphere as recent disclosures of Communist plotting in Mexico show us. Their basic purpose is to destroy all existing systems of free and democratic government and disrupt the economic and political organizations on

which these are based. Behind their Iron Curtain they ruthlessly suppress all attempts to achieve more freedom -- witness Hungary and now Tibet.

The task of destruction is always easier than that of construction. The Communist world, in dealing with the former colonial areas and the newly emerging nations of the world, has appealing slogans to export and vulnerable economic conditions to exploit. The fragile parliamentary systems of new and emerging countries are fertile ground for these agitators.

Also under the heading of subversion we must not overlook the fact that the Communist leaders have sought to advance their cause by local wars by proxy -- Korea, Vietnam, Malaya are typical examples.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize again the pressing need for a clearer understanding of the real purpose of the Sino-Soviet program. There is no evidence that the present leaders of the Communist world have the slightest idea of abandoning their goal, or of changing the general tactics of achieving them.

Those who feel we can buy peace by compromise with Khrushchev are sadly deluded. Each concession we give him merely strengthens his position and prestige and the ability of the Soviet regime to continue its domination of the Russian people whose friendship we seek.

Our defense lies not in compromise but in understanding and firmness, in a strong and ready deterrent military power, in the marshalling of our economic assets with those of the other free countries of the world to meet their methods of economic penetration, and finally in the unmasking of their subversive techniques.

The over-all power of the free world is still vastly superior to that under the control of the leaders of international Communism. If they succeed and we fail, it will only be because of our complacency and because they have devoted a far greater share of their power, skill and resources to our destruction than we have been willing to dedicate to our own preservation.

They are not supermen. Recently they have made a series of blunders which have done what words could not do to help us unmask their true intentions. These very days Communist actions in Iraq and Tibet have particularly aroused Moslems and Buddhists against international Communism. The institution of the so-called "Communes" system on the China Mainland has shocked the free world and even the Soviet leaders apologetically refuse to endorse it.

Despite the problems surrounding the Berlin issue, Western Europe is stronger than it ever has been since World War II. Much of Free Asia and the Middle East is becoming alerted to the true significance of Communism.

The outcome of the struggle against international Communism depends in great measure upon the steadfastness of the United States and its willingness to accept sacrifices in meeting its responsibility to help maintain freedom in the world.

Duncan, Peter

February 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I have your letter of February 5th.

I wish I might be able to answer all of your questions in connection with the thesis you are writing, but my very heavy pressure of radio and television leaves me absolutely no spare time in which to do this. I'm sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter W. Duncan
140 East College Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania

mac

Feb. 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This letter is sent to you in quest of some information. I must write a thesis for the school of Journalism here at Penn State, and the subject is a large one - Criticism of Radio.

As I have always regarded you with the highest esteem in the field of radio, and now television, I would like the opportunity to voice your opinions - positive and negative - in my thesis.

Radio of today - is it performing its duty? How powerful is it as a means of communication. Do you foresee any changes in the present system of programming? Do you feel that the day of the radio "spectacular" are gone forever? Do you feel that the groups of individuals who listen to radio are being completely forgotten in order to garner in the masses? Are programs beamed to the 13 year old child, and no thought given to the intellectual as on the third program BBC? Should this, if it be so, be rectified by stations or networks?

As you can see, I am trying to garner any opinions that you may have on the field of radio. I realize that you are constantly kept busy, but I would appreciate it a great deal if you could take a few moments in an effort to assist me on this project.

Thank-you very much for your time, and I appreciate anything you will be able to do for me.

Sincerely yours,

Peter W. Duncan

Peter W. Duncan
140 E. College Ave.
State College, Pa.

Dunn, Harold L.

April 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Dunn:

I have your letter of March 17th, which I found awaiting me upon my return from a brief trip to Europe.

I regret to have to tell you that I do not feel competent to fulfill your request.

Sincerely,

Mr. Harold L. Dunn
Green Haven Prison
Department of Correction
Stormville, New York

mcc

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

GREEN HAVEN PRISON

STORMVILLE, N. Y.

EDWARD M. FAY
WARDEN

March 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Commissioner McGinnis of the Department of Correction has just appointed a committee to do the preliminary spade work for the forthcoming White House Conference on Juvenile Delinquency.

I have been charged with the responsibility of securing a list of names of the outstanding men and women in all walks of life in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland Counties. Therefore, I would appreciate having your suggestions on:

1. The names of individual men and women who you feel are or should be interested in Juvenile Delinquency.

2. The names of public and private community organizations whose memberships represent the constructive and forward-looking elements in their communities.

This committee has just been appointed and on very short notice, indeed; therefore, these names must be in Albany within ten days. I dislike enormously to seem to put time-pressure on this but we were not given much time ourselves. Therefore, the entire committee will be enormously grateful to you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

H. T. MURPHY, ACTING WARDEN

Harold L. Dunn

BY: Harold L. Dunn
Education Supervisor

HTM:HLD:om

Dunn, Wm.

February 13, 1959

Mr. William J. Dunn
c/o American Express
Marseilles
France

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for yours of January 28. I can give you a little news about your car in advance. It is just about ideal for European roads, has plenty of power and a surprising amount of room.

I think you are a wise man, as usual, and I hope you find the ideal place somewhere along the Mediterranean. Do leave us know when you get settled.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

WILLIAM J. DUNN
EN ROUTE

Hongkong, January 28, 1959

Dear Ed,

You recent broadcast - you know which one - created quite a stir in this colorful colony and I thought the enclosed clippings might be of passing interest. The gang up at the Correspondent's Club told me that Radio Pekin also gave the matter considerable attention.

Prostitution has always been popular along the China Coast !

As the above rather ostentatious letter head proclaims, Catherine and I are now en route. I retired from J. Walter Thompson last New Year's Eve - 12:00 midnight - and we are now winding up a couple of weeks in Hongkong and will leave Friday for Rabaul, Guadalcanal, Vanikoro, Port Vila, Espiritu Santo, Brisbane and Sydney.

After a month with my old friend "Deke" Coleman, manager of the JWT Australian operation, we take an French freighter for Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth-Freemantle, Colombo, Cochin, Djibouti, Port Said and Marseille where we expect to be around May 1st. (American Express, of course, like all tourists.)

For the first time in my life I own a brand new car which I have never seen - not even a picture! Its a Renault Frégate which will be waiting for me at Marseille and in which we plan to explore the whole area from the Rhone to Genoa in search of some place to lease or buy. We expect to spend the next few years in Europe and want to be near the Côte d'Azur in order to get as much sunshine as possible. The transition after 18 years in the tropics may be difficult, and we want the sun to give as much help as possible.

My decision to retire was prompted by economic conditions in the Philippines which are going to get worse before they improve. In the past five years I built up a terrific staff of wonderful people, all but two of them Filpinos. Worsening business conditions made it apparent that I would have to make drastic cuts in that staff. Instead, I elected to fire the general manager! I had a little difficulty selling the bill of goods to New York but they finally agreed that it was a smart solution. My former assistant will do a good job and I shall relax. I can always go back to JWT - but never will - if necessary. Its a grand outfit.

My regards to all the gang and blame your own broadcast for this long dissertation. All the best to you and yours,

Bill

"I'll Go To Gaol Before I Reveal My News Sources," Says Murrow

CALL GIRL PROBE: NEW MOVES

New York, Jan. 21.

Police today stepped up their probe into allegations that big business was linked with the call girl racket.

But the Columbia Broadcasting System, whose sensational radio programme "The Business of Sex" on Monday sparked off the investigation, refused to reveal the identities of their prostitute informers.

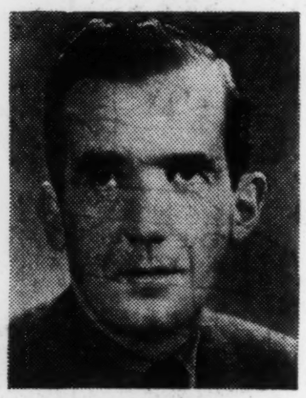
Mr Edward R. Murrow, narrator of the broadcast, told reporters: "I'll go to gaol before I reveal my news sources."

A police spokesman said: "If he persists in his refusal to co-operate, we'll confer with the District Attorney about it."

The 55-minute radio programme, charged that highly-priced call girls were used by some of the largest firms to increase business.

A copy of the script has been given to the District Attorney, Mr Frank Hogan, and Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy has since threatened to arrest any businessman caught using prostitutes.

Mr Kennedy told reporters that a list was being compiled of women convicted of prostitution during the last six months



Ed. Murrow

and that they will be questioned.

Tapping of telephones in connection with vice cases will be increased, he added.

For the first time in the history of New York the public has been asked to co-operate in tracking down a vice racket.

However, police ran into a stone wall of jokes and silence in their efforts to track down the identity of the call girls mentioned on the programme.

Commissioner Kennedy issued a request yesterday for employees to report employers who hire call girls to help them close big deals. He promised the informants anonymity.

But police said today the only replies were whimsical telephone calls, made mainly in jest.

Meanwhile shocked business firms denied reports that as many as 30,000 call girls were doing the work of salesmen. But some of them admitted that an isolated businessman or two might resort to such practices.

In Washington, Chief Magistrate John Murtagh disclosed that he had been invited to appear on the programme, but had refused. He said the charges were "undoubtedly true to a degree."—Reuter and U.P.I.

Prostitution In America

Becomes Part Of Business Way Of Life

New York, Jan. 20.

Call girls, madams, procurers —and a top business executive —told in a radio broadcast last night how prostitution has become part of the American business way of life.

The 55-minute Columbia programme narrated by Edward R. Murrow and "recommended for adult listening only" presented recorded interviews with call girls described as "the aristocrats of the prostitute world."

Murrow said it was estimated that a call girl could average a yearly income of $10,000 to $25,000 or more.

None of the girls interviewed paid income tax, one of them explaining: "I don't feel as though the government is entitled to anything because these men are all legitimate businessmen. They deduct you at the end of the year."

The call girls, it was said, came from all walks of life. . . secretaries, receptionists, school teachers, models, society girls, dancers, fledgling actresses or housewives in need of extra money.

"Their clients are men from equally varied professions" Murrow told the nation-wide audience. "In some cases, top executives are directly involved —giving instructions as to the type and extent of the entertainment their company will provide."

One such executive—described by Murrow as the president of a large international firm — said: "There is absolutely no doubt that prostitution does help business."

The executive continued: "This is the fastest way I know of to have an intimate relationship established with a buyer... the point is that I know that the buyer has spent the night with a prostitute I have provided.

"In the second place, in most cases, the buyers are married with families. It sort of gives me a slight edge: well, we will not call it exactly blackmail, but it is a subconscious edge over the buyer. It is a weapon I hold and I could discreetly drop it at any time when the (buyer's) wife is present—it is a weapon there's no doubt about it—and it is a good weapon to have."

Murrow said: "Our reporters were told that some companies maintain one or two call girls on their payroll as part of their public relations staff."—Reuter.

Nothing beats a
BABY BURCO
(5 Gallon Electric Boiler)
for the small wash

GILMANS
Showroom:
Gloucester Arcade

THE WEATHER: Moderate E. N. E. winds. Fresh at times in exposed places. Fair or fine at first, becoming cloudy during the evening.

CHINA MAIL
Established 1845

No. 37263 FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1959. Price 20 Cents

Comment Of The Day

Mr MURROW & THE POLICE

IN the case of Edward Murrow the radio commentator who has raised a hornet's nest over the part played by sex in America's business world, there has arisen a serious challenge to the freedom of the Press. There seems no doubt that Murrow's charges are true though how large a part call girls play in business dealings is being argued furiously.

Murrow has exposed this vice with the help of the people involved — prostitutes, "madams" and a businessman. And unless he had given his word not to name names he could not have accumulated the material for his broadcast and the world would not be discussing the scandal.

A Mockery

NOW the New York police suggest they will consult with the District Attorney to see what steps can be taken to force Murrow to disclose his sources. Courts of justice are entitled to do this if they consider the issue important. But the police are not the courts. And if they are permitted to force newsmen and editors to disclose the sources of any news story that happens to interest them, freedom of the Press will become a mockery.

A free and responsible Press, unrestricted by fear of victimisation from government or public bodies, plays an important part in the democratic way of life. But if the Press falls under a police dictatorship such as is threatened in New York men like Murrow can pack up and go fishing.

A Watchdog

CERTAINLY no one would ever pass on information to the Press knowing the police would have his name the moment the paper reached the street. The Press, in its role as a watchdog and a prod to the consciences of public officialdom would be as effectively destroyed as if every sheet of copy were vetted by those officials as it left the typewriter.

The police protect their own informers — who are mostly petty criminals — and distasteful as this is, it is an essential aspect of crime fighting throughout the world. Let the public, and its spokesman the Press, also have a similar advantage. If a man such as Murrow and hundreds of other newsmen whose path he follows are able to gain valuable and accurate information which will expose an evil, let them not be hampered.

0423 68

CBS RADIO

Dunne, Robert

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Seward and Murrow

from: Mr. Dunne

December 5, 1958

This morning I received a telephone call from Mr. Goodman, general counsel of Howard Clothes, in response to my letter of yesterday concerning the New York Post advertisement.

Mr. Goodman took pains to assure me that there was no intention to capitalize on Mr. Murrow and asked what it was we wanted of Howard Clothes. I told him we wanted the ad discontinued and that this would probably be satisfactory. He indicated to me that this would probably be acceptable and promised to call me back after he had found out from his advertising people whether there were any plans to make further use of the ad.

I'll keep you advised of developments.

rjd:hl

Bm

Dunne, Robert J.

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

December 4, 1958

Howard Clothes
40 Flatbush Avenue Ext.
Brooklyn, New York

Attention: Legal Department

Gentlemen:

Your advertisement on page 75 of the November 28, 1958 edition of the New York Post has been called to Mr. Edward R. Murrow's and our attention.

As I am sure you appreciate, had you used Mr. Murrow's picture in the manner depicted in your advertisement, such would have clearly constituted a violation of his right of privacy and our rights as his employer to the results and proceeds of his services. In my opinion, your use in this advertisement of a model bearing a striking resemblance to Mr. Murrow, even to the extent of his facial expression and pose, constitutes a use of a portrait of Mr. Murrow for advertising and for purposes of trade within the meaning of Sections 50 and 51 of the Civil Rights Law. Furthermore, such advertisement is damaging to us because it could have the possible effect of deterring other clothing manufacturers from becoming sponsors of Mr. Murrow's programs.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

Robert J. Dunne

rjd:hl

bcc: Messrs. Seward, Murrow

Durr, Clifford

March 16, 1959

Dear Clifford:

I am all in favor of health and inclined to think that sanity is desirable. That is one reason I am taking a year off and keeping silent. I think it was Bacon who said, "a much talking judge is an ill-tuned instrument". Maybe the same thing in a lower case could be said of reporters.

As ever yours,

Mr. Clifford J. Durr
17 Molton Street Building
Montgomery 4, Alabama

ERM/hl

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
17 MOLTON STREET BUILDING
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

February 18, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The NAM release leaves me more cnnfused than ever. Apparently sex has something to do with the labor movement but I can't figure out whether the NAM wants to bring it under the Company Union or leave it free under the right to work law. As for your own position, you seem to be for the goons and against the girls.

I am looking forward to the AMA comments on your program having to do with the hospitals. Very likely you will reveal yourself as in favor of sickness and against health.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford J. Durr

Clifford J. Durr

Durr, Clifford J.

February 13, 1959

Mr. Clifford J. Durr
17 Molton Street Building
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Dear Cliff:

I send you my thanks for the clippings. I also send you the enclosed encyclical from the National Association of Manufacturers which you may not have seen. We are now working on a program having to do with hospitals and I cherish the hope that it will produce a denunciation of equal vigor from the AMA.

If the law threatens me in connection with sex, I shall seek refuge in Alabama and depend upon you to fight any extradition proceedings.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
17 MOLTON STREET BUILDING
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

January 30, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed page from yesterday's ALABAMA JOURNAL.

George Sokolsky has exposed you for what you are not, and I am not quite sure what you are, but it is obvious from the editorial that you are seeking to undermine the very foundations of free enterprise and the American way of life.

The Supreme Court of the United States has whittled away our State's Rights until little, if anything, if left. Our right of segregation has been destroyed by Federal bayonets but I will have you know Sir, that we will defend our precious right of sex to the last drop of our Southern Blood.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford J. Durr

CJD:vfd

ALABAMA JOURNAL
Editorials

PAGE 4-A MONTGOMERY, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1959

Murrow As A Propagandist

BOTH GOOD TASTE and truth seem to have been missing in the two radio programs in which Edward R. Murrow tried to show that women in New York are commercialized by big business men in order to help entertain and sell products to their customers. It is not surprising that the National Manufacturers Association should make an indignant statement on the subject denying in toto any such methods in their salesmanship.

Mr. Murrow in his program used anonymous persons. He mentioned no names. All of his ugly intimations were presented without any factual evidence.

It is this tone of his broadcast that has seemed so indefensible. The manner in which it was handled was in the depths of bad taste.

Some of those who hear the programs have been charging him spreading propaganda against business men, and that this is in keeping with his record of kindliness at all times toward the leftist view of things. The Chicago Tribune makes no bones in making the propaganda charges, and cites facts from the past Murrow record to show that he has axes to grind and doesn't fail to grind them however much subtlety he uses in doing so.

The Tribune in a short review of the Murrow record says editorially:

"Mr. Murrow does not choose to put up or shut up. He is satisfied with promoting an indiscriminate smear against the business community and offering nothing to support it. Would he consider equal time to show that the same sort of sex bribery might influence union bosses or politicians? Somehow we doubt it.

"Mr. Murrow is a 'liberal' of the left, of a type admired by Americans for Democratic Action. Some of his more conspicuous television shows were dedicated to defaming the late Sen. McCarthy for his anti-communist activities, defending Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer after he had been denied loyalty clearance by the Atomic Emergy commission, attacking the McCarran-Walter immigration act, and defending Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a government worker, who was portrayed as a 'victim' of McCarthy. Just a couple of months ago federal loyalty review authorities conceded that Mrs. Moss had been, as McCarthy said, a Communist, but Mr. Murrow did not correct the allegations he had made four years earlier.

"We doubt if the Murrow show was intended as a contribution to sociological understanding. Until some proof is offered to support its representations, we shall regard it as political propaganda."

Mr. Murrow in spite of this kind of record has the reputation of being one of the most popular broadcasters. He is so adroit in keeping his hearers entertained that the propaganda is kept fairly well concealed by those who are listening. This latest program of his however is blatant in its frankness, and is also bereft of truth and accuracy, and certainly it is the kind of thing designed to undermine public confidence in the able business men at the head of American industry.

Lesson From Jap Dog Fights

MEN, AND NATIONS too, can learn from animals. This came to mind after reading an account of Japanese dog fights in the New York Times. We do not approve such animal bouts; if two men want to stage one for wealth and glory, it is all right, but egging on dogs, bulls and such like is another matter.

Japanese dog fights are not nearly as bad as they might be. They are stopped before serious injury can be inflicted; no dog, it is said, has ever died from wounds received in the ring. They embody some unique rules: "The first dog that growls, whines or barks is the loser, and the fight is stopped instantly."

Another rule is even more notable: "A dog can also win by pure intimidation, without inflicting a single bite. In such a case the weaker dog will draw back and sink to his knees. When he has remained in this attitude for five minutes, the other is declared the winner."

The dog—not just the Japanese sort, but the familiar American animal—often possesses a contradictory character. He may be brave under the right circumstances, yet a menacing attitude in another dog may cause him to cringe abjectly. Not all dogs are that way. It is interesting to watch an unterrified dog trotting through a strange neighborhood, tail arched in a graceful curve over his back, with an air confident yet not provocative. When another dog comes charging toward him, uttering deadly menaces, the visitor stands his ground with calm dignity, goes through the exchange of amenities common to dogs on such an occasion, without either cowering or threatening. The chances are that such a dog will be allowed to go his way in peace.

If the same dog wended his way with tucked tail and an air of expecting and dreading aggression, he would very likely get it. More than one aggressor nation has won international stakes by intimidation worthy of any canine bully. Whether it be nations, individuals or dogs, they are far less likely to tackle one that is cool, collected and prepared.

Many Questions

NOTHING excites and puzzles Montgomerians more than explosive sound.

Tuesday afternoon when a mysterious explosion went off the switchboard at the Advertiser-Journal lit up like a Christmas tree.

"What was it?" "Where was it?" "Anybody hurt?" were some of the thousands of questions put to the harried BPX operator.

The newsroom didn't know the answers. The police department was just as uninformed. But those people wanted an answer and they wanted it right now.

The newspaper gets the news as quickly as possible, but when no one knows the answers they are hard to give.

With jets flying in this vicinity everyday the breaking of the sound barrier should not be so unusual. That is apparently what happened Tuesday when everyone got so excited.

Means Business

In speaking out against extravagance in state government Gov. Patterson talks like a man who "don't mean maybe."

Trip To Dog Patch

Li'l Abner and Daisy Mae came to town in the flesh this week. Montgomery was already intimately acquainted with them in the Journal's daily comic strip columns, but enjoyed a real visit to Dog Patch.

Learning

Congress is learning a lot of things about the South. Most of them never heard of Abram Joseph Ryan until the proposal was made to issue a postage stamp in his honor. Yet Father Ryan of Mobile, author of "The Conquered Banner" and other moving poems is one of the South's most loved historic figures of Civil War times.

KNOW YOUR SCRIPTURE:

Thy bruise is incurable, and thy wound is grievous.—Jeremiah 30:12.

Speaking Of Food

SOME OF THE Journal's women readers have from time to time complained of the fearful and wonderfully designed recipes for food that appear in our food sections on Thursday of each week. These recipes are published for the guidance of housewives in preparing more tasty dishes for the table. Some of the ladies complain that these recipes must be "Yankee" recipes because of their curious mixtures.

We are not an authority on the subject and must let the women of our readers' households pass upon the daily diet. But if it be true that many of these recipes are "Yankee" numbers inedible by our Southern epicures it must be remembered that we have a great many "Yankee" food consumers right here among us, and perhaps these curious dishes are right down their alley. Who knows? At any rate we try to satisfy all tastes—that is, in the matter of food for the body. Food for thought is something else. We reserve the right to stick to a strictly Southern brain diet when preparing our daily brain food for readers.

Team Work

Alabama's bankers and farmers have been working together in Montgomery this week. That is a partnership that can do marvelous things for the state.

Real Fight Beginning

Virginia's back may be to the wall in the segregation fight, but that is the time a good man does his best fighting.

Still Pure

Count that day lost when dispatches do not tell us that Virginia's last barrier to segregation has been broken down; but no school mixing has yet appeared.

CONGRESS APPETITE

(Chicago Tribune)

Overeating, suggests the head of the Congress medical unit, is an occupational hazard of congressmen. Their appetite for pork, it might be added, is even more of a hazard for the taxpayers.

It Gets Pretty Lonely At The Lighthouse

IT GETS PRETTY LONELY AT THE LIGHTHOUSE

PROPOSAL FOR REPEAL

Limiting President To Two Terms

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — The "Dictatorship Amendment"—as the proposal to remove all limits from the tenure of a president is now being called — hasn't much chance as yet to be passed by Congress. But it illustrates a significant and dangerous tendency — the desire of a political group to perpetuate itself in office through the use of governmental machinery.

LAWRENCE

On the surface, the proposed amendment — which would repeal the present constitutio a l provisions limiting a president to two terms — appears to remove a discrimination because, as President Eisenhower said in an offhand remark at a press conference, any citizen should be eligible at any time to the presidency.

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BUT THE reasons for the present limitation had little to do with the right of some individual citizen to be a candidate. Rather, the purpose was to prevent any political group or clique from getting a permanent or at least indefinite hold on the White House and the executive branch of the government.

Thus, the patronage and favors which an incumbent administration can bestow are so far-reaching in an electorate, where tens of billions of dollars a year are being spent by the federal government, that is would be easier now than ever before to get a stranglehold on local political organizations and to align pressure groups behind a continuing administration.

It seems odd, of course, to read that a Democratic party congressman who sponsors the amendment is terribly sorry that Mr. Eisenhower is what is called a "lame duck" president. The lament is that Mr. Eisenhower cannot wield White House power effectively because he is not permitted to be a candidate to succeed himself. Just why any Democrat should be worried over the fact that Mr. Eisenhower is supposedly losing influence in his second term isn't too clear. For logically the present constitutional amendment should be working in favor of the Democratic party, since Mr. Eisenhower, it is claimed, can't be politically as strong as he might have been without the third-term prohibition. Theoretically, therefore, the present provision is actually helping to elect a Democrat President in 1960.

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DIGGING A bit deeper into the mystery, it would seem that the Democratic party, which has become the majority party, has much to gain by lifting the ban on presidential tenure and giving the chief executive an indefinite lease on the White House, subject only to one election every four years. If a dictatorship were to arise in America, it could come out of the tremendous power derived by a president from the right to continuous office.

This correspondent has always been opposed to any limitation of presidential tenure but only when it is also provided that the people may at any time remove a president or the Congress which would elect him. This is what is known as the parliamentary system, which affords the people a chance to keep a good president but to turn one out of office at any time if he isn't satisfactory.

The fixing of a definite date for a presidential election means that political power can be concentrated over a four-year period and the electorate can be confused by a multiplicity of issues at the end of four years. Under a system, however, whereby an election can be held at any time, the people can focus on a single issue and decide for themselves whether they want a given policy continued or discontinued.

The current proposal — which would give a president the right to succeed himself for as many terms as desired and would require an election only at a fixed date every four years — would permit political dictatorship. This is one reason why the conservatives in both parties in Congress will fight it. As a matter of fact, many states have adopted the single term for governors in order to rid themselves of boss rule and the monopoly of a single political organization.

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LEADERSHIP CANNOT be limited by the Constitution. If President Eisenhower should decide to go to the people on any issue which the felt was of a critical nature, he could mobilize public opinion more quickly today than if he were a candidate to succeed himself. For the American people would say that his thinking is not influenced by third-term ambitions and that he is politically disinterested.

All the talk nowadays about the weakening of a president's power in his second term is either a political tactic designed to hurt the Republican position or else a means of expressing disapproval because the incumbent has not taken as firm a stand as some people want him to take on particular issues. A president can be powerful if his view on a specific problem of government happens to be sound and a correct reflection of the will of the people.

FEW IN RADIO AND TV

Ed Murrow Is Not A Newspaperman

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE GREAT editors and reporters of this country asked for no immunities and no protections. They took their chances and assumed their responsibilities. I am writing of such reporters as Lincoln Steffens, Charles Edward Russell, Samuel Blythe, Floyd Gibbons, Frank Ward O'Malley, H. L. Mencken, Mark Sullivan, and such publishers as William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, William Allen White, Joseph Medill Patterson—their number is legion in the story of freedom in the United States. These are just names that come to mind, but a little research would fill this column three or four times over with heroic publishers and editors and reporters, long before there was any such thing as a Pulitzer Prize or any other gold stars for good conduct. There was no fear among these men and women. And they wanted no immunity from the law. Journalism was a great art and profession in those days and one that paid badly.

SOKOLSKY

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NOWADAYS NEWS is also handled as a part of theatrical business and the manner and tone are different. Television and radio are not newspapers and few men with real newspaper experience have made brilliant careers on these devices, although Hans Kaltenborn, a brilliant reporter and editor, was undoubtedly the greatest reporter on radio.

Edward R. Murrow, who recently attained a new fame as an expert on vice and its relationship to business, has never been a newspaperman. Whatever relationship he has had to news has been with radio and television and as that is show-business rather than journalism, his discipline and training have been different from that of a reporter. Also, as all his work is ephemeral, passing swiftly into the air, he never had the sad experience of having his errors blue-penciled the next morning with an unmistakable warning from the managing editor that there was no shortage of applicants for jobs.

In fact, Murrow's career started with Professor Stephen P. Duggan's Institute of International Education, an endowed agency for the exchange of students. Murrow left the institute to join the Columbia Broadcasting System as director of talks and education and from that he moved into news.

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It is not important that Ed Murrow chooses to be regarded as an expert news gatherer. The fact is that he is not a newspaperman and cannot be recognized as one. From any standpoint he is an actor, a profession to which some fine people admit that they belong. The theater is great art, but play-acting is not journalism.

Although it has recently become fashionable for some younger newspapermen to ask for immunity from responsibility, it is not customary in this trade. A newspaper is a responsible business, subject to law. It can be sued for libel; it can be punished for being salacious or malicious. Libel, in very simple language, means lying or defaming and decent newspapermen avoid both. They check their material and their sources and although bias and errors do creep in, the writer does not dodge responsibility. However, when a top-notch reporter, such as Westbrook Pegler, discovers a crook, a swindler, a faker, he will go after him. Sometimes such reporting leads to libel suits, the judge and jury taking another view of the matter, but among strong men the libel suit was ignored as contemptible, if the reporter told the truth. However, today juries grant such ridiculous sums for what they call libels that newspaper owners are frightened and the reporters fear too.

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AS REGARDS radio and television, the whole matter is complicated by the method of organizing the job. As it is a theatrical performance, the man who speaks the words may not have written them. The words usually come from a word factory. If the show is owned by the broadcasting company, there may be some responsibility; if it is owned by an agency or producing company, the direct responsibility may be very remote. The fellow who wrote the words may not have gathered the facts. Murrow, for instance, in his vice show, has admitted that he neither gathered the facts nor wrote the words; he was the narrator, like Charles Laughton reading the Bible parts of which were written several thousand years ago.

Before radio and television are entitled to immunity from the law, they need to learn something about responsibility under the law.

MAHONEY—*'As I See It'*

There's an old saying that "the best hidden is the least hidden." In other words, the place to hide anything most effectively is right before the eyes.

We are just finding out that the way is as effective for thoughts as for things.

W. J. Mahoney Jr.

Whether we as a nation are hypnotized or drugged or simply indulging in lazy, suicidal apathy, might be argued. But the fact that we are blind to the obvious cannot be denied.

Just imagine that a month after Pearl Harbor the newspapers had run advertisements proclaiming to all that Japan was our dearest friend, that the Dec. 7th incident was merely to wake us up, that we should insist on the immediate resignation of Roosevelt and sue for peace through our other good friend, Nazi Germany.

Then suppose there had been a column of signatures by such dear, dear friends as Hideki Tojo, Joe P. Goebbels, H. W. Goering, A. Hitler, Julius Streicher, B. Mussolini, G. Ciano, Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally.

And Who'd Stop Watching Communists?

Of course that sounds silly. But is it any sillier than reading an advertisement in the Washington Post a couple of weeks ago — Jan. 7, 1959 — insisting that "The Un-American Activities Committee should be abolished, not reorganized and expanded." It goes on to say that "We, the undersigned, petition the 86th Congress" to eliminate the committee. And who signs the ad? They are names not so widely headlined as those listed above, but they are such as:

Dorothy Marshall, James Imbrie and Robert W. Kenny, who were in the forefront of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs; as Ray Gibbons, who supported the Communist opposition to our aid to England and France during the Hitler Stalin pact in 1941; as Daniel G. Marshall, Justine W. Polier, of the Communist-controlled National Law Guild; as Erv A. J. Musti, militant pacifist who refused to answer questions about Communist activities; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Prof. Alex Meiklejohn, Ben Shahn, Fowler Harper and other apologists and outright champions of Communist causes; John M. Coe, in 1950 attorney for the Communist Party in Alabama; and Aubrey Williams. This is according to the Congressional Record of Friday, Jan. 9, 1959.

Two Purposes Hide In Five Paragraphs

Do you see what I mean by the "best hidden" being the least hidden? You'd think an advertisement over such a group of signatures would be promptly suspect. But the Post's audience probably read the ad first, the five reasons why the "House Committee on Un-American Activities" should be abolished as a standing committee:

"1. The committee has perverted and thereby imperiled, the proper and necessary powers of the Congress to conduct investigations.

"2. The committee has helped discourage free study and inquiry in working for peace while the world is threatened with destruction.

"3. It has harassed Americans who work for racial equality and justice.

"4. It has increased bitterness between racial and religious groups of our citizens, which in turn has imperiled our good relations with the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

"5. It has discouraged social and cultural contacts with our neighbors on this shrinking planet. It has discouraged U.S. students and scholars from studying in countries which we Americans desperately need to understand."

Racial Integration—Soviet Collaboration

The first two entries might be called camouflage for the revealing last three, which, reduced to their essence, are a bald, bare-faced demand for wholesale racial "integration" and Soviet "collaboration."

At the same time the onetime respectable Washington Post was running this display ad for the edification of its readers, it was refusing to run as a paid advertisement the now celebrated Putnam letter in which a Northerner, a Princeton graduate, member of an illustrious New England family, stated sanely and succinctly the Southern stand for segregation.

Like freedom of expression at the polls and freedom to worship as one chooses, freedom of press is one of the privileges of our kind of government. To abridge that freedom, even "voluntarily," is to jeopardie it. If it is right to suppress part of the news and distort another part, then what difference to the general public, whether the suppression and distortion are the work of a group of government officials or a group of editor-publishers?

The end is the same.

We'd better all think it over.

QUESTION TO RUSSIA

Why Not Pay Your Bills?

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—When Anastas I. Mikoyan visited the United States this month, talking with businessmen from coast to coast, he made a big pitch for American trade with the Soviet Union. This week he got a public answer.

MARLOW

This, in effect, was it: If you want to trade, let's trade, but why don't you pay your bills first?

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MIKOYAN, SOVIET first deputy premier, is the Soviet trade boss. Here he conferred with his opposite number, C. Douglas Dillon, undersecretary of state for economic affairs. It was Dillon who gave the answer.

Broken down, it goes like this: The two countries can trade, all right. But the Soviet Union which is extending credit to underdeveloped countries with which it trades, wants this country to let the Russians buy here on long-term credits.

Thus, in talking about trading with the United States, the Soviet Union is acting like an underdeveloped country itself although it is the No. 2 economic power in the world.

Moscow can't get those long-term credits — although Mikoyan laid them down as a precondition to trading—for a couple of reasons —it owes this country a big chunk of money, and until it pays up a law forbids further credits.

The Russians could do business —if they want to—on a pay-as-you-go basis, Dillon said. But he noted that the Soviet Union is the only major country with which "we have been unable to reach a settlement of lend-lease accounts" from World War II.

He wasn't talking about lend-lease military equipment sent the Russians during the war. He emphasized he meant only civilian-type lend-lease goods. These, he said, amounted to $2,600,000,000.

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HE SAID Moscow had offered only 300 millions.

He noted that long-term private credits to a defaulting country are prohibited by a law enacted as long ago as 1934. But he added: "Short-term credits are, however, freely available to the Soviets on normal commercial terms."

Certain kinds of materials — those that would help build Soviet warmaking power—cannot under American law be shipped to the Soviet Union. The government can prevent their shipment by controls on licenses for exporting them.

TODAY'S QUOTATION:

Learn to read slow; all other graces
Will follow in their proper places.

—William Walker.

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Full Report of THE UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

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News Department ..... AM 3-5261 Sports Department ..... AM 4-5341
Colored News Bureau all hours AM 3-2886

Durant, Elizabeth

March 9, 1959

Dear Mrs. Durant:

Thank you for your letter of February 16th enclosing your idea.

Unfortunately, my radio and television programs are all planned for the duration of the season. I cannot, therefore, take your suggestion into consideration at this time.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Durant
24969 Lucien Way
Hayward, California

February 16, 1959

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Station,
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:-

I understand that you are interested in many political controversial issues. This issue that I wish to call to your attention, I believe is Nation wide. Since I live in the San Francisco East Bay area, I am acquainted with the issue as it is around here.

The American motoring public, taxpaying citizens, are receiving from city police departments and judges in municipal courts, excessive fines or prison sentences, if they are not able to pay the fines. New traffic laws are being enacted so rapidly, not publicized so that the taxpayer is at a disadvantage. And, however, it matters not, whether or not, the taxpaying citizen even violates a law, he may be a victim most any time a police officer decides that he needs to fill out more tickets to turn in.

The motoring public is getting intensely tired of this form of legal extortion.

Public officials using no discreation with the income tax laws, are taxing the American people out of their livlihood, using the 16th Amendment of the Constitution, which is without limitation.

They say, crime syndicates take around a billion dollars from the general public a year; but the police and the municipal courts in collusion together, fleece the automobile driving public out of approximately five billion dollars a year.

These judges in these many municipal courts, find plenty of time to collect fines from the motoring public, but are seriously neglecting to take care of Civil Cases, which they are years behind in, but are still receiving their huge salaries, which are paid out of your tax money and mine and all other American taxpayers . They are not doing the job for us, taking care of civil cases, but legally robbing the motoring public, is so much easier and faster using the police department to do the job. Tax money is not coming in fast enough to suit them.

Originally, the police department and the courts were designed to protect live and property and administer justice. But now, the indications are that, they are something separate and apart from the American people, who have reason to fear and hate them.

My suggestion is: would you be interested in publicizing what the larger cities in the United States are collecting in fines through their respective police departments and municipal courts? And what are they doing with the money collected?

I have a newspaper clipping from the San Francisco Chronicle, January 5, 1959, stating that the San Francisco Police Department collected in 1958, $3,005,051.00. This is from a population of approximately 775,00 people. I don't know what per cent of this population paid the fines or how many outsiders paid it.

Between the ever increasing income taxes, property taxes, and many other taxes, and added taxes, plus the additional traffic fines, of the motoring public, eventually all the American taxpayers, both large and small will be taxed out of existance.

What do you think of this suggestion? Would you let me know?

Thanking you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Durant

(Mrs.) Elizabeth Durant

24969 Lucien Way

Hayward, California

1659 1959

Dwyer, M.C.

HADLEY
Tercentenary Celebration

TERCENTENARY OFFICE
HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

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May 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In checking our "Meet the Press in Hadley" invitation list we note that we have not received an answer from you. Inasmuch as we have to make definite arrangements for lodging and meals for our guests we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

We do hope we will have the pleasure of your company or that of your representative.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Dwyer

Margaret C. Dwyer
Publicity Chairman

Mr. Ed. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

JULY 31, AUGUST 1, 2 — 1959
MASSACHUSETTS

Eastman, Fred

February 4, 1959

Mr. Fred Eastman
570 West 8th Street
Claremont, California

Dear Fred:

Your idea sounds admirable, but I don't know how it could be worked out.

There are a few program planners here and at other networks who share my views, but they are somewhat reluctant to utter them in public. My own feeling, for what it's worth, and I have no experience in this area, is that the type of council you suggest would be more effective were its weight to be felt by local stations, rather than by networks, but I just don't know.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Eastman, Fred

Fred Eastman
570 West 8th Street
Claremont, California

January 21, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue, New York

Dear Ed:

Seven or eight times a week for many years you've been a welcome guest in our living room. In your radio and TV broadcasts you and your C. B. S. colleagues have given us and some of our neighbors information, entertainment and creative education concerning the world and its problems. For all this our profound gratitude.

Your article in the February Readers Digest sparks an idea that has smoldered in my alleged mind for many months. The sparks came when I read these words: "I am convinced that the American public is far more mature than most of our program planners believe....the preservation of the republic is a seven-days-a-week-job demanding more awareness and better skills and more perseverance than we have yet contemplated...." And Heywood Broun's "Nobody politic is healthy until it begins to itch." Amen to all that!

Your itch goaded you to challenge the Association of Radio and Television News Directors, their sponsors and program planners. You did a beautiful job.

My itch prompts me to start a project in grass-roots communications between the program planners and the listeners and viewers. The start could be as small as a mustard seed, but mustard seeds grow.

It might be something like (but not identical with) the Claremont Motion Picture Council which I founded four years ago. That story is related briefly in the enclosed Christian Century article, "Upgrading Home Town Movies" (Jan. 14 issue). Note that it's not a censorship affair. Its purpose is "to help secure for Claremont the best available motion pictures and public support for them." It has helped to transform the Motion Picture situation.

Such a Radio and TV Council would present a harder problem: how to establish a periodic avenue of communication between us grass-rooters in a local Radio and TV Council and the metropolitan program planners in the networks and radio and TV stations?

How does the idea strike you? Has it already been done somewhere? Are there at least a few program planners in other networks who share your views on the social responsibility of Radio and TV? At present it seems that most of the serious attention centers upon survival. Isn't it even more important to be worthy of survival?

I'll be grateful for your candid reaction. Kindest regards.

Sincerely, Fred Eastman

Upgrading Home Town Movies

FRED EASTMAN

✦ I ONCE heard of an old farmer who was so convinced that nothing important could ever happen in his village that he hitched up his team and drove to a neighboring town to see an eclipse of the moon. A great many people are spiritual descendants of his when it comes to improving motion picture programs in their local theaters. This article is not for them, for they won't believe it. But if you really want to see more good films and fewer mediocre ones in your theater you may find interesting this account of what's happened in our town of Claremont, Calif., and its Village Theater since a few of our citizens put their heads together.

Not all small cities and suburban towns are alike. Each has its own history, traditions and economic conditions. But we have more in common than in difference. For example, we have a common need for work, education, freedom, neighborliness and wholesome entertainment. Your theater and ours also have this in common: if we are to survive in these days of television we must discover what motion pictures best serve our respective communities. And in so far as your theater manager has the power to choose his films in response to the expressed desire of your citizens he—and you—can make your theater both an integrating force in your town and a boxoffice success. Here's how it came to pass in Claremont, population 10,000, 35 miles east of Los Angeles.

I

Early in 1954 a group of us gathered to discuss our motion picture situation. The group included the mayor, the editor of our weekly paper, the pastor of our Community Church, and leaders in women's clubs, schools and business. Also our theater manager, who seemed somewhat nervous, as if he feared this might turn out to be a censorship project.

Our discussion revealed that we were all proud of our beautiful city, its schools and colleges, its thriving business, its 60 social organizations. We also agreed on three other points: (1) many of our people did not attend our theater because it did not present the kind of film programs they wanted to see; (2) our theater could and should give us better films; and (3) we were all *opposed to censorship* as dangerous to the liberties of a free people.

We thereupon resolved to create our own Motion Picture Council. Its purpose: "To secure for Claremont the best available motion pictures and *public support for them.*" (Our theater manager breathed easier.) We further resolved to keep our membership small but representative, to hold quarterly meetings, with business between times done by officers and committees. Finally, we would proceed slowly, basing our proposals on careful research.

As a starter we decided to find out why our senior citizens (65 years or over and retired) stayed away from the theater in such droves. Here was a "lost audience" of about a third of our population. What could we do about it? During the next few weeks we put that question directly to senior citizens wherever we chanced to meet them. Here's a summary of their answers: (1) They were *not* interested in double features or in night programs of any kind. (2) They *would* be interested in a monthly Wednesday matinee with a single high-class (award-winning) feature accompanied by a short travelogue in color. Total not to exceed two and a half hours, in deference to aching backs. (3) Transportation would have to be supplied for many who did not have cars.

Our theater manager agreed to try out the monthly matinee if we would help to publicize it. We agreed. Further, he would offer a pass to every car-owning patron who would provide round-trip transportation for four or more persons.

It worked. Our first matinee brought 150 senior citizens into our theater. But we made one mistake. The film our young manager chose was a British light comedy which had proved a good money-maker for metropolitan theaters. But our senior citizens were disappointed. Many found its British accent too thick to be understood. Others complained that they couldn't hear because the "sound wasn't loud enough."

II

Out of that experience we learned to give the potential audience more of a voice in choosing our pictures and to increase the sound. The latter was easy. But getting the participation of the audience in choosing future films took a bit of doing. We solved it by the introduction of ballots. Four times a year we circulate a ballot containing the titles and stars of eight feature films selected from a master list of some hundred or more films that have won highest praise of leading motion picture critics from 1940 to the present year. The prospective patron is asked to check, in the order of his preference, not more than three titles. These ballots have appealed both to senior citizens and to other adults who want films that not only entertain but kindle the imagination, films that send the audience away with a deeper understanding of our life and the human beings with whom we share it. The balloters also have a sense of satisfaction in helping to choose their films. With that satisfaction comes a sense of responsibility to support them.

Among the single-feature programs brought to Claremont in this series of "Films of Distinction" have been *Miracle on 34th Street, The Best Years of Our Lives, Cyrano de Bergerac, Rebecca, Keys of the Kingdom, 100 Men and a Girl, Madame Melba, Conquest of Everest, Lili, So Big* and *Roman Holiday*. Old pictures? Yes, and anyone who watches the senior citizens file out past the manager and shake his hand warmly as they express their gratitude will understand how worth while these "Films of Distinction" have proved.

III

We believe that this balloting—a sound democratic procedure—should be preserved and more widely used. But it's going to be difficult to prepare a new master list on which to base ballots. Most of the better feature-length pictures produced before 1950 have been sold to TV, others have been withdrawn for remakes, and some of the major distributors have leased a large proportion of local theaters (including our own Village Theater) for use as outlets for their pictures. The fact that we have managed to obtain so many high-quality old pictures for our "Films of Distinction" series is evidence that we're not up against an immovable object. Our chief source for compiling our master list is the semimonthly "green sheet" issued by the Joint Estimates of Current Entertainment Films (28 W. 44th St., New York 36). These estimates are made by twelve of the leading national cultural organizations having committees to promote better films. Other sources are the annual awards of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences and the lists of "ten best" by leading magazines and metropolitan papers. These may be found in annual almanacs in the sections entitled "Motion Pictures."

Encouraged by our council's interest in recovering "lost audiences," our present theater manager, Dick Cone, has under-

taken another experiment on his own initiative: spring and autumn foreign-film festivals on a series of Tuesdays, usually the poorest boxoffice day of the whole week. Failure was predicted. But our council rallied to Mr. Cone's support and he sought and obtained the cooperation of college and public school language teachers. The students were delighted, and their patronage, along with that of others who had been a "lost audience," boosted attendance and boxoffice returns to beat all Tuesday records. Just now Mr. Cone is conducting two-hour matinees for children on Saturday, using films recommended by the P.-T.A. It looks like another success, for the kids and their mothers flock to the matinees.

Convinced that a "lost audience" need not remain lost and that pictures of highest quality are appreciated, Mr. Cone has, with the help of the council and a widening circle of friends, upgraded the pictures in our theater's regular weekly program. A check of the 23 pictures starred by the Film Estimate Board of National Organizations during the past six months reveals that our theater has already presented 18 of them.

From the beginning we have given research and experiment vital roles. For example, some months ago we asked Prof. Alvin W. Scaff of Pomona College to make a survey of the motion picture habits and tastes of a sampling of Claremont adults over 21 years of age. He assigned the task to the students in his class in the American Community. They interviewed one adult in each of 120 homes and brought back a wealth of statistics and opinions of other "lost audiences" that will give our manager and our council plenty of food for thought in planning programs.

IV

We have not solved all our problems. We have not always succeeded in securing the pictures we wanted. But we are confident that further research and experiment will yield answers.

The financial success of these experiments has of course gratified our manager. The average monthly attendance has doubled and tripled over the same months four years ago. Incidentally, Mr. Cone has won an award for excellent showmanship. Our Motion Picture Council finds even greater cause for thanksgiving in the fact that our fellow citizens have come to look on our theater as one of the constructive and integrating forces in this small city. It binds us together in appreciation and enjoyment of the best available motion pictures.

You ask about the cost of conducting such a council? It may surprise you. Not much in money. Our membership is small—only 35—and our dues but one dollar a year. That gives us $35 for mimeographing and postage. Our real dues are in energy and time and patience. It takes a lot of these. What public service doesn't? A happier community is our reward.

Letters to the Editor

Progress Report

SIR: In your issue of Dec. 3 Henry Ruark reported concerning problems arising in our church because of our stand on race relations (p. 1410).

Other facts which have now entered the picture: W. L. Martin, a member of the congregation, has given the church about two acres of land. The church is planning to buy another three acres from Mr. Martin at a cost of around $6,000. It now appears also that the Raleigh Methodist board of missions and church extension is going to purchase this site for the new church. This is not yet positive, but it is to be acted upon shortly. Therefore, although it appeared that at one time we would suffer great financial loss because of our stand, it now looks as if our local church will not only profit spiritually but may also profit financially.

JACK CRUM.
Wynnewood Park Methodist Church,
Raleigh, N. C.

We Are Unrecognized

SIR: May a foreigner (who may be blinded by the fact that he is not American and therefore is limited in his understanding of freedom and responsible government) make a simple announcement through your columns?

I write as president of the Free America Brotherhood to warn the churches of your country that in the churches of our country our brotherhood is resolute in its determination not to recognize the so-called government of the so-called United States of America. This so-called government of the so-called United States is based upon the violent overthrow, by bloody revolution, of the properly constituted governments of the thirteen colonies in the year 1776.

We therefore wish it to be known that here in British North America we hold to the principles of legitimacy in government and declare our intention to continue to extend recognition only to the legitimate representatives of the colonial territories, the United Empire Loyalists who have been in temporary refuge in lower and upper Canada. We hold it to be self-evident that the present generation of United Empire Loyalists are the true Americans and we are determined to render to them every assistance, moral and physical, including support military and diplomatic, should they in the near future invade their alienated homeland to restore it to its rightful place in the family of British nations.

I am authorized to give a public assurance that the present generation of brainwashed "Americans" will be included in a general amnesty, except for those recalcitrants who refuse to undergo a rehabilitation course.

SHAUN HERRON,
President, F.A.B.
Grace United Church,
Weyburn, Sask.

And Now Repeal

SIR: The editorial "And Now Repeal Has Failed" (Dec. 10) is both enlightening and challenging. However, in reference to the statement, "Few were so foolish as to feel they could 'legislate morality,'" I would like to suggest another idea by quoting from a recent article in the *Christian Herald*: ". . . a statement by Dr. Harold G. Sanders, preacher of Tallahassee, Florida may startle some folks into heart-searching. Dr. Sanders told the United Florida Drys, 'It is nonsense to say that you cannot legislate morals. There was never any other purpose for legislation.' . . . Any crime you name, any law to fit that crime, is a moral issue. What a man does that touches other people becomes forthwith a matter of morals, even if it's only inconveniencing some other citizen by overparking. Laws are all made to meet moral issues, every last one of them."

VALERIE THOMPSON.
Huntington Park, Calif.

SIR: Your editorial on "And Now Repeal Has Failed" in the Dec. 10 issue is superb! It is factual, forceful, and timely . . . a highly effective means of combating the lethargy and unconcern we are up against. Incidentally, this is my reaction to the Episcopal General Convention report:

Praise God, and let the liquor flow,
Praise Him, all drinkers here below;
Praise Him above, ye reveling host,
Praise Him with every jovial toast.

I suppose it could be called "Modern Version" or Doxology "On the Rocks."

C. W. VANDENBERGH.
First Baptist Church,
Brattleboro, Vt.

SIR: Your editorial "And Now Repeal Has Failed" (Dec. 10) is splendid in the main. However, there are some things in it with which I do not agree. I must take exception to your statement, "Prohibition failed." It seems to me that in effect your editorial refutes such a contention, for in it you contrast conditions under prohibition and under repeal. What you say clearly indicates that "Prohibition at its worst" (to quote Fisher's book title) was far better than repeal. Of course the truth is that prohibition was never given a

Eastman, Fred

March 5, 1958

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your cordial note. I am delighted to hear that you enjoyed the Marian Anderson program. In many ways, we feel that it was perhaps the best thing we've ever done. Certainly, the response to it both by mail and in print was extremely enthusiastic.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Fred Eastman
570 West 8th Street
Claremont, California

gw

Fred Eastman
570 West 8th Street
Claremont, California

Feb. 25, 1958

Dear Ed:

Your Marian Anderson program was such a deep and moving project that it's still being discussed around here in almost every academic, church and civic affair I attend. General Grunther made the comment that I hear most often quoted--that we need more Marian Andersons in our international relations.

Since I retired from Chicago in 1952 and moved out here among the four--now five--Associated Colleges of Claremont, I've been especially interested in Pilgrim Place where my wife and I have a life-lease on a small house. Our neighbors are 275 retired missionaries, ministers, educators and YM and YW workers. It is among these world-minded folk that interest in such projects by the State Department is most lively. Most of these neighbors have spent 25 to 40 years in Christian service through hospitals, colleges, churches and similar agencies striving to transform the hostilities and physical and economic weaknesses into good will and health. They are the promoters of peace and brotherhood that Wendell Wilkie preached in his One World or None.

Recently I purchased the album of your Sound Track for "The Lady

from Philadelphia". I've played it to many of these neighbors who, having no TV sets, missed the original program. If you could hear their words of praise of "the Lady" and you and the State Department, it would warm the cockles of your over-worked heart.

The best news that could come over either radio or TV for all of us here would be an announcement that You and the State Department will give us--and the rest of the human race--more and more of such programs.

With best wishes, I am

as ever,

Fred Eastman

A Prayer for the New Year

Our Father, we find ourselves on the theshold of a new world with enormous new powers of Nature released for our use. We need to learn how to use them for man's benefit and not for his destruction. We need Thy divine assurance that the spiritual forces are still more powerful than physical forces and will ultimately prevail.

Deepen our faith, we pray Thee, in the unseen and eternal. Let us see tomorrow as our own creation under Thee. If it is grim, sorrowful or wasted it is because we make it so. But let us also see that tomorrow may be beautiful and full of power because we have Thy beauty and power within us. Help us to recognize both the good and evil in our hearts, and to choose the good, that our days may be serene, and Thy light shine in our faces and in our deeds. Amen.

Eastman, Mrs E.

August 27, 1958

Mrs. Eris M. Eastman
Finance Committee, Congragational Church
Box 182
Bradford, Vermont

Dear Mrs. Eastman:

Thank you for your letter of August 14, asking Mr. Murrow for a gift for your Celebrity Table. While Mr. Murrow is very sympathetic towards your efforts, he has received so many requests of this kind that he has had to establish a policy whereby he does not associate himself with any charity in which he cannot actively participate. I am so sorry to refuse you, but I feel sure you will understand Mr. Murrow's position.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

REV. NEAL E. LAKE, Minister
MRS. LENA MASON, Clerk
P. C. BRAINERD, Treasurer

MISS KATRINA MUNN,
Organist and Choir Director
MRS. GRETCHEN FILLMORE,
MRS. ROGER TERRILL,
Church School Superintendents

The Congregational Church

"The Church of the Lighted Window"

Bradford, Vermont

August 14, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Women's Fellowship of our Church holds an annual bazaar for the benefit of the Church, and this year a special effort is being made to raise extra money to be used toward the purchase of a new organ. We are, therefore, planning an additional attraction at the bazaar this year called the "Celebrity Table".

Would it be possible for you to send us a personal memento or gift which could be sold at our "Celebrity Table"? We would like the enclosed card autographed and returned with your gift before October 15th.

Thank you very much for whatever you can send us and please be assured that it will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Eris M. Eastman

(MRS.) ERIS M. EASTMAN
Finance Committee
Box 182, Bradford, Vermont

430 park avenue
new york, new york

4562 bougainvilla drive
lauderdale by the sea, florida

9350 wilshire boulevard
beverly hills, california

representation in london, england
and miami, florida

Robert O. Eaton

Promotion Counselors, Inc.

marott hotel · indianapolis 7, indiana · walnut 6-2168
walnut 6-4571

Alan N. Eaton — *President*

Eaton, Robert

7-12-59

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Never did tell you how much your call girl story gave me heart and renewed faith in American journalism. Well, I'm telling you now...hoping you and your great staff (Cronkite's BRAINWASHING was another '59 highlight I was able to catch.) continue your fine work.

If you recall, I wrote you from Southern Illinois in '58, concerning a fee arrangement as a freelancer covering for CBS via St. Louis the Democratic victory. Well, since then, I've worked in Belleville and St. Louis -- as a door-to-door salesman for a typewriter firm selling ribbons and carbons, a telephone salesman for the Globe-Democrat, and, finally, for a little over five months, as a time salesman for independent, better-music, news-without-noise KADY radio.

So far, I've signed nothing but a group insurance coverage plan to protect the family, should my outstretched neck be cut, frontally or vice versa...

I now find myself with my brother's P.R. firm in Indianapolis. (87.50 per wk, GROSS)

Card, enclosed, and envelope letterhead explains, I'm sure.

Writing and doing rough layouts and trying to turn a buck, I'm interested in as secure an arrangement as possible, financially and otherwise, with a strictly journalistic and objective outlet. Or, should you believe in me, as an individual, in P.R, because it's come to this: no boss will hire an "unlabelled" writer-talker turned salesman only because of circumstances, unforeseen, now fully grasped. ...should you believe in me enough to consider sending CBS assignments my way, prior to '60, assignments on any subject, I'll be more than glad to demonstrate by handling them to the best of my abilities and capacities.

I need money. I want to earn it by putting to work what I can do best....

All I need is an opportunity. 'Til then, P.R., if necessary,

forever. Because I happen to love my family and want to see my children fed, educated and counsel-guided into the Space Age, healthily, mentally, physically, emotionally, spiritually.

How about it?

Can we talk, person to person, in the near future?

Needless to say, I feel a tremendous moral and social debt to you and so many peoples from so many small world locations...

Your granting me an opportunity to serve in a responsible capacity CBS News would be another privilege granted me that would no doubt increase my moral and social debt, but decrease my economic burden somewhat.

No mere self-seeker as has been suggested, I am amply sexed, recovered, but had rather think and produce than simply passion-ate. Even anger is under control; although perfection is infinity-away.

I have no carbon-copy of this letter...so, surely, you'll consider that, mayhap, I have something to say, but need a media equipped to convey it, and without my family paying too great a price in blood or unreasonable poverty.

As for myself...I'm committed only to God, not Caesars anywhere---except to Uncle Sam, as a citizen who has had many, many undeserved "breaks" -- none of which I've been wise or practical enough to convert into cash on which every American family subsists nowadays....materially.

(and Miss Liberty!)

Enough. Enough.

Enough.

Fire. When ready. I am. ...a-learning as I go, a-performing, a-demonstrating, a-producing, a-working and sweating.

My best to you,

REE

Robert Olyn Eaton

No address . . .

6-11-59

Eaton, Robert O.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Naturally,

as a private citizen, too, with convictions outside the home that, possibly, could affect others besides myself, directly or indirectly, I am apprehensive.

There are other Americans like me.

Only a free, objective press can protect us and keep us informed ——— thanks.

Sincerely,
Robert O. "Bob" Eaton

Ebeling, Herman

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

January 9, 1958

Mr. Herman Ebeling
The Carolina Region National Conference
of Christians and Jews
Southeastern Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ebeling:

Mr. Bertram T. Allen of South Bend, Indiana recently wrote to Mr. Edward R. Murrow in connection with a National Conference of Christians and Jews kinescope on Jewish temple music, which has been referred to this office. It would sound from Mr. Allen's brief description that the kine certainly merits a viewing by the producers of our religious television programs.

I am wondering if you would be good enough to forward a copy to me at this address so that we may review the kine which, of course, we shall return shortly thereafter, together with indications of any action we may wish to take.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Young
Producer
CHURCH OF THE AIR
Public Affairs Department

RHY:jc

Copy to Mr. Bertram T. Allen
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Miss Pamela Ilott

December 30, 1957

"Church of the Air"

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Executive Offices
New York City
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Carolina Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, hqs. in the Southeastern Building in Greensboro N.C. produced a kinescope on Jewish Temple Music using local talent and producing a very stirring half hour ~~show~~. May I ask that your Church of the Air people review this film for possible showing on the network or portion thereof. If worthy, the film ~~not~~ would reflect favorably on many. The subject matter goes back to pre-Christian chant and winds up with some fine choral music. This letter

is addressed to you because of your interest in Greensboro, in good works; the film has a good sound track. this could be useful on radio. If your editors are interested, they should write to

Mr. Herman Ebeling
Carolina Region NCCJ
Southeastern Building
Greensboro N. C.

My interest in the film is not financial. Although I assisted Mr Ebeling in making the film - the film is the property of NCCJ. I know they will be cooperative.

Sincerely yours.
Bertram L. Allen
420 S. 26th St.
South Bend, Ind.

Eckhouse, J. L.

NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
MILWAUKEE

EXECUTIVE
OFFICES

Gimbels

NEW YORK

NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK
LONGACRE 5-1500

April 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I'm not in the habit of writing fan letters, but I was particularly impressed at the ZBT dinner with the grand extemporaneous speech you made in response to the presentation of the Gottheil Medal.

Sorry that Mr. Gimbel and I had to run as I would have enjoyed so much sitting down with you and Lou and having a chin-fest. Hope I'll have better luck next time we meet.

Best regards and good luck.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph L. Eckhouse
Executive Head

Edgington

WMT

Basic Columbia Network

IOWA'S FINEST FREQUENCY

PARAMOUNT THEATRE BUILDING
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

March 16. 1959

Mr. Murrow;

I am very interested in accompanying you on your travels and in your studies during the next year. This is not in affilliation with any enterprise save my own interest in people and how they got that way. If any arrangements can be made I would like to talk to you in the near future.

I believe that our interests lie closely knit, and believe that we may, as a team, draw much more from a year's travelling than either of us separately.

One of my major interests is the study of the maze of politics that create a never ending line of "trouble spots" throughout the globe. This is a big job, but a problem that has plauged us for ages.

Please let me know if you would consider letting me travel with you. I think my qualifications would tend to make me useful. I will await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Donald R. Edgington

Donald R. Edgington

Edison, Thomas A.

INTERNATIONAL EDISON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Tuesday, February 11, 1958

commemorating the 111th anniversary of Thomas Alva Edison's birth

as

SCIENCE YOUTH DAY

2000 Second Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan • WOodward 2-2100

111TH ANNIVERSARY
under the auspices of the
THOMAS ALVA EDISON FOUNDATION

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
MR. CHARLES F. KETTERING
President
Thomas Alva Edison Foundation

CHAIRMAN
MR. WALKER L. CISLER
Detroit, Michigan

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Birmingham, Alabama
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St. Louis, Missouri
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MR. ROY G. RINCLIFFE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
MR. FRANK M. TAIT
Dayton, Ohio
MR. PHILIP M. TALBOTT
Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY
MR. HARRY L. CHERRY, JR.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

of the

INTERNATIONAL EDISON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

commemorating the

111th Anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's Birth

as

Science Youth Day
February 11, 1958

TO: Cooperating Organizations

FROM: Mr. Walker L. Cisler, Chairman
International Edison Birthday Celebration Committee

Prepared by:
Harry L. Cherry, Jr., Secretary

PREFACE

The International Edison Birthday Celebration is an annual event commemorating February 11 - the anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's birth - as Science Youth Day. Its purposes are:

- to encourage youth in greater numbers to take advantage of the growing opportunities of modern careers in science and engineering;

- to stimulate greater interest in effective science education and acquaintance with the new world of technology and science emerging from research and development laboratories;

- to draw informed attention to the continuing shortages of scientific and engineering manpower throughout the free world and offer a long-range approach to the solutions of these shortages.

Science Youth Day is based on the assumption that throughout the world more and more young people will continue to be needed in scientific and technical fields. Using the occasion of the birthday of a universally known and admired inventor, the Celebration Committee, under the auspices of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, encourages personal contact between young people and scientists, engineers, and researchers. Junior and senior high school students are invited by industry, in their local areas, to tour research laboratories and company plants. Informal discussions are held with professional scientists. Science demonstrations and lectures are also held on Edison's birthday in schools throughout the United States.

These opportunities to become personally acquainted with modern science and technology provide young people with a better understanding of these fields and of their own potential interest in technical careers. Such opportunities can also give youth a realistic acquaintance with scientists as individuals.

This report is a summary of the success of the Second Science Youth Day on February 11, 1958 - the International Edison Birthday Celebration.

SUMMARY

The international celebration of Thomas A. Edison's birth as the second Science Youth Day on February 11, 1958 was an outstanding educational event. In its second year, the number of organizations participating in the United States was 225, located in 43 states, Hawaii and Canada. In 1957 there were 35 participating organizations.

Approximately 150,000 junior and senior high school students visited company plants, research laboratories and other technical facilities in the United States. Thousands more participated in science demonstrations and lecture programs in local schools.

Twenty-eight industrial organizations in fourteen countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America also cooperated in the International Edison Birthday Celebration. A particularly interesting program in Japan is reported in the overseas section of this report.

Of growing significance in the United States is the increase in area-wide Science Youth Day programs conducted jointly by several industries and other groups. Coordination is effected through a central agency like the Chamber of Commerce or Engineering Society. Joint programs in 1958 met with great success in Akron, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Long Island, New York; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Wilmington, Delaware.

The Edison Birthday Celebration Committee printed and distributed 180,000 copies of a new booklet "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" especially for Science Youth Day, 1958. Like the first in this series, the booklet contains experiments taken from Thomas Alva Edison's original laboratory notebooks, adapted for junior and senior high school students. Participating organizations, located in 37 states and Hawaii, purchased, at cost, 157,485 copies of this booklet for free distribution in the areas they serve. Over 7,000 more copies were distributed by direct mail as a result of an advertisement in five national magazines, sponsored by the Electric Companies Advertising Program.

As in 1957, government officials gave strong support to Science Youth Day. Messages of enthusiastic endorsement were received from both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon. Official governors' proclamations marked this education event in 31 states and Hawaii. Many participating organizations requested mayors and other officials to call public attention to Edison and Science Youth Day on February 11.

The success of this program was increased by widespread publicity in the press, on radio and television - particularly at the local level. Newspaper articles

about Science Youth Day activities nationally and locally totalled 12,000 column inches. This is equivalent to 68 full pages. Newspaper advertising by participating organizations totalled 40,000 column inches or the equivalent of 227 full pages. Local television and radio programs about Edison and science on or around February 11 totalled 25.

In its second year, Science Youth Day has proved to be an effective educational program on a wide scale. In future, it can be expected to contribute even more importantly toward wider understanding of, and interest in, science by the youth of today.

"MORE EDISON EXPERIMENTS YOU CAN DO"

The second in the series taken directly from Thomas Edison's original laboratory notebooks contains experiments for junior and senior high school students.

The Edison Birthday Celebration Committee published and distributed 180,000 copies of "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" including 18,000 sent to the Science Clubs of America. Participating organizations purchased at cost 157,485 copies for free distribution to teachers and schools. Many science teachers assigned this 32-page booklet for classroom work. It is being used effectively from elementary grade five (with supervision) through high school grades.

"MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" was also distributed by direct mail through an advertisement by the Electric Companies Advertising Program. Their February, 1958 full-page advertisement, urging the encouragement of science talented youth, appeared in Time, Newsweek, U. S. News and World Report, Senior Scholastic, and Boys' Life. As a result 7,000 requests for the booklet of experiments were received by mail.

"MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" has thus far been translated into German and Japanese by organizations in those countries. Other translations are expected to follow. The first "Edison Experiments You Can Do" was translated into Serbo-Croat for distribution in Yugoslavia.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Messages endorsing the purposes and program of the 1958 Science Youth Day were received from President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon. In addition, the following state governors issued official proclamations or statements to their respective departments of education and/or to the general public:

ALABAMA
Governor James E. Folsom
ARKANSAS
Governor Orval Faubus
CALIFORNIA
Governor Goodwin J. Knight
DELAWARE
Governor J. Caleb Boggs
FLORIDA
Governor LeRoy Collins
GEORGIA
Governor Samuel Marvin Griffin
HAWAII
Governor William F. Quinn
ILLINOIS
Governor William G. Stratton
INDIANA
Governor Harold W. Handley
IOWA
Governor Herschel C. Loveless
KANSAS
Governor George Docking
KENTUCKY
Governor A. B. Chandler
LOUISIANA
Governor Earl K. Long
MARYLAND
Governor Theodore R. McKeldin
MICHIGAN
Governor G. Mennen Williams
MINNESOTA
Governor Orville L. Freeman
NEBRASKA
Governor Victor E. Anderson
NEW JERSEY
Governor Robert B. Meyner
NEW MEXICO
Governor Edwin L. Mechem
NEW YORK
Governor W. Averell Harriman
NORTH CAROLINA
Governor Luther H. Hodges
OHIO
Governor C. William O'Neill
OREGON
Governor Robert D. Holmes
PENNSYLVANIA
Governor George M. Leader
RHODE ISLAND
Governor Dennis J. Roberts
TENNESSEE
Governor Frank C. Clement
TEXAS
Governor Price Daniel
VIRGINIA
Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.
WASHINGTON
Governor Albert D. Rosellini
WEST VIRGINIA
Governor Cecil H. Underwood
WISCONSIN
Governor Vernon W. Thompson
WYOMING
Governor Milward L. Simpson

Following is a summary of the outstanding Science Youth Day events occurring throughout the United States on or around February 11, 1958. A complete list of participating organizations appears at the end of this report.

AREA-WIDE PROGRAMS

Effective Science Youth Day programs were planned jointly by several companies in five local areas. Akron, Ohio and Detroit, Michigan activities are here summarized as typical of these outstanding educational events.

Akron, Ohio

Coordinator: Akron Chamber of Commerce

Number of Students: 250

Participating Organizations:

1. Babcock & Wilcox Company
2. Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation
3. Firestone Tire & Rubber Company
4. General Tire & Rubber Company
5. B. F. Goodrich Company
6. Goodyear Aircraft Corporation
7. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
8. Seiberling Rubber Company

With the active assistance of the Akron Board of Education, two students were selected from each science class of the three area high school systems. Two hundred fifty students visited research and development facilities from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on February 11.

Each participating company set up its own program after a planning meeting between industry and Board of Education representatives. This group felt "that a program which shows students what an engineer, a chemist or a mathematician

does and how he works would be most worthwhile." The carefully planned schedule for February 11 allowed time at the end of the day at each company for a discussion period. Students appreciated the willingness of industrial scientists to answer their questions - both about the day's tour and science careers.

Since the Akron Science Youth Day program was a pilot program for that area, both student guests and industrial hosts were asked to fill out a 15-part questionnaire. Reactions on both sides were most enthusiastic. Students also reported to their school classes on their Science Youth Day experiences. The consensus was that the students and the schools would welcome such opportunities more frequently.

Detroit, Michigan

Coordinator: Engineering Society of Detroit

Number of Students: 300

Participating Organizations:

1. Bendix Aviation Corporation
2. Burroughs Corporation
3. Chrysler Corporation
4. The Detroit Edison Company
5. Ethyl Corporation
6. Ford Motor Company
7. Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village
8. General Motors Corporation
9. Great Lakes Steel Corporation
10. Michigan Bell Telephone Company
11. Michigan Consolidated Gas Company
12. U.S. Rubber Company
13. Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation

Detroit organizations cooperating in Science Youth Day increased to 13 in 1958, compared with eight in 1957, making it the largest area-wide program in terms of corporate participation.

Three hundred student guests from 170 Detroit area schools toured company research laboratories and plants during the morning of February 11. In the afternoon the entire group was brought together at the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in nearby Dearborn, Michigan. There they visited a special Edison exhibit and the reconstruction of Edison's Menlo Park (New Jersey) laboratory, in which the incandescent light was invented. The afternoon concluded with a talk on "Science and Engineering in Atomic Energy" by Robert Hartwell, General Manager of the Power Reactor Development Company.

Other excellent area-wide programs took place in the following locations:

Long Island, New York

Coordinator: North and South Shore Science Teachers Associations

Number of Students: 400

Participating Organizations:

1. American Bosch Arma Corporation
2. Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation
3. Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories
4. Long Island Lighting Company
5. Norden-Ketay Corporation
6. Republic Aviation Corporation
7. Sperry Rand Corporation
8. Wah Chang Smelting & Refining Company of America, Inc.

Shreveport, Louisiana

Coordinator: Science Education Council

Number of Students: 109

Participating Organizations:

1. Atlas Refining Company
2. Barksdale Air Force Base - Electronic Section
3. J. B. Beaird Company
4. Centenary College
5. Hycalog, Inc.
6. Schumpert Sanitarium
7. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company
8. Southwestern Gas & Electric Company
9. D. E. Stearns Company
10. Texas Eastern Transmission Company
11. United Gas Research Laboratory

Wilmington, Delaware

Coordinator: Engineering Council of Delaware

Number of Students: 350

Participating Organizations:

1. Chrysler Corporation, Delaware Assembly Plant
2. Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation
3. Delaware Power & Light Company
4. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. Experimental Station
5. Tidewater Oil Company Refinery

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Following are brief descriptions of Science Youth Day programs held by individual organizations in various parts of the United States. They are typical of the February 11th events sponsored by the 225 participating organizations.

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

An A. E. C. news release of February 8, 1958 is quoted in part:

"More than 3,400 of the nation's high school students will tour laboratories and production facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission on February 11 in observance of the 111th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison. The students and their teachers will represent public, private, and parochial schools in nine states.

"Ten of the Commission's key laboratories and production facilities will admit the students to unclassified areas to stimulate their interest in careers in science and engineering and to enable them to see at firsthand important research and development work that is advancing peaceful uses of the atom. These students, selected by their school authorities on the basis of scholastic achievement and interest in science, will have an opportunity to discuss the peaceful applications of atomic energy with scientists and engineers.

"Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, in announcing the program, expressed the hope that what these young men and women observe during their visits will serve as an incentive to them to pursue careers in science and engineering.

"'I hope they will come to have a better understanding of what their country is doing in bringing the benefits of the atom to peoples everywhere,' Chairman Strauss said. 'I hope that they will gain a real appreciation of the important and exciting opportunities which exist for them in the field of atomic energy and the manner in which they can serve the welfare of mankind.'"

Visits were scheduled as follows:

Ames Laboratory, Ames, Iowa - 100 students

Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois - 150 editors of high school papers

Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York - 225 junior and senior high school students

Hanford Operations, Richland, Washington - 115 students

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York - 50 high school students

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico - 600 students

National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho - 1,000 students and teachers

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee - 1,000 students

Sandia Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico - 100 students and teachers

Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina - 100 students and teachers

Dan River Mills - Danville, Virginia

Number of Students: 250 from local high schools and junior colleges

Dates: February 11 through February 14 designated "Science Youth Week" at Dan River Mills

Program: Special luncheon for 41 top science students: Talk - "Careers in Science in the Latter Half of the Twentieth Century." Tours and demonstrations of Research Department, plants and laboratories. Discussion periods.

Johnson & Johnson Research Center - New Brunswick, New Jersey

Number of Students: 225 high school juniors and seniors

Dates: February 11, 12, 13

Program: Tours of research laboratories, including demonstrations and discussions. To reach other grades, speakers were also made available to schools on topics in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics.

Public Service Electric & Gas Company - Newark, New Jersey

Number of Students: 350 from grades 7 and 8

Date: February 11

Program: Tours of four electric generating stations. Distribution of 12,500 copies of "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" direct to area science teachers. Extensive newspaper advertising.

The Connecticut Light & Power Company - Hartford, Connecticut

Number of Students: 325 from all junior and senior high school grades

Dates: Week of February 9-15

Program: Tours and demonstrations of generating plants and expansion projects in Company's 12 districts. Lectures and demonstrations at local schools. Special poster, essay and lamp-building contests. Displays and exhibits in schools, libraries and store windows. Distribution of 2,500 copies of "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do." Special radio, television and newspaper advertising.

Kennecott Copper Corporation - Utah Copper Division - Salt Lake City, Utah

Number of Students: 260 - one each from math and science class of all high school grades.

Date: February 11

Program: Tours and demonstrations in research laboratories and copper refineries. Each student received special kit on production of copper. Forum discussion and lecture. Radio programs.

Montana Power Company - Butte, Montana

Number of Students: 16,000 in state high schools saw special traveling program by company representative

Dates: February 6 to February 27

Program: One-hour assembly program in 36 high schools throughout Montana on careers in science and engineering. Open house in all company divisions. Special advertising.

The Dayton Power & Light Company - Dayton, Ohio

Program: Special Edison newspaper feature and editorial-writing contest, open to all high schools in Company's service area. 30 entries received from 23 schools. 6 prize plaques awarded plus $50.00 to the two first-place students. Contest will be annual event.

The Hoover Company - North Canton, Ohio

Number of Students: 215 high school students of general science, physics, and chemistry

Date: February 11

Program: Students saw demonstrations and lectures by specialists in six fields. Emphasis was placed on showing applications of fundamentals to research, development, and production programs. A questionnaire sent to all guests brought a 90% favorable response. Program will be made annual event.

McGraw-Edison Company - Elgin, Illinois

Participating: 44 plants in 13 states and Canada

Number of Students: Over 2,000

Date: February 11

Program: In addition to special tours of plants and research facilities, discussions with company scientists, etc., each plant had an Edison birthday party with a large cake topped with a bust of the inventor. 15,000 copies of "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" were distributed. In connection with the Science Youth Day Dinner in Washington, D. C. on February 11, the Company sponsored the visit of a New Jersey junior high school student, who presented a replica of Edison's first incandescent light to Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant for Science and Technology to President Eisenhower. Extensive advertising in plant community newspapers and in three national magazines.

SCIENCE YOUTH DAY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

In 1958 the celebration of Edison's birth as Science Youth Day became an international program. This expansion met with considerable success because of the world-wide concern for encouraging capable young people toward science careers. The occasion is appropriate since Thomas A. Edison is one of the small group of scientists and inventors whose name and works are known in almost every country. Further, his contributions to human welfare are international.

In honor of Edison and Science Youth Day, the booklet "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" was translated into German and Japanese by organizations in those countries. The first in this "Experiments" series was translated into Serbo-Croat for distribution in Yugoslavia.

Of particular interest is the commemoration of Edison's 111th birthday in Japan. A monument had been dedicated to Thomas A. Edison at Yawata, Japan in 1934. Edison found the bamboo produced there best suited for his early incandescent lamp filaments. This monument, elaborately improved, was moved this year to the "Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine" in Yawata, to mark the 80th anniversary of the incandescent light. At a ceremony on April 24, 1958, this shrine was dedicated with the American Ambassador and Consul-General present.

Following is a list of the organizations in other countries which cooperated in the 1958 International Edison Birthday Celebration:

Austria

Krumperdorf/Wethersee
Carinthia

Osterreichischen Elektrizitat-
swirtschafts-AG.
(Verbundgesellschaft)
Vienna

Belgium

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie
Nucleaire
Brussels

Societes Reunies du Bassin
de l'Escaut
Antwerp

Unions des Centrales Electriques
Brussels

England

The Electricity Council
London

France

Electricité de France
Paris

Germany

BEWAG
Berlin

German Museum
Munich

Hamburgische Electricitats-Werke
Hamburg

Rheinisch Westfalischen
Elektrizitatswerke A. G.
Essen

India

Central Water and Power
Commission
Ministry of Irrigation & Power
New Delhi

Ministry of Education
New Delhi

Italy

Societá Edison
Milan

Japan

Atomic Energy Commission of Japan
Tokyo

The Chubu Electric Power Company, Inc.
Nagoya

Edison Shotoku Kai
Osaka

Japan Electric Power Survey Committee
Tokyo

Hokuriku Electric Power Company, Inc.
Toyama City

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Inc.
Osaka

Mexico

The Mexican Light & Power Company, Limited
Mexico City

The Netherlands

Gemeente-Energiebedrijf Amsterdam
Amsterdam

Ministry of Economic Affaires
The Hague

Vereniging van Directeuren van Electriciteitsbedrijven in Nederland
Arnheim

Portugal

Uniao Electrica Portuguesa
Lisbon

Scotland

South of Scotland Electricity Board
Glasgow

Spain

Ministerio de Comercio
Madrid

Switzerland

Electro-Watt
Zurich

Societe d'Energy de l'Quest Suisse
Lausanne

Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)
Paris, France

PUBLICITY

Radio and Television

Science Youth Day provided the occasion for many local radio and television programs about Edison, science and education. In addition to news and feature reporting of local events on Science Youth Day, participating companies sponsored or assisted in producing programs on the following stations:

State	Company
Alabama - Educational Television Network	Alabama Power Co.
Arkansas - KTHV, KARK-TV	Arkansas Power & Light Co.
California - KPIX-TV	Ward Harris Collection
KFMB-TV	San Diego Gas & Electric Co.
Colorado - KRMA-TV, KLZ-TV	Public Service Co. of Colorado
Connecticut - WTIC-TV Radio: WBIS, WMMW, WHAY, WPTC	Connecticut Light & Power Co.
WTIC-TV, WNBC-TV Radio: WTIC, WDRC	Hartford Electric Light Co.
Delaware - WVUE-TV	Delaware Power & Light Co.
Idaho - KIDO-TV	Idaho Power Co.
Massachusetts - WBZ-TV	Boston Edison Co.
WWLP-TV	Western Massachusetts Electric Co.
Minnesota - WDSM-TV KDAL-TV	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.
New Jersey - Radio and Television	Thomas A. Edison Industries
New York - Radio: WFAS	General Foods Corp. - Research Center
Radio and Television	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.
North Carolina - Radio: WHKY	General Electric Co.
Ohio - WLW-C (TV)	Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.
Utah - KSL-TV	Kennecott Copper Corp.

Many participating companies also sponsored television showings of "Edison the Boy" and "Edison the Man" - two feature length pictures starring Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy respectively.

Newspapers

Newspaper advertising by participating companies in honor of Edison and Science Youth Day totalled approximately 40,000 column inches or roughly 227 full pages of advertising. News and feature stories totalled 12,000 column inches or the equivalent of 68 full pages. Special feature stories were also printed in newspaper Sunday supplements. Almost all participating companies publicized locally the visits of students to their plants and research laboratories. Company publications in many cases devoted several pages with pictures to Science Youth Day. Local science contests and awards also received maximum publicity.

Magazines

Nationally, the International Edison Birthday Celebration was publicized in a full-page advertisement by the Electric Companies Advertising Program, representing major electric power companies. The advertisement appeared in Time, Newsweek, U. S. News and World Report, Boys' Life, and Senior Scholastic. These magazines have a total circulation of 7,051,724. The booklet "MORE Edison Experiments You Can Do" was offered in this advertisement and drew over 7,000 responses.

SCIENCE YOUTH DAY DINNER

In honor of Edison's birthday, the second annual Science Youth Day Dinner was held on February 11, 1958 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. Two hundred fifty distinguished educators, businessmen, and government officials attended. Honored guests for the evening were outstanding science students from the Greater Washington area, selected by the Washington Junior Academy of Sciences.

Guests were addressed by The Honorable Charles Edison, Honorary President of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation and son of the inventor. The principal speaker was The Honorable Robert L. Garner, President of the International Finance Corporation. His excellent address, "A Look at Youth, Science, and Ourselves," was subsequently printed in full in the magazine, Vital Speeches of the Day.

The science students honored at the Dinner visited the White House on the afternoon of February 11, where they presented a replica of Edison's first incandescent light to Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant for Science and Technology to President Eisenhower.

ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING

IN THE

INTERNATIONAL EDISON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Akron Chamber of Commerce
Akron, Ohio

Alabama Power Co.
Birmingham, Alabama

American Bosch Arma Corp.
Roosevelt Field
Long Island, New York

Appalachian Electric Power Co.
Roanoke, Virginia

Argus Cameras, Inc.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Arizona Public Service Co.
Phoenix, Arizona

Arkansas-Missouri Power Co.
Blytheville, Arkansas

Arkansas Power & Light Co.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Association of Edison
Illuminating Companies
New York, New York

Atlas Refining Co.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Akron, Ohio

Barksdale Air Force Base
Electronic Section
Shreveport, Louisiana

J. B. Beaird Co.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Bendix Aviation Corp.
Detroit, Michigan

Black Hills Power & Light Co.
Rapid City, South Dakota

Boston Edison Co.
Boston, Massachusetts

Brockton Edison Co.
Brockton, Massachusetts

Bunker Hill Co.
Kellogg, Idaho

Burroughs Corp.
Detroit, Michigan

Cambridge Electric Light Co.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.
Poughkeepsie, New York

Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.
Rockford, Illinois

Central Illinois Light Co.
Springfield, Illinois

Central Illinois Public Service Co.
Springfield, Illinois

Chrysler Corp.
Newark, Delaware
Detroit, Michigan

Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.
Claymont, Delaware

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp.
Barberton, Ohio

Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.
Columbus, Ohio

Connecticut Light & Power Co.
Hartford, Connecticut

Consumers Power Co.
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Jackson, Michigan
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Continental Electric Equipment Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dan River Mills, Inc.
Danville, Virginia

The Dayton Power and Light Co.
Dayton, Ohio

Delaware Power & Light Co.
Wilmington, Delaware

The Detroit Edison Co.
Detroit, Michigan

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Experimental Station
Wilmington, Delaware

Edison Electric Institute
New York, New York

Edison Laboratory National Monument
West Orange, New Jersey

Electric Companies Advertising Program
New York, New York

Electric Energy, Inc.
Joppa, Illinois

Electric Club of San Diego
San Diego, California

Electrical League of Cleveland Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

The Empire District Electric Co.
Joplin, Missouri

Engineering Council of Delaware
Wilmington, Delaware

Engineering Society of Detroit
Detroit, Michigan

Ethyl Corp.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Detroit, Michigan

Federal Telecommunications Laboratories
Nutley, New Jersey

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

Florida Power Corp.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Florida Power & Light Co.
Miami, Florida

Ford Motor Co.
Dearborn, Michigan

Henry Ford Museum
and Greenfield Village
Dearborn, Michigan

General Electric Co.
Louisville, Kentucky
Baltimore, Maryland
Clyde, New York
Hickory, North Carolina
Cleveland, Ohio

General Foods Corp.
Research Center
Tarrytown, New York

General Motors Corp.
Detroit, Michigan

General Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

The B. F. Goodrich Co.
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Aircraft Corp.
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

Grand Rapids Engineers Club
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Great Lakes Steel Corp.
Detroit, Michigan

Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.
Bethpage, Long Island, New York

The Ward Harris Collection
San Francisco, California

Hartford Electric Light Co.
Hartford, Connecticut

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, Hawaii

Holyoke Water Power Co.
Holyoke, Massachusetts

The Hoover Co.
North Canton, Ohio

Hycalog, Inc.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Idaho Power Co.
Boise, Idaho

Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co.
Davenport, Iowa

Iowa Power and Light Co.
Des Moines, Iowa

Iowa Public Service Co.
Sioux City, Iowa

Iowa Southern Utilities Co.
Centerville, Iowa

Jersey Central Power & Light Co. &
New Jersey Power & Light Co.
Danville, New Jersey

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Junior Academy of Sciences
Washington, D. C.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Kennecott Copper Corp.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Kentucky Utilities Co.
Lexington, Kentucky

Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories
Garden City, Long Island,
New York

Lake Superior District Power Co.
Ashland, Wisconsin

Long Island Lighting Co.
Mineola, New York

Louisiana Power & Light Co.
New Orleans, Louisiana

McGraw-Edison Co.
Elgin, Illinois
(44 plant locations in the following states:)

Alabama	New York
California	Ohio
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Massachusetts	Texas
Michigan	Vermont
Missouri	Wisconsin
New Jersey	

Canada

Canadian Line Material
Toronto, Ontario

McGraw-Edison, Ltd.
Oakville, Ontario

Voicewriter
(Thomas A. Edison of Canada, Ltd.)
Toronto, Ontario

Thomas A. Edison Industries
McGraw-Edison Co.
West Orange, New Jersey

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.
St. Paul, Minnesota

Minnesota Power and Light Co.
Duluth, Minnesota

Mississippi Power Co.
Gulfport, Mississippi

Mississippi Power & Light Co.
Jackson, Mississippi

Monongahela Power Co.
Fairmont, West Virginia

Montana Power Co.
Butte, Montana

National Electrical Week Committee
St. Louis, Missouri

Negea Service Corp. of New England
Gas & Electric System
Cambridge, Massachusetts

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

New York State Electric & Gas Co.
Binghamton, New York

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.
Syracuse, New York

Norden-Ketay Corp.
Commack, Long Island, New York

North American Aviation
El Segundo, California

North Shore Science Teachers
Association
Manhasset, New York

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.
Hammond, Indiana

Northern States Power Co.
Minot, North Dakota

Ohio Edison Co.
Akron, Ohio

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Oregon Museum of Science and Industry
Portland, Oregon

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
San Francisco, California

Pacific Power & Light Co.
Portland, Oregon

Pennsylvania Electric Co.
Oil City, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Power Co.
New Castle, Pennsylvania

Permacel-LePage's Inc.
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Philadelphia Electric Co.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Portland General Electric Co.
Portland, Oregon

Potomac Electric Power Co.
Washington, D. C.

Public Service Co. of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc.
Plainfield, Indiana

Public Service Electric & Gas Co.
Newark, New Jersey

Reddy Kilowatt, Inc.
New York, New York

Republic Aviation Corp.
Farmingdale, New York

Reynolds Metals Co.
Corpus Christi, Texas

Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.
Rochester, New York

Rocky Mountain Electric League
Denver, Colorado

Rumford Light Co.
Portland, Maine

San Diego Gas & Electric Co.
San Diego, California

Schumpert Sanitarium
Shreveport, Louisiana

Science Education Council
Shreveport, Louisiana

Science Service
Washington, D. C.

Seiberling Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

South Shore Science Teachers Association
New York, New York

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Southern California Edison Co.
Los Angeles, California

Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Sperry-Rand Corp.
Great Neck, Long Island, New York

D. E. Stearns Co.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
New York, New York
(10 plant locations in the following states:)

Iowa	New York
Maine	Ohio
Massachusetts	Oklahoma
Michigan	Pennsylvania

Texas Eastern Transmission Co.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Tidewater Oil Co.
New York, New York

Union Electric Co.
St. Louis, Missouri

The United Gas Improvement Co.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

United Gas Research Laboratory
Shreveport, Louisiana

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

Ames Laboratory
(operated by Iowa State University)
Ames, Iowa

Argonne National Laboratory
Chicago, Illinois

Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, Long Island, New York

Hanford Operations
(operated by General Electric Co.)
Richland, Washington

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory
(operated by General Electric Co.)
Schenectady, New York

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
(operated by the University of California)
Los Alamos, New Mexico

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission (cont'd.)

National Reactor Testing Station
(operated by the Phillips Petroleum Co.)
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
(operated by Union Carbide Nuclear Co.)
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Sandia Laboratory
(operated by the Sandia Corp.)
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Savannah River Plant
(operated by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.)
Aiken, South Carolina

United States Rubber Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Virginia Electric & Power Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Wah Chang Smelting & Refining Co. of America, Inc.
Glen Cove, Long Island, New York

West Penn Power Co.
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

Western Massachusetts Electric Co.
Springfield, Massachusetts

Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Bloomfield, New Jersey
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Wichita Chapter
National Society of Professional Engineers
Wichita, Kansas

Wisconsin Electric Power Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Power & Light Co.
Madison, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Worcester County Electric Co.
Worcester, Massachusetts

Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.
Wyandotte, Michigan

Egan, Arthur John

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1958 DEC 6 AM 4 02

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. [157] ANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA050 RX PD=TDN PELHAM NY 6 321AME=
ED MURROW, DLR=CBS TELEVISION
MADISON AVE=

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS BEEN SENT TO MISS MONA FREEMAN IN CARE OF THE DAVE GARROWAY SHOW QUOTE HEREWITH MY HUMBLEST APOLOGIES UNQUOTE=
ARTHUR JOHN EGAN=

f

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Egan, Wm. A.

April 22, 1958

Personal

Dear Senator Egan:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your telegram to Messrs. Paley and Stanton.

I should like you to know that I did not participate in the decision to grant airtime to Representative Pillion.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William A. Egan
2928 Porter Street Northwest
Washington, D.C.

fc

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1959 APR 11 PM 9 52

LONG NA312 LONG PD=WASHINGTON DC 11 819 PME=

EDWARD R MURROW, DLR COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVE=

MY KINDEST REGARDS TO YOU. I HAVE SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO MISTER PALEY AND TO MR STANTON:

I CANNOT COMPREHEND THE REASONING BEHIND YOUR DECISION TO PERMIT REPRESENTATIVE PILLION TO AIR HIS ANTI- STATEHOOD VIEWS UNCONTESTED. YOU WILL RECALL EDWARDS MURROWS "SEE IT NOW" GAVE FAIR TIME TO OPPONENTS OF STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA. MOREOVER, THE OPPONENTS HAD THE ADDED PRESTIGE OF ONE OF THEIR SPOKESMAN BEING A WELL KNOWN UNITED STATES SENATOR AND ANOTHER OPPONENT HAD THE PRESTIGE OF BEING GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LARGE STATESIDE CONTROLLED INDUSTRY KNOWN AS "ALASKA SALMON INDUSTRY". I AM HOPEFUL YOUR NETWORK WILL SEE THE JUSTICE AND NECESSITY OF ALLOTING EQUAL TIME TO THE SUPPORTERS OF OUR FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD OR PERMITTING ONE OF OUR PROPONENETS TO SHARE REPRESENTATIVE PILLIONS PROGRAM SUNDAY AFTERNOON=

WM A EGAN SENATOR ELECT FROM ALASKA 2928 PORTER ST
NORTHWEST WASHINGTON DC=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Eichelberger, Clark

May 16, 1958

Dear Clark:

Many thanks for your note of May 12th and for sending me a copy of the recommendation of your research body, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

I found it most interesting and appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
American Association For The
United Nations, Inc.
345 East 46 Street
New York, New York

mcc

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

(Member: World Federation of United Nations Associations)

Research Affiliate.
COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

National Headquarters, 345 EAST 46TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y
Telephone: OXford 7-3232
Cable Address: UNASAMER

May 12, 1958

Dear Ed,

Someone told me of your broadcast recently in which you talked about the need of real boldness if we are going to deal sensibly with Outer Space.

Thought you might be interested in the recommendation of our Research Body, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, which is enclosed.

Faithfully yours,

Clark M. Eichelberger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Honorary Presidents: CHARLES W. MAYO, M.D. • JAMES T. SHOTWELL • SUMNER WELLES.
Chairman, Board of Directors and Acting President: OSCAR A. DE LIMA. *Chairman, Board of Governors*: MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Executive Director: CLARK M. EICHELBERGER.

Eisenhower, Milton S.

MILTON S. EISENHOWER

December 18, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow and Mr. Friendly:

This is a belated thanks for your thoughtful telegram which arrived while I was away. I was glued to my television set on Sunday at 6 p.m. It seemed to me that the program came off well despite the difficulties of communication, which had me worried.

The Baltimore Colts played their last game of the season on Sunday in San Francisco, and so unfortunately Small World was not seen in Baltimore. I was fortunate to be in Connecticut where I could pick it up.

Warm regard and good wishes,

Sincerely,

Milton S. Eisenhower

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Eisenhower, Milton

MILTON S. EISENHOWER

September 24, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It will be a pleasure to work with you on the Latin American program, for the American people need to know more about our neighbors to the South. November 13th is satisfactory to me.

I'm happy that Galo Plaza, Munoz Marin, and I will simply engage in a friendly conversation, not a debate; on so many questions, including this one, I do not feel free these days to speak as freely as others do when matters of governmental policies or intergovernmental relationships reach the argumentative stage.

Sincerely,

Milton S. Eisenhower

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

Eisenstadt, Evelyn

March 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will confirm telephone conversation with Mr. Frenley's Office today in which permission was so courteously granted the U. S. Information Agency to record, for audition purposes only, material contained in the audio portions of "Small World", telecast domestically over the facilities of CBS-TV, Sunday, March 15, 1959, from 6:00 to 6:30 PM. Our director, The Honorable George V. Allen, is appearing on the program.

This is to be used for audition and information purposes only.

So that our records may be in order, would you be good enough to sign and return the attached copy of this letter. A self-addressed stamped evelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Evelyn Eisenstadt, Chief
Copyright Clearance Section
Broadcasting Service

Enclosures:
As stated

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Eisenstaedt, Alf

April 9, 1959

Mr. Alfred Eisenstaedt
LIFE
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Eisenstaedt:

I have just recently returned from a quick trip to London, Paris, Berlin and Bonn, to find your pictures waiting for me. I think they are very fine and thank you for sending them to me.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

March 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted to send you herewith four pictures I took of you a few weeks ago.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

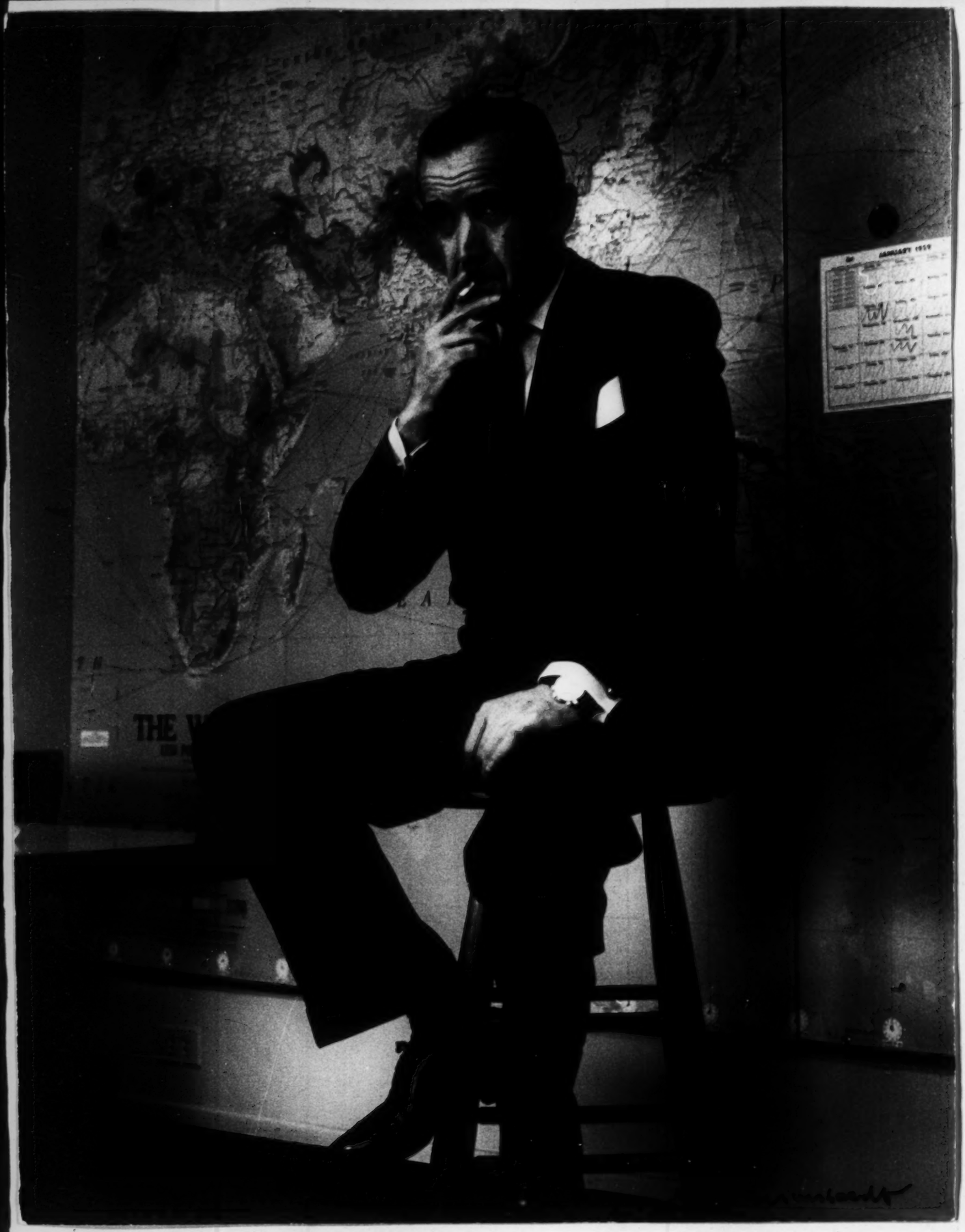
Alfred Eisenstaedt

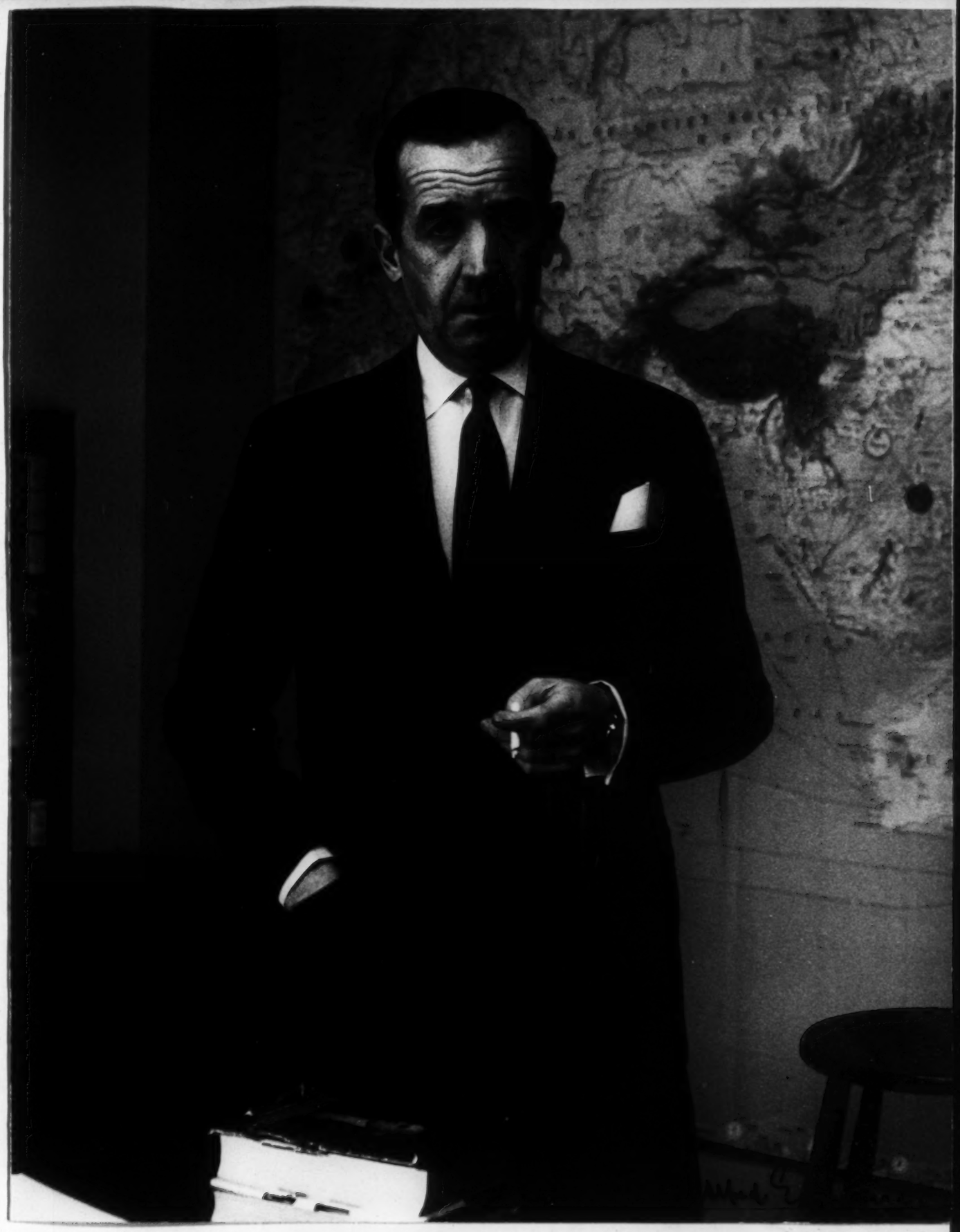
Alfred Eisenstaedt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

6

AE/gm
Enc.


THE W



Elegant, Rob

March 16, 1959

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of February 27.

I am delighted with the news of the book, and also delighted at the prospect of seeing you the beginning of April. Please make me a signal as soon as you get to town and we will see what we can work out about radio and television.

I shall also want your counsel about some travel I hope to do in Asia during the course of the coming year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert S. Elegant
South East Asian Correspondent
Newsweek
11 Tai Tam Village
Stanley, Hong Kong

ERM/hl

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

ROBERT S. ELEGANT
SOUTH EAST ASIAN CORRESPONDENT

February 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
487 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might like to know that my Ford Foundation grant for a study of the overseas Chinese is finally bearing tangible fruit in the form of a book entitled The Dragon's Seed, which St. Martin's Press is bringing out in May. It took an awfully long time, but I found that the two years of the original grant were just sufficient for the farflung research and spent the next two years interspersing work on the book with my work for Newsweek.

After two years in Southeast Asia, based in Singapore, I was in India for nearly two years for Newsweek and have been in Hong Kong for a little over a year.

I shall ask St. Martin's to send you a copy of the book, and look forward to seeing you in New York this spring. I'm leaving Hong Kong on home leave at the beginning of April, and shall be in New York from May 1st until mid-June.

If you're interested, Newsweek does not object to returning correspondents appearing on television or radio and I'd be glad of an opportunity to discuss some of the things that have been happening in Asia.

Sincerely,

Bob Elegant

RSE:tkm

11 TAI TAM VILLAGE, STANLEY, HONG KONG PHONE: 93-204 CABLES: NEWSWEEK HONGKONG

DAVID A. ELIAS, JR.
HARRISBURG, PA.

Elias, David A Jr

X.

Feb 7, 1959

Dear Sir.

Although I do not agree with your ideas on some matters, my telegram of Friday night was in poor taste to say the least and I apologize.

Actions taken in a fit of anger are childish at best.

Trusting that you will accept my apology in the spirit in which it is given, I am

Very truly yours.

D. A. Elias

Turnpike Office
Harrisburg, Pa.

Eliot, Geo. Fielding

August 28, 1958

Mr. George Fielding Eliot
36 Sutton Place South
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear George:

I, too, wish you could be heard but I no longer have anything to do with what is heard on this network.

As ever yours,

Dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence

ERM:skh

MEMO FROM . . . GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT
36 SUTTON PLACE SOUTH
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

PLAZA 3-5071

Dear Ed -

Here it is in capsule form

To paraphrase William Lloyd Garrison, I am in earnest - I am now going to be read by 75,000,000 people - and I wish to God I could be heard too.

Best

George

Eliot George -

June 20, 1958

Dear George:

I have read VICTORY WITHOUT WAR and found it stimulating and in your usual tradition of unorthodoxy!

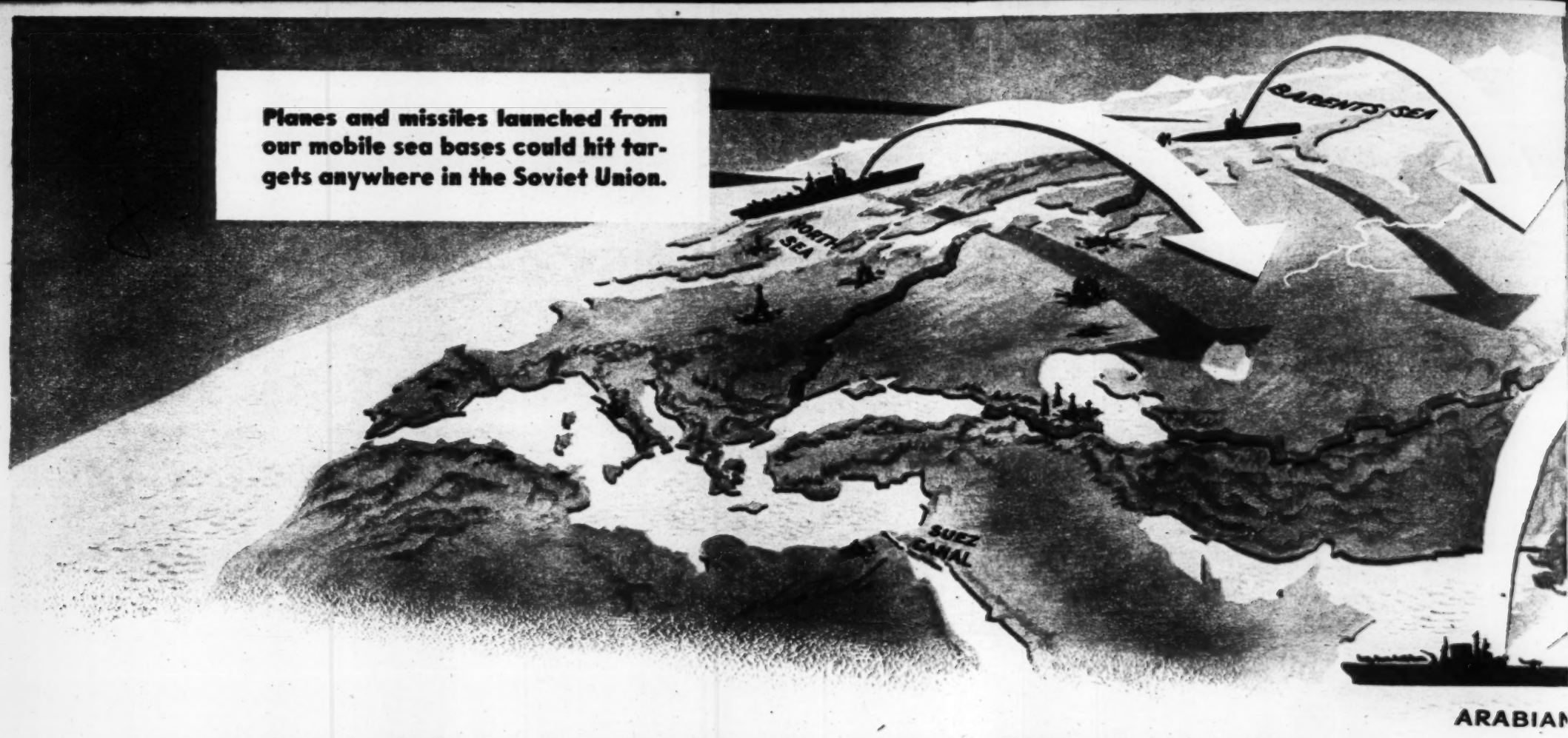
I am leaving for a few weeks at the end of this week, but before I go will have one more try at getting some exposure for your ideas.

Glad you liked the show with the P.M. It didn't make any news, but I thought it was a pretty good portrait of a Tory who is in the classic tradition.

As ever yours,

Major George Fielding Eliot
209 A East 61 Street
New York 21, New York

fc



Planes and missiles launched from our mobile sea bases could hit targets anywhere in the Soviet Union.

An American military expert analyzes the menace of Russian missiles and tells how—in three years—we can have

VICTORY WITHOUT

The editors of The American Weekly are not military experts and do not take sides in controversies among our armed services. But when such a recognized authority on military affairs as George Fielding Eliot presents a new and encouraging view of America's military prospects, we believe it is of vital interest to our readers. In this article Mr. Eliot has capsuled the theme of his current book, "Victory Without War, 1958 - 1961."

During the next three years the American people face the greatest threat and the greatest opportunity of our history. The threat and the opportunity both have their origins in a single source—the Soviet ballistic missile program.

Victory through war—by surprise attack—is the purpose of the Soviet missile-builders. Victory without war—by making surprise attack impossible—must be the purpose of America's defenders.

That victory we can win—in three years—if we try.

The choice of weapons will be the deciding factor. The Soviets have already made their choice. Their chosen weapon is the space-flying ballistic missile, carrying a hydrogen warhead.

The designed targets of these Soviet missiles are the airfields of our Strategic Air Command and such missile bases as we may build before the Soviets are ready to strike—probably in 1961.

Russia's ballistic missile has been designed with these targets in mind—targets which would have to be destroyed so quickly and completely as to allow little or no time for us to hit back.

The Soviets know there can be no victory for either side in an *exchange* of hydrogen bombs—nothing except mutual annihilation. The Soviet leaders will shun any venture which involves even a moderate risk of H-bombs exploding in the Soviet Union. They mean to assassinate us, not fight us. These are the facts that must govern our own choice of weapons.

The Soviets are now fully committed to their ballistic missile program. It would take them years to shift to a different weapons system. The United States, however, is not so deeply committed to any one weapon or to any one concept of war. We have tried to retain some degree of flexibility.

Therein lie the seeds of our coming victory—victory without war and this is why:

For all its capabilities against fixed targets such as airfields and stationary missile bases, *the Soviet ballistic missile is useless against moving targets.* It has to be preset to strike a target, the location of which is precisely known. Its course cannot be changed once it has been launched. So our answer to the Soviet missile threat is to start—*now*—shifting our nuclear striking power from fixed bases on land to moving bases at sea. We can't, of course, move the Strategic Air Command to sea, but we have some sea-based striking power today as a starter and we can create more very quickly because we have already begun developing new weapons systems for that purpose.

The Soviets could not hope to destroy our sea bases—surface ships and submarines—by surprise missile attack, because the location of such targets cannot be predicted in advance.

Fixed targets within the Soviet Union would, however, be fully as vulnerable to attack by airplanes and missiles operated from our sea bases as to those coming from our present fixed bases. The Soviets would, therefore, face not merely a risk but the *certainty* of receiving devastating retaliation if they launched an attack against the United States.

From the moment we decide to build up such a system of sea-based striking power, time becomes of critical importance—and we must build enough sea-based power to overawe the Soviets *before* they have enough ballistic missiles to knock out our fixed-base deterrent forces.

We have in the Navy today, in commission, 15 attack aircraft carriers whose heavy bombing planes can reach the heart of the Soviet Union with H-bombs. We can increase this number, by accelerating existing construction and modernization programs, to 20 carriers by the end of 1959.

In actual sustained nuclear striking capability, one of our big carriers operating 80 to 100 aircraft is about equivalent to an entire bombing wing of the Strategic Air Command.

Carrier planes are much smaller than SAC planes, but their base can be moved close enough to their target to enable them to do their work.

In 1959 we can start equipping our carriers, in addition to their aircraft, with Regulus II supersonic missiles, which fly through the atmosphere at speeds of 1,200-1,300 miles per hour.

Regulus II can be fired in batches from the steam catapults of all our modern carriers, and can carry a hydrogen warhead in guided flight to any land target in the U.S.S.R.

By the year 1960 we shall have at sea our first group of nuclear-powered submarines armed with the fleet ballistic missile, Polaris. This missile has a range of 1,500 miles. It strikes from outer space with a velocity similar to that of land-based ballistic missiles. Each submarine will carry 16 of

TOTAL WAR

By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

these weapons, which can be fired from the sea's surface, or while the boat is submerged.

The Polaris submarines will be "underwater satellites" capable of staying at sea for months and of hiding in the sea's depths for indefinite periods. They can strike without warning and in almost complete security from any position in the oceanic spaces which surround much of the Soviet land mass—even from beneath the polar ice.

By 1961—the year when the Soviet missile program is expected to reach peak strength—we shall, if we have made the right choices and done our best to implement them during the three preceding years, have a substantial additional number of Polaris submarines in service.

We shall also have our first task force of nuclear-powered surface warships—the giant carrier *Enterprise,* the guided-missile cruiser *Long Beach,* and a guided-missile destroyer. Also there will be other new carriers, missile ships and submarines, plus new aircraft, improved missiles, new electronic devices for fire control and defensive purposes on, under and above the sea's surface.

We shall have created a powerful, highly mobile sea-based system of nuclear striking power.

The Soviet military position will then be hopeless, regardless of what efforts they may have put forth in the meantime. This will be so because of the nature of modern weapons.

We can produce sea-based weapons during the next three years to meet our vital requirements only because we have behind us a considerable investment of time, effort and resources looking to their development. We can produce these weapons much faster than we could hope to "catch up" with the Soviets in the development of fixed-base ballistic missiles, because the Soviet backlog of such weapons is much greater than ours. But the Soviets are in exactly the same fix when they come to consider—as they must—how to counter our sea-based striking forces. For that purpose they will need wholly new weapons and techniques. They cannot hope to catch up with us in this field in three years, or in five.

But, the reader may be saying to himself at this point, don't the Soviets have 500 submarines right now? Don't they have plenty of airplanes? Couldn't they use these to attack our carriers and missile-firing submarines?

They could try, certainly. They might very well do considerable damage—in time. The point is that they could not count on damaging or destroying our sea-based weapons *by surprise* either with submarines or with aircraft.

An aircraft carrier at sea is never alone. She is heavily protected against submarines by smaller ships and planes equipped with anti-submarine detection gear and weapons. She is defended against air attack by missile-ships and supersonic fighter planes. The area in which she operates is constantly being searched by radar above water and by sonar below. These defenses can be broken through or evaded, but even to plan an attack on a carrier task force, the force must first be located, identified, and its position reported.

Soviet planners considering a surprise attack on the United States could never be sure of wiping out any of our sea-based weapons in time to prevent the launching of a retaliatory attack against the heartland.

As for the nuclear-armed Polaris submarines, they would present Soviet anti-submarine forces, in their existing state of technical readiness, with an insoluble problem. The fact is that for the foreseeable future we can, with due care and preparation, count on controlling the surface of the sea, the air above that surface and the depths below it—which means that we can use 70 per cent of the earth's surface to deploy and operate our weapons, and deny such use to the enemy.

Our control of the sea would pretty well cancel out the Soviets' advantage of being able to strike first. They can choose the *time* for starting a war, and they know we won't start one. But because their first blows must—on penalty of committing suicide—be directed solely against the bases of our nuclear weapons, our means of retaliation, we can choose the *place* where the war will start because we can choose the location of our weapons. We can make the enemy come to fight us there under conditions of grave disadvantage, or else give up the idea of starting a war at all.

The sea is our logical battleground. From the sea we can strike the enemy to the heart with weapons he cannot destroy in time to save himself. That adds up to victory without total war. With such a breathing space, and in the climate of free-world confidence which it would generate, we and our friends can firmly and unshakably lay the foundations of a future which shall be controlled by the governments of free men and women, not by Communist tyrants.

We can win this victory in three years' time—by 1961. But we must begin now. If we choose the right weapons—as did David when faced by mighty Goliath in times gone by—it will not be long before we shall see a bright dawn gilding the dark edges of the war clouds which hang so heavily on the horizon of our future.

Ellender, Allen J.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

January 28, 1958

(he keeps sending material)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending you a copy of my report, "A Review of the United States Foreign Policy and Operations." I would appreciate it very much if you would look it over and give me the benefit of your views.

I think that now is the time for a reevaluation of our foreign policy, and I think that the recent steps taken by our State Department entering into cultural agreements with Russia is an ideal opening move.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Allen J. Ellender

ALLEN J. ELLENDER
U. S. Senator

AJE:p

enclosures

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1958

Extract of Conclusions and Recommendations
from Report by Senator Allen J. Ellender
(D-La) to Committee on Appropriations.

The Soviet Union today is undergoing a process of evolution--not revolution, but evolution. There is a great surge of decentralization taking place. The people are demanding more and more autonomy in the hope of attaining more voice in their local affairs. Sparked by increased emphasis upon universal education--an emphasis which carries with it a growing desire for individual leadership, an eagerness for information, and an abundant curiousity regarding events, developments, and peoples outside the Soviet borders--the present Russian leadership is taking a calculated, but evidently necessary, risk.

Having placed their people in a position where they are more and more able to think for themselves, the Soviet leadership is gambling with its own future. The time is now ripe for Free World action, designed to properly capitalize upon this new advent within the Soviet's borders.

If, by increased exchanges of delegations in every walk of life--such as engineers, farmers, legislators, scientists, students, teachers, to name but a few--of motion pictures, of television programs, of radio broadcasts; if, by increasing the points of contact between East and West, particularly, the United States and Russia, we can lay the full picture of Western culture, development, and individual freedoms before

the masses of Russia, as well as other peoples of the world closely associated with Russia, there is no doubt in my mind that they will become envious of our way of life. They will doubtless become dissatisfied when they learn there is a better way of life than that which they are now enjoying, and, as a result, will develop an urge to imitate ours.

This should be our primary objective.

The Free World, particularly the United States, secure in the absolute belief that our economic and political systems have nothing to fear from a fair comparison with Soviet-style communism, must leave no stone unturned in placing before the people of Russia and the world an unbiased picture of the way we live. We should--yes, we must--open the way for peaceful competition between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R., with the understanding that all peoples will be free to choose the form of government under which they prefer to live.

This is a competition which the Free World would most certainly win. It would bring a tremendous victory to us, for either the Soviet leadership would be compelled to give its people a more abundant way of life, or the Soviet people would compel a change in their leadership.

Either of these alternatives would represent a basic step forward in the winning of the Cold War.

In the past, the tendency in the United States has been to be somewhat apologetic about the abundance we enjoy--to regard our blessings as the result of more good furtune than anything else. The Soviet Union on the other hand, has consistently credited the progress it has made since 1917 as the result of two things: first, the alleged superiority of the socialist system, and, second, the constant hard work of the Soviet people.

Concerning the latter, no effort is spared in Russia to acquaint the people with the progress being made, and to heap praise and credit upon the workers. Propaganda within Russia is one of the chief weapons of the Communist leaders in maintaining the Communist way of life. Radios are installed in all public places, including factories and farms, and they constantly blare out the accomplishments of Russia's economy and its people.

Awards are made for workers excellence.

Competition between areas producing the same commodities, or manufacturing the same goods, is fostered. Region vies against region in an endless productivity contest.

Specific projects--such as the construction of a power dam, for example--are recorded step by step on motion picture film. First the ground breaking, where thousands assemble, then the river closure, then the installation of the first generator and so on. Awards are made to the best workers at each function.

These films are then exhibited across the length and breadth of the Soviet Union, with abundant praise heaped upon the "workers" who made such projects possible and with added emphasis that they are the beneficiaries.

In the so-called neutralist or other nations experiencing a Soviet economic and political offensive, the progress achieved within the Soviet Union since the advent of Communism is constantly cited as an example of what can be accomplished in an underdeveloped area under the socialist system.

Instead of, in effect, apologizing for our abundance, instead of fostering and following a philosophy dedicated to the proposition that because America has so much it must be shared with those who have so little, the United States should point out that our present national wealth was created and obtained through the hard work and ingenuity of Americans, laboring under a free-enterprise system, to tame a wilderness and devote its resources to the betternment of all our people.

Indeed, it must be remembered that the United States as we know it today is only five years older than the Soviet Union as it now exists.

Only with the admission of Arizona as the 48th state in 1912 did the United States really begin its great rise and progressively forge to the forefront of the world's nations. Russia began its climb with the deposing of the czars in 1917.

Yet in this relatively short space of time, the United States has achieved a much greater advance than the U.S.S.R. in all fields -- without subjecting our people or our economy to the iron rule and inflexible discipline that communism imposes.

In other words, if it were possible--as I believe it is-- for the United States to place its record of achievement aside that of the Soviet Union for the people of Russia to observe, there can be no doubt which would prove the more attractive.

It is necessary for us as leader of the free nations to realize and understand that the Russians have progressed under their present form of government, and that we must recognize that progress--not disparage it--in our dealings with the Russian people.

It has become increasingly obvious during recent years that a new approach to the problems plaguing East-West relationships is not only desirable, but urgently necessary--particularly to the United States, upon whom rests the greatest burdens of present policies.

Since 1948, the year the Marshall Plan began, our nation has spent over 50 billion dollars ostensibly to roll back the Red tide of communism. Initially, these expenditures were designed to restore the war-ravaged nations of Western Europe, in order to place them in a position to be of aid to the Free World should the Soviet Union attempt an armed aggression. Later, when proposed goals were reached and even surpassed, the program was transformed from one of rehabilitation into one of development and mutual defense. Huge amounts were supplied to a host of countries to help build armies, for capital development, for technical aid.

(Appendix B provides a detailed breakdown of U. S. aid expenditures during the period Fiscal Years 1941 - 1957).

Viewed in the light of these vast expenditures, the record of achievement thus far is a dismal one.

Europe, fully restored to economic health, and enjoying unprecedented prosperity, still leans on the United States for participation in her home defenses--still refuses to bear her fair share of the Free World's burdens, particularly in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Formosa and South Korea.

Many other nations which we have assisted lavishly in the past are either actively practicing or moving in the direction of neutralism if not outright alignment with the Soviet Union.

A few make no bones of the fact that they pursue a policy of pitting the U. S. against the Soviet Union in order to obtain the maximum aid from both countries.

Russia and her satellites--who are our avowed opponents in the global cold war--are not weakening, nor do their policies seem to suffer defeat or even frustration as a result of the heavy-spending approach we have used in the past. On the contrary, some of our advisers contend that the Russians are making gains in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, in Africa, and even Latin America.

They are increasing their domestic agricultural and industrial bases, as my report amply demonstrates.

Their technology is constantly improving. Sputniks I and II offer abundant proof of this.

In almost every imaginable way, by almost any comparison that might be made, the United States today is in a much less favorable postition in its international relationships--and particularly in its competitive position with the Soviet Union--than it was in 1948, despite the expenditure

of over $50 billion of our dwindling national wealth.

As I have often stated, our country cannot continue on its present course without inviting not only ultimate international defeat, but national disaster.

Our present policy involves the continued expenditure of gigantic sums for foreign aid purposes (over and above funds appropriated for the maintenance and modernization of our own armed forces); large appropriations for an Information Service; continuation of an almost unbearable and destructive tax rate that threatens to destroy initiative; the constant threat of near stagnation in the proper protection and preservation of our precious natural resources, and the promise of continued neglect of other vital areas of our national economic progress, particularly public power, housing, commerce and others.

The recommendation I have advanced for the past three years is reemphasized at this time, that is: the time has come for us to take stock and to take a new look at our foreign policy.

Given a continued or heightened cold war of indefinite duration, the pursuance of our present policies must eventually result in the strangulation of our free enterprise system, either by a continued decline of individual initiative and increasing reliance upon government control and regulation of the economy, or eventual collapse of our total economy under the pressures of constantly-growing government spending and a swelling debt load.

Either of these alternatives would be disastrous.

The first would represent an easy default victory by state socialism over the forces of free enterprise, the second would carry with it the full realization of a basic tenet of Marxist Communism, namely, that given a long term crisis to face, the free enterprise ("capitalistic") nations must fall of their weight.

The three visits I have made to the Soviet Union, the impressions I have gained during them, and the information I have gathered, have resulted in the following suggestions, which I offer for the consideration of the Committee -- indeed, for the consideration of all our people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that the United States reexamine its approach to the waging of cold war. Recognizing that our actual adversary in this conflict is the Soviet Union, I recommend that this reexamination be undertaken in the light of the following, the implementation of which will help to dispel the fear of each other prevailing among the peoples of the East and the West and restore mutual confidence which is necessary if we are to achieve a lasting world peace.

1. Our information program directed to the Iron Curtain and particularly to the Soviet peoples should be expanded. In this expansion, all propaganda in its traditional forms should be abandoned. Instead, a positive approach should be applied uniformly. No reference to communism per se should be permitted. Accurate, factual reporting of the news and conditions in the Free World must be stressed. Every effort should be made to objectively depict the enormous advantages of our way of life, without disparaging the system presently in effect in the Soviet Union or behind the Iron Curtain.

2. An expanded and realistic exchange of persons program between the Soviet Union and the United States should be inaugurated at once. This expansion can be achieved with no additional cost, by simply discontinuing many so-called information programs operated elsehwere that are unnecessary. As detailed in the body of my report, I am convinced that most of the peoples of the Soviet Union are sincere in their belief that the form of government and the economic system under which they live are second to none. This conviction flows from their inability to compare their present-day living standards, industrial and agricultural techniques, cultural progress and technological development with anything other than those existing within the Soviet Union's borders in prior times. By exchanging delegations, from every walk of life -- scientists, technicians, workers, farmers, students, legislators -- the people of Russia would have the opportunity to see at first hand the boundless advantages which a free-enterprise system, founded on the bedrock of representative government, has to offer. In this program, however, extreme care must be exercised. Under no circumstances should a bona fide exchange program be permitted to become a means for infiltration of our borders by Soviet agents.

3. With the change of emphasis in our cold war policy towards the Soviet Union outlined in recommendations 1 and 2, designed to dispel the fear which exists between the peoples of the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. and to create a climate of confidence, should also come increased willingness upon our part to meet as often as possible with leaders of Iron Curtain countries, or the Soviet Union. Despite the record of broken promises which prior Soviet leaders have left in the wake of prior talks, our failure to join and participate in top-level conferences -- even "summit" conferences -- provide powerful ammunition for the Soviet propaganda machine.

Ellis, George

ERIC SEVAREID

April 18, 1957

Dear Ed:

I friend of mine named George Ellis wants to see you one of these days. He's a TV writer who has done many big shows. He has in mind a long show on the life of Churchill geared to Churchill's love affair with England, and he is confident he will get support from the Ford people for whom he has done a lot of other jobs. If you want to see him, his New York phone number is Oregon 4-2344.

Best,

Eric

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

5/9.
3pm.
next wk

It eases the task of Red information agencies to picture the United States to the people of the Soviet Union -- along with other lands throughout the world -- as unwilling to discuss peaceful solutions of world problems.

The Committee is well acquainted with the desire of all Americans to attain and maintain a lasting world peace, a peace secured in dignity and made lasting through mutual trust. However, our government's failure to show a willingness to confer with Soviet leaders on the peaceful solution of world tensions is being broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the world as indicative of our aggressive intentions. With a weapon such as this at the command of expert communist propagandists, we are constantly losing ground in our effort to maintain sympathy for and understanding of our international objectives.

4. I recommend that our policy of attempting to create full-fledged modern armies in small underdeveloped countries be terminated, and that our assistance be confined to a realistic technical aid effort. This move would be designed to create a broad base of trained native peoples, a base which would attract private investment capital, or which -- at the very least -- could properly utilize any government-to-government capital which might later be made available for development purposes. An approach of this type would strengthen the economic stability of the country, while at the same time allowing the country to maintain its prestige and self-respect by standing on its own feet.

By encouraging underdeveloped countries to maintain military forces far beyond their capabilities to support, we are actually creating conditions tailor-made for the advance of communism.

As the Comptroller General noted in his report to Congress on an examination of the Military Assistance program on March 31, 1957, the extension of arms aid to a number of nations has not always been motivated by purely military considerations, nor has the impact of this aid been properly evaluated in advance, or in conjunction with, its availability:

> "The military force objectives presently approved for United States support in certain allied countries are not always realistic in terms of recipient country manpower and financial capabilities, are not always mutually acceptable to the countries concerned, and are not always motivated by military considerations." (Report, supra, page 2)
>
> * * * *
>
> "In a number of countries the United States has programed and is delivering military equipment in excess of that which can be effectively absorbed and utilized by the recipients at their existing stage of development. The recipients either have not been able to use the aid furnished because of their financial and economic incapacity and their manpower limitations or they have not desired to use the assistance for the purposes intended by the United States." (Report, supra, page 3)

As it now stands the hasty application of great amounts of economic and military aid to newly-independent, under-developed nations is often working to our extreme disadvantage.

First, in those nations whose economies are not sufficiently developed to maintain a military force of the capabilities desired by U.S. advisors, the gap in national income created by heavy military expenditures is sought to be filled by America extending so-called "defense support" assistance.

As administered in the past, this type of economic aid has frequently failed to trickle down to the masses. In a number of countries, particularly in the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, living standards remain visibly unchanged for the great majority of people despite large United States expenditures there. There are, in these countries, two economic strata -- the very rich, and the miserably poor.

The latter are, without exception, the object of constant Soviet propagandizing. U. S. policies, requiring the maintenance of large standing military forces, are blamed for low living standards. "Capitalistic" America is also blamed for lining the pockets of the rich while caring little for the poor.

In these same countries, as the body of my report demonstrates, the wealthy pay little or nothing in the way of income taxes, or, for that matter, all taxes as compared to us. Thus, as the whole burden of defense and economic growth in a given nation may be ours, so is the blame for that nation's poverty heaped upon our shoulders.

5. I again recommend, as I have for the past three successive years, that immediate steps be taken to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute. Unless and until this is done, the Middle East will remain an open, festering wound - one which poses a constant threat of infection to the entire world.

Our attempts in the past through military and economic assistance, to appease both sides in the hope that the problems will solve themselves have not worked and will never work. That part of the world offers the U.S.S.R. a great opportunity to keep its propaganda machine almost constantly at work in its efforts to keep the world in turmoil.

While I am convinced that the implementation of these recommendations would result in a much higher degree of success than a continuation of our present policies, it is not my view that they will work miracles overnight. On the contrary, the "new look" I have advocated should take place concurrently with the maintenance of a strong defense by the United States. We must now lower our guard. A modern, efficient defense establishment is the best guarantee we have against any attempt on the part of would-be world conquerors to follow the path of aggression instead of peaceful international competition.

In essence, the burden of my recommendations involves the maximum use of the single greatest resource our nation possesses -- not dollars, but the tremendous abundance of both material and spiritual advantages which Freedom has to offer.

America is the world's greatest showplace for the accomplishments of a free economy dedicated to providing a free people with the highest standard of living in the world.

With such an exhibit of the fruits of our labors, it should be readily apparent that, in comparison with our growth over the relatively same period of time, Russia's advance has been accomplished despite, rather than because of, the dictates of socialist theories, and perhaps owes its success more to the hard work of her people than to any tenet or theory set forth by Lenin, Marx, or Stalin.

Let us open wide the doors to our showplace; let us welcome all who would come to see--to compare--to imitate.

Let us lay the foundation for trade and a restoration of commercial contacts between the East and the West.

Let us not apologize for our abundance, but, rather, let us display it to the peoples of the world as an example of what hard work can achieve for all who are willing to work.

Let us be honest enough to caution those who are to choose between socialism and freedom that such miracles are not wrought overnight, but must come gradually and through self help.

Above all other things, let us not fear an honest competition with Soviet communism.

The approach I have outlined involves only the realization that it is time for our country to choose a more advantageous ground upon which to wage this most crucial battle of the cold war.

We have been confronted in recent years by what amounts to nothing more than an all-out effort on the part of theSoviets to defeat the democratic nations by peaceful means. Rather than see victory go to them by default, I urge our government to pour its full effort into a massive fight for the minds of men--all men, everywhere.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1958

Extract from Report by Senator Allen J. Ellender (D-La) to Senate Committee on Appropriations, "A Review of the United States Foreign Policy and Operations".

THE SOVIET UNION
(Introductory Background 1917-1957)

This is my third successive report to the committee about Russia.

For the third time in as many years, I travelled extensively through the most important areas of this enigmatic country. During the course of my most recent trip I spent 33 days inside Russia's borders. I visited cities never before seen by an American Government official, and talked, and came in contact with, literally thousands of Russian people.

But before I proceed with some of the details of my report, on what I saw and what I learned, I shall make a few observations relating to the background of Russia and of its people.

In 1957, as in 1956, my conversations with the people of Russia were facilitated by my having at my side an official of the United States Embassy at Moscow who spoke and understood the Russian language. Besides making it easier for me to discuss America with the Russians I spoke to, the fact that the translations were made in the presence of a fellow American and with his help, assured me of maximum objectivity.

Almost uniformly, I found improvements in Russian conditions as contrasted with my findings of last year (1956) and the year before (1955). As a matter of fact, some of my previous estimates -- particularly with respect to Russia's agricultural potential -- had to be modified in the light of my trip through Siberia.

This enormous area, which most of us consider the world's icebox -- a huge prison camp -- a vast waste of barren land -- is actually becoming Russia's breadbasket. While the climate is somewhat more severe than that of our own upper Middle West, the area has proven itself capable of producing some fruits, much livestock and dairy products, and a large variety of root crops and grains. Yields of grains are high, although methods of planting, cultivating and harvesting are obsolete by our own standards.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of my findings on this visit was change, and, with respect to the various goods and services available to the Russian consumer, the change was invariably for the better. Also, people are more talkative -- they were more prone to assert themselves. Generally speaking, I found a much higher degree of contentment among the peoples of Russia than on my previous visits. In addition, I found considerable national pride -- a pride which was visibly increased when the people learned of the successful firing of the first space satellite. I was in Russia when the event occurred and the news was made public, and there was much jubilation among the Russian masses.

Thus, in prefacing any account of my journeys through the Soviet Union, I feel it important to impress upon the committee my three major impressions of post satellite Russia.

First, there is an atmosphere of confidence.

Second, there is apparent domestic contentment, but a rising curiosity about America and an urge to forge ahead of us.

Third, there is a growing belief among the Russian people that their system is superior in all respects to ours in the West.

These three factors must certainly receive primary consideration in any policy our Government undertakes vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. But, in considering these factors, they must be read against a background of Russia as it stands today compared with the pre-Bolshevik Russia of the Czars.

Only by measuring present-day conditions in Russia by the comparative yardstick of conditions as they existed a quarter century ago can any proper perspective concerning this vast Nation be attained. In addition, the conditions existing in the Soviet Union under communism and the Government's abolition of private property are important circumstances to be weighed before reaching any conclusion concerning future policies toward that country.

In Russia, the Government is supreme. Nothing else matters -- only the Government. Every square inch of land belongs to the Government. All commerce and industry are Government controlled. Under no circumstances is an individual able to go into business for himself not even as a barber-shop owner or a taxi service.

Instead, all crafts, in fact, all businesses, are incorporated into state-managed entities where everyone works together for what Soviet leaders declare to be the common good of the state. Revenue-producing investments by the individual of any of his surplus funds are limited primarily to state institutions that lend money. The money deposited by the individual bears a small rate of interest, depending on the length of time it is left on

deposit. This type of social and economic organization exists through all strata of Russia.

Under such a controlled system, in which the welfare of the individual is evidently sacrificed to the good of the state, Russia has been able, within a short span of years, to pull itself up from a weary, downtrodden nation, wracked by internal strife and bearing the heavy burden of a hungry, desperate class of peasant serfs under the old Czarist system, to its present leadership of obviously high technological development.

Many Russian people today may have only black bread, cabbages, beets, potatoes, and a pot of tea -- but today it is enough to fill their stomachs. To a hungry population, the mere advance of a crust of bread is an accomplishment -- and one, which whether or not we agree with the manner in which it is done, must be recognized as a form of progress.

From the days of 1916, when almost all of Russia hovered together in abject poverty, in hunger, in a state of serfdom while serving a fantastically rich nobility, the older people of Russia today can see visible signs of their march forward -- toward national pride, better living standards, and industrial development -- a march which today places them among the vanguard of the world's nations.

The younger people,who have known nothing but communism in their lifetimes, and who have had no opportunity to observe any other form of government, glory in their country's progress -- and in the corresponding rise in the welfare of their fellow countrymen.

This, above all, we must recognize. And in that recognition we must, I believe, abandon the approach of some who, because they dislike or perhaps fear communism -- indeed, I am sure they abhor this system of government as I do -- will not hear or even listen to the spoken words of its accomplishments.

The mark of an intelligent soldier is to recognize the capabilities of his opponent. To mock a foe is to mock yourself.

Communism will not vanish because we ignore it. Neither will it disappear because we vilify it. It exists. It is functioning.

It has brought a new way of life to a people once left far beyond progress in the wallow of inner conflict. It has provided a better standard of living -- no matter if we care to dismiss it as still far below our own -- for an entire nation of people.

Of course, in the U.S.S.R. there is nothing remotely resembling the freedom of individual choice, action, and enterprise which we in the United States enjoy today. However, it must be recognized that in the Soviet Union, such freedom has never existed. Russian history bears ample witness to the lack of what we regard as basic principles of freedom. Under the czars, which is the period with which the typical elder or middle-aged Russian compares his life today, there was no freedom of the press, no freedom of expression, no freedom of economic choice for the average Russian. Opposition to the then-existing government was ruthlessly ferreted out by a secret police whose methods were not basically different from those used by the Communists.

Perhaps the most astonishing accomplishment of the Russia of today is its rapid transformation into an industrial empire. That the tremendous growth of Russia's industrial economy has been reached in the short span of one generation testifies to the hard work done by the Russian people. To those who would dismiss, or soften the impact of this achievement by merely pointing out that it was accomplished by a ruthless

leadership holding the combined noses of an entire people to the Marxist grindstone, it again must be remembered that compulsion is nothing new to the average Russian. Under the Communists, he exchanged the compulsion of the Czarist aristocracy for the compulsion of a totalitarian state. The only change in the picture, insofar as Ivan is concerned, is that at least part of the nation's increased wealth has trickled down to him instead of all of it remaining in the pockets of a very few persons of supreme social status.

In other words, in assessing the present temper of the Russian people, not their present leadership, but their people, we must always bear in mind that there are no shades of gray in the picture of Russian development since 1917. Instead, there is only absolute contrast between the days prior to the October revolution and those now upon the colossus of Europe and Asia. The term "capitalism," as applied by the Communist leadership in describing the United States, does not reflect the system which our country actually enjoys today, but instead is used as a synonym for the system prevalent in Russia during Czarist times. By insisting that all economic systems are either capitalistic (i. e., czarist) or socialist (i. e., that now in effect in the Soviet Union) the Soviet leaders have been able to keep their people convinced that the Russian system today is the ultimate of perfection.

The Western World is now at a great disadvantage in waging a positive campaign to change this unbalanced and untrue picture laid before the Russian people, because there are not words available to convince them of the progress we have made, of the abundance we enjoy.

To the average Russian, a system which would prove more beneficial than the one under which he now lives is inconceivable, simply because he has no knowledge of anything other than absolute exploitation under the Czars compared with a much better way of life under communism.

As it stands, then,we must realize that the Russian people -- as of this day, at least -- are apparently well content with their way of life. The individual may not have progressed much, by our standards, but he has progressed -- he is much better off than he has ever been.

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WDET

wayne state university - detroit 2, michigan

Ellery, John B

PAUL B. RICKARD
Director of Radio and TV

LEE S. DREYFUS
Asst. Director of Radio and TV

February 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of my doctoral students, Mary Ann Cusack, is much interested in undertaking a study of editorial practices in the mass media of communication. Inasmuch as I have long regarded you as the most knowledgeable and conspiciously articulate specialist in this area, I should like to have her speak with you if it is at all possible.

You may be sure that your advice and assistance will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

John B. Ellery

John B. Ellery, Ph.D.
Director
Radio-TV Research

Waldorf.
Room 1293.

JBE/km

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH

February 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your address to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors at the Chicago convention is a challenge I want to meet in teaching mass communications on the University level. I am now a doctoral fellow and producer-director in the radio and television department of Wayne State University.

The research for my dissertation will aim at analysis of editorializing in newspapers, magazines, radio and television. I, too, am interested in the present censorship of the status quo as well as "the great experiment to see whether a free public opinion can devise methods of managing the affairs of a nation".

I would appreciate an interview with you, Mr. Murrow, and an opportunity to discuss your views on the place of editorials in broadcasting. I will be in New York the week of May first, for the 1959 AWRT convention. If this is convenient for you, I would like to see you then.

My intense interest in news interpretation dates back to the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, where I graduated in 1953; and to working for Lester Markel of the New York Times. I have been a member of the staff of UP in Detroit and Chicago, as well as a teacher at the University here.

I have watched, listened to, and admired you for a long time, and it would indeed be a great privilege to meet you.

Very truly yours,

Mary Ann Cusack

Elworthy, Air Vice Marshal

April 8, 1959

Dear Sam:

This is the first opportunity I have had to answer your very nice note of March 23rd. My time in England was all too brief, and most of it was spent at Isington Mill, filming an interview with Monty. After that, I had to dash off to Paris, Berlin and Bonn.

I am happy to say that present plans call for me to be in London in mid-October, when I hope to be able to stay for a few weeks. Janet will certainly be with me and possibly Casey, too.

We look forward very much to seeing you and Audrey at that time.

As ever yours,

Air Vice-Marshal Samuel Elworthy, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Broad Acres
Bracknell
Berkshire
England

mcc

BROAD ACRES
BRACKNELL
BERKSHIRE
BRACKNELL 593. EXT. 35

23rd March 1959.

My Dear Ed.

It was a pleasant surprise for Audrey and me to hear your voice on the radio this morning and to learn that you intend to come to England for something longer than your usual lightning visits, next summer. We hope we shall see you then and hope too that Janet and Casey will be with you and that you will all be able to come to Brocknell. We shall be here until about mid September when I am due to begin a new sketch at the Air Ministry.

My team for the annual visit to the

States leaves in two days time. I have stood down this year as I thought I should let my No. 2 have a turn. The selfish side of me regrets this altruism and Audrey does too: it was just this time last year when she had the great good fortune to be in America.

I write this note in the hope that you have not yet left the country and to send our love to you all.

Yours ever Sam

Ellsworthy

MARCH 18, 1958

AIR VICE MARSHALL ELLSWORTHY
c/o GARRAN
3221 WOODLAND DRIVE N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SAM:

TERRIBLY SORRY NO B CHANCE OF MY GETTING TO WASHINGTON UNTIL AFTER YOU LEAVE STOP HOPE TO SEE YOU IN ENGLAND IN THE ~~SEEEN~~ SPRING STOP REGARDS AND GOOD LUCK.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

E. C. for UN action on Hungary

Emergency Committee
FOR U.N. ACTION ON HUNGARY

Emergency

Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue at 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y. • Murray Hill 3-0674

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December 8, 1958.

F

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The United Nations debate on Hungary is now expected to start on Thursday, December 11. Our Committee was organized six weeks ago to work for the expulsion of the Hungarian delegates from the U.N. and in the hope of influencing the debate by providing a means of registering American public opinion on this issue. I attach a list of Senators and Congressmen who have supported our position, and more endorsements are coming in every day. There has not been a single dissent from the Congressmen we have been able to reach and none from the Senators either, although five of the latter, while expressing complete sympathy, are still deciding whether or not to give us a statement.

In view of the difficulty of reaching members of Congress immediately after the elections, and considering the reluctance of some of them to commit themselves in this kind of private poll, I think you will agree that the result is amazing. The volume of editorial support of newspapers throughout the country is equally surprising and heartening, coming as it does two years after the Hungarian Revolution.

However, because Hungary has not been in the news, except for our actions, there has been no news peg with which to connect our releases, so we have not had much luck with them or with radio comment. Now that the U.N. debate is actually at hand, we hope the endorsements by leading Americans which we are receiving, will be considered timely from the news point of view, and that you will be able to report and comment upon them in one or more of your broadcasts this week.

This is the situation in the U.N. as of now: The Assembly has been tentatively planning to adjourn at the end of this week. If that date is adhered to, the debate on Hungary will start Thursday and probably continue for the last two or three days of the session. But if the adjournment is postponed until the following week, the Hungarian debate may not start until Friday and in that case will probably run over to the week beginning December 15.

The indications are that the U.S. delegation is now planning to move for expulsion, although we have no final official assurance to that effect.

When Ambassador Lodge received our Steering Committee on November 25, he told us that if the U.S. moves for expulsion it will probably do so by introducing a resolution to that effect. This would require a two-thirds vote of the Assembly, whereas if it were moved in the Credentials Committee, the issue could be decided by a majority vote and could be sustained by a simple majority in the General Assembly. The reason Lodge gave for doing it the hard way is that some Latin American delegations fear that a move through the Credentials Committee might set a precedent which could lead to future challenges of the credentials of revolutionary Latin American governments, allegedly established with the aid of intervention from neighboring countries. They don't want to set a precedent for the expulsion of any delegation through a simple majority vote. (This reference to Latin America is strictly confidential and for your personal information.)

Needless to say, this approach will make expelling the Hungarians much more difficult, but perhaps not impossible. However, as we told Ambassador Lodge, we believe such a move by the U.S., whether successful or not, would win respect abroad, gratitude from behind the Iron Curtain, and a sigh of relief from the American public because, at long last, our U.N. delegation was showing some good, old-fashioned American guts. It would also represent a great advance in getting the West off the defensive in the cold war. Certainly the evidence of our brief six-weeks' campaign, with limited funds, indicates that this is how the American people feel. As the editor of the Amarillo (Texas) Globe-News put it, "In America we do not approve the idea of installing the bandit in the bank he has just robbed."

We are also beginning to get evidence from both Europe and Latin America that even after two years feeling about Hungary is just as strong as it is in this country. Clippings and statements are beginning to come in as a result of letters we sent. Until now people abroad assumed there was no chance of any U.N. action at this late date, and had not realized the strength of American opinion on this issue. Our committee has provided an instrument, hitherto lacking here as well as abroad, for recording American sentiment. As a result, amazingly enough, we are certainly nearer to the goal of expelling the Hungarian Communist delegates now than we were two years ago, when the world was stirred to its depths by the Hungarian Revolution.

We enclose a complete list of senatorial and congressional endorsements to date, plus quotes from individual statements and excerpts from editorials, plus a memorandum summarizing the facts in connection with Hungary in the U.N. over the last two years.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher Emmet gsp

Christopher Emmet
Vice Chairman, Steering Committee

CE/gsp

P.S. I believe the fact that Khrushchev is willing to risk so much to force Western recognition of his East German puppets shows what a blow to him it would be if the U.N. withdrew recognition from his Hungarian puppets. I, therefore, believe that firm U.S. action in the U.N. on Hungary will strengthen our bargaining power in the defense of Berlin. The attached memo on Hungary and Berlin spells this out.

Enclosures:

List of Congressional Endorsements
Quotations from Individual Statements
Editorial excerpts
Fact Sheet
Berlin Memo

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR U.N. ACTION ON HUNGARY
Suite 718, Hotel Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue
New York 16, New York. MUrray Hill 3-0674

December 3, 1958.

Following is a partial list of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who have endorsed our proposal for the expulsion of the Hungarian puppet delegates from the U.N. General Assembly. Responses are still coming in, and to date, we have not received one negative reply.

SENATORS

Gordon Allott, R., Colorado
John Marshall Butler, R., Md.
Joseph S. Clark, D., Pa.
Paul H. Douglas, D., Ill.
Ralph L. Flanders, R., Vt.
Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb.
Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y.
Karl E. Mundt, R., S.D.
Richard L. Neuberger, D., Ore.
H. Alexander Smith, R., N.J.
Milton R. Young, R., N.D.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo.

SENATORS-ELECT

Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev.
Thomas H. Dodd, D., Conn.
Kenneth B. Keating, R., N.Y.
Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn.
Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine
Winston L. Prouty, R., Vt.
Hugh Scott, R., Pa.

CONGRESSMEN

Victor L. Anfuso, D., N.Y.
Alvin M. Bentley, R., Mich.
John F. Baldwin, Jr., R., Cal.
Frank J. Becker, R., N.Y.
James J. Delaney, D., N.Y.
Charles C. Diggs, Jr., D., Mich.
Isidore Dollinger, D., N.Y.
Edwin B. Dooley, R., N.Y.
Leonard Farbstein, D., N.Y.
Paul A. Fino, R., N.Y.
* Gerald R. Ford, Jr., R., Mich.
Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio
Edgar W. Hiestand, R., Cal.
Walter H. Judd, R., Minn.
John Lesinski, D., Mich.
John W. McCormack, D., Mass.
Majority Leader of the House
Gordon L. McDonough, R., Cal.

Thaddeus Machrowicz, D., Mich.
Joseph W. Martin, Jr., R., Mass.
Minority Leader of the House
Ancher Nelsen, R., Minn.
Barratt O'Hara, D., Ill.
Alvin E. O'Konski, R., Wis.
Frank C. Osmers, R., N.J.
Philip J. Philbin, D., Mass.
John H. Ray, R., N.Y.
Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis.
Peter W. Rodino, Jr., D., N.J.
John J. Rooney, R., N.Y.
Katharine St.George, R., N.Y.
Gordon H. Scherer, R., Ohio
Frank Thompson, Jr., D., N.J.
Thor C. Tollefson, R., Wash.
Clement J. Zablocki, D., Wis.

* Newell A. George, D., Kansas.

John E. Moss, D., Cal
Ray J. Madden, D., Ind.
Leonard G. Wolf, D., Iowa
George Huddleston, Jr. (D, Ala)

CONGRESSMEN-ELECT

Chester Bowles, D., Conn.
Edward J. Derwinski, R., Ill.
Robert N. Giaimo, D., Conn.
John V. Lindsay, R., N.Y.
Thomas G. Morris, D., N.M.
Frank A. Stubblefield, D., Ky.

Thaddeus J. Dulski, D., N.Y.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR U.N. ACTION ON HUNGARY
Hotel Vanderbilt, Park Avenue at 34th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

November 20, 1958

A SELECTION OF RESPONSES FROM SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN

JOHN W. McCORMACK (D., Mass.) House Majority Leader

"... In the past, in and out of Congress, I have stated that the present regime in Hungary, and its representatives, should by affirmative vote be refused admission to the United Nations. This is still my position...

"I might say the State Department is well aware of my position..."

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR. (R., Mass.) House Minority Leader

"The General Assembly must reject the credentials of the Hungarian Communist puppet delegates if it wants to stand on the side of right, justice and freedom.

"It is unthinkable we shall support the delegates who gained authority by the slaughter of thousands of innocent countrymen..."

SEN. JACOB J. JAVITS (R., N.Y.)

"The world can never forget the brutal repression of Hungary. Accordingly the authority of its alleged government's representatives in the U.N. should be questioned. Be sure I shall do everything appropriate to this end."

SEN. RALPH E. FLANDERS (R., Vt.)

"When the Soviet Government moved its troops and tanks across the border into Hungary...it served notice on the world that present-day Hungary is not a free nation but a puppet of the Soviet government. In the face of this indisputable demonstration, the representation of that puppet government in the United Nations should be immediately cancelled."

SEN. ROMAN L. HRUSKA (D., Nev.)

"... Your Committee is to be congratulated on your efforts... It is my sincere hope that credentials are denied the Hungarian puppet delegates by the General Assembly..."

SEN.-ELECT EUGENE J. McCARTHY (D., Minn.)

"I am in favor of the expulsion from the United Nations of the delegates of the Hungarian puppet government."

We have also received endorsements from the following:

Sen.-Elect Howard W. Cannon (D., Nev.)
Sen.-Elect Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.)
Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.)
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman (former Senator from New York)
Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.)
Sen.-Elect Hugh Scott (R., Pa.)
Rep. Victor Anfuso (D., N.Y.)
Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R., Mich.)
Rep. John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R., Cal.)
Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D., N.Y.)
Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R.,Cal.)
Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.)
Rep. Thaddeus Machrowicz (D., Mich.)
Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R., Cal.)
Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R., Wis.)
Rep. Katharine St. George (R., N.Y.)
Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R., Ohio)
Rep.-elect Frank A. Stubblefield (D.,Ky.)
Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D., Mass.)

(Partial Listing)

Emergency Committee
FOR U.N. ACTION ON HUNGARY

Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue at 34th Street
New York 16, N. Y. • Murray Hill 3-0674

Roscoe Drummond Reports

November 12, 1958

Stand on Hungary Terror Faced by U. N. Assembly

WASHINGTON.

When the United Nations General Assembly begins its debate on the continuing terror in Hungary, there is one or two things which it can do.

It can talk—and do nothing.

It can talk—and at least do something.

Drummond

If it talks and does nothing—or doesn't try to do something—the U. N. will be inviting the whole free world to downgrade it as a moral influence.

The United Nations does not have the power to enforce its judgments. But it ought not to rob itself of the one power it does have—to make its judgments.

What the U. N. can do, besides talk, is to expel the Hungarian puppet delegates from the General Assembly.

They are representatives of a regime which has been convicted by the U. N. of usurping power over the Hungarian people with the help of Soviet tanks. At the very least they should not be allowed to speak for a Hungary they have subverted.

• • •

The best source of the truth about what is still going on in Hungary is a study just completed by the American Friends of the Captive Nations and the Assembly of Captive European Nations for the use of the U. N. delegates. It is largely drawn from official Communist documents but is supplemented from information smuggled out of Hungary and from letters sent directly from Budapest.

The report answers these two central questions:

Two years after the Kremlin sent its tanks into Hungary to suppress the massive revolt against the Communist regime, are Hungarians getting any independence from Soviet control?

Are the Hungarian people giving in?

The well-documented answer to each of these questions is no—the Soviets have to clamp increasing repressions on Hungary to keep the Kadar government alive, and the Hungarian people almost to a man are continuing to resist.

Here are the main findings of this latest report on "Hungary Under Soviet Rule," reporting on developments during the past twelve months:

1—The Soviet Army is "the supreme factor" in Hungarian political life.

2—The Kadar regime, which Moscow installed, "could not survive without the presence and support of the Red Army."

3—A militia, armed with sub-machine guns, is stationed "in all larger factories, industrial plants and mines."

4—Prisons and concentration camps are "filled to overflowing."

The report describes the secret trial and execution of Hungary's last legal premier, Imry Nagy, as "a case of common murder. The murderer was the Soviet Union, a member of the United Nations."

• • •

What is encouraging is that the fire for freedom continues to burn warmly—and menacingly—within the Hungarian people.

The unity of the 1956 revolution has not been lost.

"The same degree of popular unanimity," the Captive Nations' report declares, "has been manifested to this day in the continuing resistance offered by the Hungarian people to the Soviet occupiers and their handful of quislings."

Communist rallies are boycotted, Communist books are not bought, Communist movies are not attended and the nation's respected writers and journalists are stonily silent. Per diem production in the mines and heavy industries is down 10 to 40 per cent over a year ago when it was already low—and it isn't accidental. The workers are producing enough to keep from being shot or deported, but no more.

This is the picture of Hungary two years after its resubjugation by the Red Army—"The Hungarian people united in a campaign of national resistance."

• • •

These are the reasons the Soviet delegate tried to block U. N. debate on Hungary.

Moscow continues to defy the U. N. demand that it withdraw Soviet troops from Hungary and, while debate will not help the brave Hungarians much, it is well to keep the record continuously visible.

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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
NOVEMBER 26, 1958

Would Oust Hungary's U. N. Aids

Citizens Group Talks to Lodge

By Edwin Holden

A demand that all members of Hungary's U. N. delegation be sent home was made yesterday by a citizen's committee in a brief meeting in the office of American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

The members of a steering group headed by Angier Biddle Duke, told Mr. Lodge that such action must be taken by the U. N.'s credentials committee, of which the United States is a member, before the U. N. Assembly begins its debate on Hungary next week or early in December.

The statement presented to Mr. Lodge yesterday called in part, on the U. N. to:

1. Ask the U. N. and its General Assembly to withdraw its recognition of "the puppet Hungarian government."

2. Ask the United States as the "greatest of free nations" to assume the responsibility of leadership in the rejection of present Hungarian delegates.

The meeting, which took place in Mr. Lodge's office at 2 Park Ave., was attended by Mr. Duke, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Christopher Emmet, vice-chairman of the committee; the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, and Rep. Katherine St. George, R., N. Y.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

U. N. Can Increase World Stature

The United Nations should bor-
row a page from the International
Labor Organization and reject
without equivocation th
delegation

Other acts, such as the recent mur-
der of leaders in the ill-fated revolu
tion of 1956 after they had bee
promised amnesty by the ruli
Communist forces, have show
disposition on the part of the Ru
Hunga bloc to keep the pe
of Hu rigid contr
gard
em

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Dry Dive at the UN

THE UN stood right up to the Kadar
regime in Hungary — and fainted
away. That's a fair simile for how the
UN General Assembly handled the ques-
tion of seating the Hungarian delega-
tion.

This delegation represents the
regime that has been denounced by the
UN and that was imposed on the Hun-
garian people by Soviet tanks
sents the regime that has
resolutions—as has its So
—and that to this very
to admit a distinguished d
country on official UN b
The delegation has
the same status in the
session of the Assemb
member. But you w

INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Lost Week End, U.N. Style

This past few days marked the greatest lost week
end in international history. It was the anniversary of
the ill-fated revolt in Hungary, a try for freedom that
was ground underfoot by Communist tanks and United
Nations inaction. Ever since, the nations of the world
have been waking up with that "morning after" feeling
when the subject is mentioned out loud.

Whenever there may be the temptation to feel that
the U.N. can solve the problems of mankind, or that
you can trust a Communist as far as you can throw him,
over your shoulder, think of Hungary.

No better example of duplicity and devious diplo-
macy have been seen during the lifetime of the pres-

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

Time to Say No

TO REJECT the credentials of the Hunga-
rian puppet regime's delegates to the
ed Nations is at once the most and the
the free nations can do to
evolutionists

Thus, the U.N. permits itself to be fouled
by the re entatives of a regime convicted
itself of usurping power with
eign tanks, and which has fla-
nine successive U.N. reso-

THE TACOMA NEWS TRIBUNE

Editorial

Turn Out the Puppets

e people of this country should demand—
hey do demand—that the United Nations
ets who presume to represent Hunga

United Nations has convicted the pr
regime in Hungary of usurping pow
people by running over them with S
and downright immoral that thes
ited Nations and cast votes in

dentials have not been appro
ted. Twice the U.N. credent
ke no action at all. This
applies, as President E
strong and another for
é to take

ST. JOSEPH NEWS-PRESS

Debate on Hungary

Monday the Emergency Committee for United
Nations Action on Hungary made a scathing
accusation. It accused the Communist Hun-
garian Foreign Minister, Dr. Endre Sik, of de-
liberate misrepresentation when he said that
U.N. Sec
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the issue
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majority
ses

LE FIGARO — 23 OCTOBRE 1958

DEUX ANS LA HONGRIE SE SOULEVAIT...

L'O.N.U. est incapable de faire respecter sa décision"

nous déclare M. Paul AUER, ancien ministre hongrois à Paris

y aura deux ans aujourd'hui la Hongrie se soulevait
maîtres communistes. On se souvient des tragiques
qui ont suivi la révolte jusqu'à son écrasement.
En ce triste anniversaire, M. Paul Auer, ancien minis
France, a évoqué à l'intention de nos lecteurs
malheureux pays.
ne se rend évidemmen
de l'effet décourageant
attitude s

Ogden Standard-Examiner

Time to End the Farce

A group of prominent American men

The Standard-Times

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HUNGARY: UN INTRUDER

Last Fall, the UN General Assembly
voted to place the matter of Hungary on
the agenda of its present session; the de-
bate is expected to begin soon.

Events leading up to this vote reveal
arly the character of the present Hun-
an Government and its relationship
e United Nations.

years ago, the Hungarian
g with little more
triumphed

Emergency Committee

FOR U.N. ACTION ON HUNGARY

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR U.N. ACTION ON HUNGARY
Hotel Vanderbilt, Park Avenue at 34th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

November 20, 1958

EXCERPTS FROM SOME OF THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTS RECEIVED

Cincinnati Enquirer

"... It is unthinkable that the U.N. General Assembly should hesitate to refuse the credentials of Hungarian puppet delegates forced upon this unfortunate people by Soviet tanks."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

"... The presence of the Hungarian puppet delegates in the United Nations with participation in the deliberations of the General Assembly is a mockery... They should be expelled bodily from the General Assembly premises..."

Indianapolis Star

"... We urge the American government and the American U.N. delegation to sponsor officially and to support energetically any U.N. action which might lead to the expulsion of the Red Hungarian delegates from the U.N. The U.S. Government should take the initiative in this field. It should insist that the U.N. General Assembly debate the matter immediately."

Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review

"... The Hungarian puppet delegation in the United Nations should no longer be permitted to speak for the peoples whose rights have been usurped in one of the most barbaric acts known to history."

Dayton (Ohio) Journal-Herald

"... The Journal-Herald feels strongly that the Hungarian puppet delegates to the U.N. should be expelled--and the sooner the better..."

The Austin American & Statesman

"... The strongest step the United Nations General Assembly could take toward strengthening its support among all free peoples would be to reject credentials of the Hungarian puppet government's delegation to the U.N."

The Tacoma News Tribune

"The people of this country should demand--and we believe they do demand--that the United Nations turn out the puppets who presume to represent Hungary in the U.N...."

Among the other newspapers who have endorsed our proposal:

The New York Times
The New York Mirror
Milwaukee Journal
Dallas Morning News
Arizona Republic (Phoenix)
Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel
Lexington (Ky.) Herald
Dayton (Ohio) Journal-Herald
St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch & Pioneer Press
Salem (Ore.) Capital-Journal
Asheville (N.C.) Citizen-Times
Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil
Paterson (N.J.) Morning Call
Royal Oak (Mich.) Daily Tribune
Stauffer Publications (Topeka, Kansas)
Manchester (N.H.) News Leader
Savannah (Ga.) Morning News & Evening Press
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette & News Press
Biloxi (Miss.) Daily Herald
New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times

(Partial Listing)

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New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-0674

and by: THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS
510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

M E M O R A N D U M

PERTINENT FACTS, POINTS TO STRESS, AND ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF EXPELLING THE HUNGARIAN PUPPET DELEGATES FROM THE U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By

Christopher Emmet, Chairman,
American Friends of the Captive Nations

I. PERTINENT FACTS

1. On September 22, the U. N. General Assembly voted 61 to 10 to include the problem of Hungary in the agenda of its present session. This vote shows that despite the Soviet-imposed blackout of news the world has not forgotten Hungary. It also shows that there is still a chance for U.N. action. It is thought that the discussion will probably not take place until the first week in December. There is time therefore, for public opinion to make itself felt on the specific issue of the expulsion of the Hungarian puppet delegates from the U.N.

2. At the time of the Hungarian Revolution the Assembly under the leadership of the American delegation, passed nine resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops and permit the holding of free elections in Hungary. These have been totally defied.

3. The Assembly also passed a resolution calling on the Hungarian government "to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people". The murders of Premier Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter this past June provide proof, if proof is needed, that terror and repression are as rife in Hungary today as during the first weeks after the revolution.

4. The U.N. Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, after an exhaustive investigation, concluded that the present Hungarian government was imposed on the Hungarian people by means of outside aggression, and that it maintained itself in power only because of the continued presence of the Red Army. The Assembly accepted the report of the Special Committee at its Special Session of September, 1957, and voted to condemn

i. The imposition of the present puppet regime on the Hungarian people through the armed intervention of the U.S.S.R.
ii. The mass deportations of the Hungarian citizens to the Soviet Union.

iii. The violations of human rights and freedoms under Soviet rule in Hungary.

iv. The continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly (the vote for condemnation was 60 to 10 with 10 abstentions).

5. Confronted by the failure of both the Soviet Union and Hungary to comply with its resolutions, the General Assembly at its Special Session last September appointed Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand as its representative to negotiate with Moscow and Budapest for the troop withdrawal. But he was refused permission to enter either country. Prince Wan's mission was foredoomed to failure because he was given no tools with which to negotiate. He could make no threat of punitive U.N. action if the Communists refused to yield. All he could do was to plead with the Communists--a travesty of negotiation in the real meaning of the term.

6. In June of this year the Special Committee was called upon to review the judicial murders of Premier Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter and found "that the oppression of the Hungarian people has not abated and that the reign of terror which began when Russian forces moved into Hungary early in November 1956, continues".

7. Credentials of the delegates to each Session of the General Assembly are submitted to the Credentials Committee for approval. Those of the present Hungarian Puppet Regime have never been approved. Toward the close of the eleventh U.N. General Assembly, on February 13, 1957, the Credentials Committee submitted the following report to the General Assembly:

> "The representative of the United States of America introduced a motion that 'the Committee take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary.' He stated that these credentials had been issued by authorities as a result of military intervention by a foreign power, whose forces remained in Hungary despite requests by the General Assembly for their withdrawal. The United States motion was adopted in the Credentials Committee by 8 votes to 1."

This report was adopted by the Assembly, and a similar report was approved by the twelfth Assembly later the same year. But despite the fact that credentials of the Hungarian delegates have not been approved, under paragraph 29 of the Proceedings Rules of the Assembly, the Hungarian delegates will enjoy the same privileges as those of other member nations until a final decision is rendered. De facto, therefore, non-action on their credentials has been tantamount to acceptance.

8. It must be emphasized that the rejection of the credentials of the puppet delegation does not involve the expulsion of Hungary itself from the U.N. Hungary would still remain a member nation, although the delegates of its present government would be barred from participation in the work of the U.N. until that government abides by the U.N.'s resolutions.

II. POINTS TO STRESS

1. It is grotesque that representatives of the very regime which has been convicted by the General Assembly of usurping power over the Hungarian people with the help of Soviet tanks, should be permitted to speak for Hungary in that Assembly.

2. If the U.N. continues to allow defiance of its resolutions to go unchallenged, its authority as a world organization will be permanently impaired. The U.N. cannot impose a double standard on countries of the West and countries of the Communist bloc. The resolution calling on France and England to withdraw their troops from Suez was immediately obeyed. Similarly, the British and American governments offered to withdraw their troops from Jordan and Lebanon whenever the U.N. Assembly so decided, and have now done so of their own accord without any U.N. resolution. But Soviet forces have occupied Hungary for two long years, despite the repeated demands of the U.N. General Assembly for the withdrawal of these forces.

The only power the United Nations has is a moral power which must appeal to the conscience and sense of justice of the member nations for its implementation. The U.N.'s influence may survive failure to enforce justice against the defiance of great states; but it cannot survive if, in the words of President Eisenhower, "it applies one law for the strong and another for the weak".

3. It is alleged that some U.N. delegates fear that if they vote the expulsion of the Hungarian puppet delegates, Hungary will retaliate by breaking off relations with their countries. But this would hurt the Communists more than the other countries, among other reasons because it would mean fewer Communist spy and subversion centers throughout the free world. In any event, it is unlikely that Moscow would permit the puppet government of Hungary to break off relations with the West, since the diplomatic relations maintained by the satellites are invariably referred to by Moscow as evidence of their so-called independence.

Moreover, U.N. expulsion of the Hungarian delegates would be a collective action which would not necessarily involve the severing of diplomatic relations by the member nations of the U.N.--though the effectiveness of the U.N. action would be increased if they did so, or threatened to do so if the Hungarian Communists persisted in their defiance.

4. It has also been argued that if the U.N. expelled the Hungarian puppet delegates, and if Hungary should close the U.S. Embassy in Budapest in retaliation, then Cardinal Mindszenty would lose his refuge there and fall again into Communist hands. But what could the Reds gain by making the Cardinal a martyr for a second time? Their policy now is to try to seduce and infiltrate the churches in Hungary, since direct persecution failed. (There have even been hints that the Communists would have allowed the Cardinal to leave Hungary to vote for the new Pope, if he had been willing to promise not to return to Hungary.)

5. One reason advanced to explain the failure of the U.S. delegation to move for the expulsion of the Hungarian delegates has been the difficulty of getting an Assembly majority for such a move. The fear is expressed that if a resolution for expulsion were defeated, it could be exploited by the Communists as a great propaganda victory. It is also argued that it would weaken U.S. prestige to be on the losing side of any vote in the U.N., since that has virtually never happened before.

Neither of these arguments is convincing. The public opinion of the whole non-Communist world, not to speak of the real opinion of the people behind the Iron Curtain, has been profoundly shocked by the failure of the U.N. to even try to take any punitive action in connection with Hungary, in contrast to its stern attitude toward Britain, France and Israel during the Suez crisis. Therefore, it would be infinitely better both for the U.S. and for the U.N. to attempt to do something. It is better to try and fail than not to try. People may forgive the United Nations for its physical inability to get the Soviet troops out of Hungary, but they will not forgive a U.N. failure to get the Soviet puppets out of its own assembly halls.

6. Another argument against expulsion is that it might delay efforts to achieve a relaxation of the present persecution in Hungary, perhaps even achieve an amnesty. The Communist delegates have deliberately given the impression that they might relax their reign of terror if the U.N. would abandon its "pressure" on Hungary.

However, this policy of pleading with the Communists has been tried for two years without result. The U.N. has not taken a single action against the Communist regime since the Hungarian Revolution. It has confined itself to eloquent words alone. If the Communists fear that the U.N. may be ready to move for expulsion, it is far more likely that they will make conciliatory gestures, such as the granting of an amnesty, than they have been up to now when there was no pressure upon them. The act of expulsion would put the burden of proof on the Hungarian Communists, who would have to meet the U.N.'s wishes in order to get back into the U.N. by having their credentials approved. For the first time, it would give Prince Wan some bargaining power in his mission to secure compliance with U.N. resolutions.

Moreover, if the U.N. now fails to expel the Hungarian Communist delegates, or even fails to try to expel them, then the Communists, having completed their reign of terror, having executed, deported or secretly arrested everyone they wish, could afford to proclaim a new policy of lenience and make a gesture of phony or partial amnesty. This would provide fuel for the argument that if the West would relax its pressures on the Communists, the Communists would ease their rule over the captive nations. The Communists would thus score another propaganda victory by an empty gesture which would cost them nothing.

On the other hand, if the U.S. moves for expulsion of the Hungarian delegation from the U.N., and the Communists make conciliatory gestures as a means of defeating this U.S. move, then any Communist concession will be interpreted as a retreat before U.N. pressure, and will amount to a double victory for the free world.

7. Some timid souls have also suggested that if the U.S. delegation moves to challenge the credentials of the Hungarian Communist puppets, it will make it easier for the Communists to take advantage of the Quemoy controversy, and the concern it has aroused in the U.N., in order to challenge more effectively the right of Nationalist China to membership in the United Nations.

However, the credentials of the Republic of China have already been accepted, and a resolution to debate the question of the admission of Communist China was rejected by almost a 2 to 1 majority. Actually, any move to bar the credentials of the Hungarian puppets would strengthen the determination to bar Red China, for the refusal of the United Nations majority to admit the Peiping regime is based on Peiping's open and repeated defiance of the U.N. during the Korean war and ever since. Logically, these same grounds require the denial of credentials to the delegates of the Hungarian Communist regime, in view of its total defiance of 9 U.N. Assembly Resolutions.

8. A precedent has already been established by the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.) and by the U.N. Organization on Atoms for Peace, both of which have rejected the credentials of the Hungarian delegates at their meetings last June. Can the General Assembly afford to do less?

9. Some people ask, "If the U.N. Assembly did not expel the Hungarian puppet delegates two years ago, when world public opinion was at fever heat over the Soviet aggression, what chance is there that it will act now?"

Two years ago U.N. action on Hungary was hampered by the actual war in Suez and the threatened spread of that war. There is no similarly urgent diversion now. One year ago, no concerted drive was made appealing for action, such as our Emergency Committee is making now.

Moreover, the U.N. has never accepted the credentials of the puppet delegates. It has merely tolerated their presence pending such action. The free nations have a majority on the Credentials Committee. We are advised that if the U.S. Government once again takes the lead and this time moves to refuse the credentials, a majority of the Committee would almost certainly vote for rejection--and such action by the Credentials Committee could and probably would be sustained by a simple majority of the Assembly.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS
510 Madison Avenue New York 22, N.Y.

BACKGROUND MEMO ON
RELATION BETWEEN THE THREAT TO BERLIN AND HUNGARY

by Christopher Emmet, Chairman

It seems to me that only a very precarious situation for the Soviets in Eastern Europe can fully explain why Khrushchev has gone so far out on a limb on the Berlin issue, one of the few places where the West is fully committed and wholly united. At least that would seem a more plausible explanation than any other advanced to date. The fact that Khrushchev is willing to risk so much to force Western recognition of his East German puppets, indicates what a blow it would be if the U.N. withdrew recognition from his Hungarian puppets. If so, a Western move to expel the Hungarian Communists from the U.N. would increase our bargaining power in relation to Berlin and in other dealings with the Soviets.

East Germany has long been slowly bleeding to death because of the flow of refugees at the rate of 250,000 a year. In the last three years more and more young people, teachers, doctors and technicians whom the Communists desperately need to make the regime a going concern, have fled. More than half the doctors have left East Germany. The Pankow regime is becoming day by day more obviously an empty scarecrow, in a political sense, despite increased industrial production in some areas.

This demoralization, together with the deviation in Poland, is a threat to political stability throughout the satellite empire. Hence Khrushchev's desperate attempt to pump prestige into the Pankow regime by forcing Western recognition and, at the same time, neutralizing the deadly competition and magnetic attraction of Free Berlin.

All this indicates that, in a political sense at least, our enemy is weaker than we thought, and if the political situation in East Germany and Eastern Europe is as unstable as Khrushchev apparently fears, then the whole great area behind the Soviet armies along the Iron Curtain is an even greater source of danger to the Soviets than we realized. If so, this is a great deterrent against the Soviets actually going to war over Berlin or anything else. True, it gives Khrushchev an added reason to threaten war in the hope of relieving the Berlin pressure, but it also gives him every reason to avoid actually going to war, if the West stands firm and calls his bluff.

Enahoro.

Mr. Minister A. Enahoro

New Weston Hotel
Madison Ave and 50th St.
N.Y.C.

Ed Murrow would like to see you Monday morning at 11:30. I will pick you up at New Weston shortly before and bring you to CBS office, 485 Madison Avenue. It might interest you also to see the CBS Radio operation here. If this date is impossible for you would you telephone Murrow's office Monday morning, Plaza 1 - 2345

Blair Clark 76

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Engle, Clair

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Engle:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of February 21st and for sending me a copy of Jack Gould's column of February 9th.

I am sorry that you missed seeing our program with President Truman. The enthusiastic response to it leads us to believe that it was a good job.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Clair Engle
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

gw

Clair Engle
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

HOME ADDRESS:
RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE ADDRESS:
1323 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Chairman
COMMITTEE:
Interior and Insular Affairs

February 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Unfortunately, I did not have the pleasure of seeing your recent TV interview with President Truman, but I did read some very complimentary reviews of it.

In case you haven't seen it, I am enclosing a copy of Jack Gould's column in the February 9th issue of the New York Times. I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Gould's observations on the manner in which you handled the interview, and I want to commend you generally on the high caliber of your TV programs.

Sincerely yours,

Clair Engle

CLAIR ENGLE, M.C.

CE:gsh

TELEVISION NOTEBOOK

New York Times 2/9/58

Truman's Conversation And Other Shows

By JACK GOULD

EDWARD R. MURROW's informal conversation with former President Harry S. Truman was by all odds the most fruitful television of the last week. It is not often that there is an opportunity to watch and hear a man who helped make history discuss in unhurried style some of the decisions, recollections and anecdotes of his career. The hour over the Columbia Broadcasting System was altogether fascinating.

Mr. Truman quickly set the tone for the sixty minutes when he disposed of the "Missouri Waltz," a chore that needed doing for quite some time. He went on to deal with a host of other matters—the discharge of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the history of the Near East, the circumstances of his conversation with General Eisenhower about the White House, his philosophy on friendship, polls, politics, et al.

Performance

It was characteristic Truman performance: candid, amusing, warm, serious and supremely confident. Probably some Republicans wished the former President would retire to grandfatherhood; no doubt a number of Democrats chortled. One of Mr. Truman's virtues is that regardless of his audience's politics he doesn't let it slumber.

In interviewing Mr. Truman, Mr. Murrow also was at his best and his performance might be an object lesson for Mike Wallace, John Wingate and others. He did not try to corner the former President but rather by succinct, pertinent and amiable questioning elicited the answers that provided a rounded portrait of Mr. Truman. Most interviews on television could be improved 100 per cent by uniform adoption of Mr. Murrow's approach in this instance: the person being interviewed is the story, not the interviewer.

* * *

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

Jan. 13.

Mr. Enloe telephoned you yesterday, but declined to give me any information about his call except to say that many top-level people were interested in his idea - he mentioned among others General Gruenther, Mr. Keppel of AT & T, General Doyle (your brother's partner, he says). Your speech in Chicago prompts him to think that you would be sympathetic to his project. He sent me the attached letter so that I could show you he was backed by responsible people.

Will you call him?

No

Enloe, Roger

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January 12, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

It was good to talk with you by telephone.

I am sending this sheet and hope it will prove helpful in your talk with Mr. Murrow.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Roger Enloe

Roger Enloe, Director
Industry Participation Division

RE:emf

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WE BELIEVE

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Epstein.

July 9, 1959

Dear Miss Epstein:

Many thanks for your nice letter of June 15th. Your kind comments are appreciated, and it is nice to know that you have enjoyed my programs.

I hope that when I do return to my desk next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely,

Miss Laura Epstein
5314 Kenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

mc

5314 Kenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois
June 15, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N . Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to express the sense of loss I feel because of your departure from CBS. I trust that your absence will be a short one and am certain that we will soon hear from you, one way or another, when you will have established a new way to communicate.

That your work has been restricted instead of expanded measures the degree of sickness in our "mass media", a sickness characterized by tawdry bufoonery plus much more. That you are of a small minority which is still aware of reality and still able to use intelligence is terrible--but in the long haul it is temporary.

I am certain that thousands of people share my view of your work--that it has been the most outstanding work on TV, that it has brought clear, usable knowledge to the public, presented technically and artistically in a superb manner. As I look back I remember very acutely the stimulation of the programs on Nasser and school integration. But it is in the matter of Murrow vs. McCarthy that history was made. That work, connected as it was with the events of the telivised hearings, did more to start freeing America from McCarthyite poison than any other single thing that happenned. When you spoke through that program, thousands of us scared rabbitts took a new lease on life. For this we are all in your debt.

Here's looking forward to new opportunities, which I am certain one of your brains and integrity will find, to be a spokesman for reality. You have gifts and knowledge others lack, but that does not mean we are all a bunch of dumb cows. In our ways, with our abilities, we will respond.

Very sincerely yours

Laura Epstein

Laura Epstein

Eren, Nuri

October 3, 1958

Mr. Nuri Eren
Turkish Information Office
444 East 52nd Street
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Eren:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to write and thank you for your recent letter and the booklets about Turkey. This is certainly a delightful way of dispelling misconceptions about foreign lands.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TURKISH INFORMATION OFFICE
444 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-4390
CABLE ADDRESS: TURKYAYIN

September 30, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York. N.Y

Thanks -

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I have taken the liberty of bringing to your attention the enclosed booklet entitled "This We Believe in Turkey". With your great knowledge and experience in international affairs I dare think that you would be among the first to recognise it as an unconventional approach to international understanding.

I was led to this publication by the wide editorial comment that "Talking Turkey" received last year. The ideas that have prompted me are defined in the attached circular letter.

It will be my priviledge to have your comments.

Yours sincerely,

Nuri Eren
Director.

NE/jac
Encl.

TURKISH INFORMATION OFFICE
444 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-4390
CABLE ADDRESS: TURKYAYIN

September 24th, 1958

Dear Sir;

Since coming to live among you, I have been agreeably surprised by the zealous and earnest concern of American leadership with international unity. This prompts me to submit to your attention a new booklet attempting a fresh approach to international understanding.

If I were asked to name the greatest danger which confronts us today, I would venture to assert that it was the peril of propinquity in an ever shrinking universe. More significant than the moon's new closeness to earth, is the increasing nearness of the nations to each other in a more and more crowded world. Misunderstanding of each other under these circumstances can lead to grave dangers. To avoid it we require knowledge of one another. Unfortunately however, in spite of the tremendous advance in the media of communications, we have not succeeded in decreasing ignorance of each other. On the contrary, technical facilities in communications have increased the dangers that derive from ignorance: Misconception and misinformation can be more easily and widely spread. I am not referring to political propaganda aimed deliberately to lead to enmity. In this instance, I am more concerned with the exchange of information and knowledge among friendly peoples of different breeds and creeds.

I am afraid that much of such exchange is wasted in sloganization, in stale repetition of facts and figures, in cold and impersonal generalizations. There is much flesh, but no soul. In fact, as a result of the generalized intangibility and tenor of presentation, people are led to think of other nations as they would think of a swarm of bees, or a host of ants. It is humanity dehumanized.

This weakness in the classical treatment of international understanding has led me to try a completely new approach in the present booklet. It is my belief that humor even more so than music, is a specifically human attribute; and good natured humor is bound to nurture an effortless, instinctive brotherliness among peoples of different clime and color.

In establishing a feeling of brotherliness, there is an encouraging common denominator that runs through sharply divided humanity: The general acceptance of the Fatherhood of God. But Man fails to carry this belief to its logical conclusion, which is the Brotherhood of Man. The problem is to link Fatherhood with Brotherhood. I contend that if we make a conscious effort to put things in terms of people, to assess principles in terms of human beings, in short if emphasis is put on the human aspect of our international relationships, we can help to extend the Fatherhood of God into the realm of the Brotherhood of Man. Humor, by leading to the humanization of international relations, could be the most effective means of achieving this idea.

From this point of view, I feel that this booklet and the idea that it enunciates might merit your consideration. It will be a pleasure and a privilege to have your reaction.

Yours Sincerely,

Nuri Eren
Director.

NE/jac

Evans, Bob

February 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Evans:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 27th and your kind comments. Thank you also for sending me the clippings about Mr. Welch. I find them most amusing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Evans
WMCA
415 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

NYHT 21 JAN '59

Mr. Welch Goes to Hollywood

"I'm a trial lawyer," Joseph N. Welch once said when approached by a TV producer, "and there's a slice of ham in every trial lawyer. He might not be any good if that slice of ham were not there. But I'm not an actor."

The remark is modest, but few people would agree with it. As the Army's counsel during the televised McCarthy hearings of 1954, Mr. Welch disarmed his foes not only with wisdom and wit, but with subtle dramatic skills. In the arching of an eyebrow he could expose a lie; in the inflection of his voice he could turn a simple question into a sharp weapon.

It was no accident that TV made him so many offers after the hearings ended, and Mr. Welch obviously relished the ones that he accepted, such as the "Omnibus" programs on the Constitution, capital punishment and the Lizzie Borden trial. On them he secured his place as a national sage while the other principals in the McCarthy fracas dropped out of the public gaze.

Now Mr. Welch has signed to play the judge in the movie version of "Anatomy of a Murder," which will star James Stewart and Lana Turner. The book has all the popular ingredients, as its fifty-two weeks on the best-seller list attest. But can it match the McCarthy hearings for sheer drama? Probably not. Mr. Welch on a Hollywood set, sitting in his mock judicial robes, speaking lines that writers have contrived for maximum thrills and suspense, will still find the movie a tame charade, proving the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

Of course, as a trial lawyer he has known this all along. But at least he will have the new experience of viewing court procedure from a different side of the bench, for he has never been a judge before. Nor does it fall to every man in his career to co-star with Lana Turner. As Mr. Welch said of his venture into commercial television a few seasons ago, "It is a little champagne added to an old man's life after he has been eating in cafeterias for years."

WELCH WILL ACT AS JUDGE IN FILM

Lawyer Says Role, His First, Is Closest He'll Ever Get to Sitting on the Bench

By A. H. WEILER

Joseph N. Welch, who has categorically denied that he is an actor, has signed to appear in his first acting role. The Boston lawyer will play the featured role of a judge in a major motion picture, "Anatomy of a Murder."

Mr. Welch achieved nationwide prominence in 1954 as the urbane and sagacious counsel for the Army in the hearings on the dispute between the Army and the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

During the hearings, watched by vast television audiences, the Army contended that Senator McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, had sought preferential treatment for an aide, G. David Schine, before and after Mr. Schine was drafted. Mr. Welch's calm, incisive, legal ripostes were brought to bear against Senator McCarthy, who asserted that the Army had raised the issue to force him to ease his investigation of Army security measures.

The film version of "Anatomy of a Murder," a best-selling novel by Robert Traver, will be produced and directed by Otto Preminger.

The Bench Beckons

Reached at his home in Harwich, Mass., yesterday, the 68-year-old lawyer said his move had been fully premeditated.

"I took this assignment with a sort of wrench of the spirit," he said, "realizing that people would say that I've quit being a lawyer to become an actor. But," he added with a chuckle, "I sensed also that this is the closest I'll ever come to being a judge, and I guess this is what appealed to me."

Although he would not divulge the terms of his contract, Mr. Welch conceded that he was being paid "a pleasant sum" for his five-week stint in motion pictures.

Mr. Welch has appeared in television assignments as a commentator on programs about the Constitution of the United States and the Lizzie Borden case on the "Omnibus" series.

Robert Traver is the pen name for John D. Voelker, who is a Supreme Court justice in Michigan, where all of the action in the film takes place.

Other leading players in the movie are James Stewart, Lana Turner and Ben Gazzara.

A NEW CAREER? Joseph N. Welch, left, Boston attorney, who will play a judge in forthcoming movie, "Anatomy of a Murder," meets his producer-director, Otto Preminger. It will be Mr. Welch's first acting role.

wmca 415 MADISON AVENUE AT 48th ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · MU. 8-1500
570 KC. · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

27 January, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Let me be among the umpteenth to offer congratulations on the critics and editors awards given you. RADIO-TELEVISION DAILY all but dedicated the issue to you -- everywhere one turned the Ed Murrow name was staring out of the bold black print.

Could there be a touch of the ironic in the "Best New Program Idea" garland going to SMALL WORLD? SEE IT NOW was also a whopping good program idea, yet sadly enough it seems that "all the praises of well-meant men, can't put SEE IT NOW together again."

These articles in the paper reminded me of our talk week before last. You mentioned that Joseph Welch's description of a good trial lawyer was characterized by Norman Birkett as being the same as a description of a good actor, a comment that Welch sought to evade. Yet here is Welch, the good trial lawyer, going onto the cinematic bench of justice to be an actor. Birkett would probably have a long last laugh over these clippings.

Congratulations on your awards again, and best wishes for your continued success.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Evans

Bob Evans

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Nickelson

from: Mr. Murrow

September 26, 1958

This is the background resume of the man I spoke to you about yesterday. I have asked him to call your secretary to set up an appointment.

ERM

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Day

from: Mr. Murrow

September 26, 1958

This is the background resume of the man I spoke to you about yesterday. I have asked him to give your secretary a call to set up an appointment.

KRM

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Sheila Hogg

September 22, 1958

Mr. Bob Evans brought in for you some extra copies of his background resume. Were you to make arrangements for him to see Mr. Day and Mr. Mickelson?

He also asked me to let you know that the Oxford Union team's first engagement will be at the English Speaking Union on October 4 in the afternoon. They can be contacted through

Judith Sayers
Institute for Internatinnal Education
1 East 67th Street
New York

Ash

NAME: Robert Mayer Evans

Address: c/o Mayor E. J. Evans
1401 Fairview Street
Durham, North Carolina
Phone: 7-2166

Date of Birth: 18, November, 1930

Education: LLB, Yale School of Law, 1958
B. A. Jurisprudence, Oxford University, England, 1957
B. S. Business Administration, University of North Carolina, 1952

Military Service: Lieutenant, J. G., U. S. Naval Reserve, 1952-1954
Duty: Oakland Naval Supply School, San Francisco, Calif.
General Stores Supply Office, Philadelphia, Penna.

Professional Qualifications: Member, North Carolina State Bar
Examination Results Pending, Pennsylvania State Bar

University Experience:

U. N. C.:

Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma (for top 5% of graduates of School of Business Administration)
Attorney-General of Student Body
Chairman, Carolina Forum
Chairman, Student Political Party
Chairman, Honor System Revision Committee
Grail Award, outstanding graduating senior in Student Government
Varsity Debate Team - National Oratorical Champion
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1957 Golden Fleece selection for Recognition of accomplishments as Alumnus of University of North Carolina at Oxford

OXFORD:

Oxford Union Society, Librarian (vice-president) Participation in televised debate on Edward R. Murrow's "SEE IT NOW" program.

Basketball blue, English National Champions, 1956

Travel Experience: Hertford-Wadham Afghanistan Expedition, 1956
Volunteer service on Hungarian border, winter of 1956
Numerous trips to European continent during Oxford vacations.
Travel Grant to Israel, summer, 1954.

WHAT I AM SEEKING FROM WORK:

There are three things that I desire most in a life's work: an opportunity to write, an opportunity to speak, and a potential for making a contribution.

The Background:

The opportunity of studying at Oxford engendered an apparently insatiable interest in foreign lands and languages, peoples and places. One can number among acquaintances at Oxford the sons of a British Cabinet Minister, of a former Nehru Cabinet advisor, of the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Paris, a young lecturer in Arabic at the American University in Beirut. Add to knowing people a prolonged exposure to an unique array of strange sights via a jeep expedition through the Hindu Kush mountains of Afghanistan to the borders of old British India and one has an explanation of my interest in overseas matters.

The Writing:

This interest in overseas affairs leads me to desire a field of work related to international matters. I have never had difficulty in written or verbal expression, have published small articles of minor significance in papers, and have come to be impressed with the potentiality of impact for thought and opinion moulding via the intelligent well-written word. I feel confident that with a background in foreign matters and peoples, fed by the fire of a present interest in current affairs, I could begin writing articles of analysis and comment in what I hope would be an opinion-influencing style. In later time my interest would lead me to writing of a more varied nature, with long range hopes in both fiction and non-fiction fields.

The Speaking:

At age 13 I had the fortune to win a local speech contest, and have continued through succeeding schooling to amass experience and honors in public speaking, including a national oratorical championship in college and the second highest office in the formalized tuxedo-and-tails debating society of Oxford University, the Oxford Union. I am told that only two other Americans have been so honored. Having facility in even extemporaneous speaking, I would most be satisfied by a type of work ultimately offering oral presentation of material. The impression of the written word is rivaled only by the range and breadth of the modern spoken word; to have some part in opinion moulding by such means is an exhilarating prospect.

The Contribution:

In a society motivated primarily by a desire for material success in employ, the type of employ entered often is subordinated to the prospects for rich returns. I profess to be no monastery-minded missionary willing to work without thought of personal gain. But there is another aspect to work that for me assumes equal if not greater import: making a contribution of some worth while earning a living. If a man could therefore find freedom to be creative and imaginative in his work, and then dignify that by a horizon of accomplishment broader than his own personal satisfaction, no more could such a man ask out of life.

My hope is that such freedom and dignity of accomplishment would lie in areas related to current affairs and in making an effort, however humble, to insert the refreshing wind of a new idea on the parched plain of an uninformed public.

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Evans, Bob

10 August, 1958
1401 Fairview St.
Durham, N. C.

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
C. B. S.
New York City,
New York

Dear Miss Hogg,

As you may recall, I was the young man trying to reach Mr. Murrow two weeks ago after I had finished my Bar Examinations in Philadelphia.

I had mentioned when I saw you that I would be back in New York and was going to call Mr. Murrow. It now appears that a vacation at home in Carolina will be longer than planned. I shall probably not be back in New York until late August or early September. I would be grateful if you could drop me a note mentioning when Mr. Murrow will be returning to work; we could perhaps arrange an appointment shortly after he returns.

Manhattan streets will never replace the Kent countryside, but I hope you're enjoying the New York summer in spite of the heat.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Evans

Bob Evans

TO: Mr. Murrow

FROM: Sheila Hogg September 16, 1958

Mr. Bob Evans telephoned this morning. You saw him last spring with regard to a job and told him to see you in the summer. When he came this summer, you asked that I tell him that you were occupied with keeping on your present staff and could not after all consider him for a place.

Over last weekend, a friend of his, a Mr. Smith, spoke to you about him, and you advised that he telephone for an appointment.

Will you see him?

Yes!

TO .....

FROM ..... B/.

Mr. Robert Evans

called in to see you, as proposed by you. He will telephone on or about August 7th or 8th.

Mr. Evans telephoned Aug. 18 + I explained there was now nothing to do him

19 July, 1958
c/o DuBois, Apt N-3
219 E. Willow Grove Ave.
Philadelphia 18

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I had not intended to write before contacting you at the end of July, but I noticed an item in the papers that "See It Now" had been dropped from the C. B. S. schedule. I was terribly disappointed at cancellation of the show; C. B. S. appears to be eliminating their best attraction, equivalent to the Yankees curring a DiMaggio or Mantle in mid-season. Along with many others, I share a sense of loss of one of the few worthwhile features offered by contemporary television.

I was curious whether this would have any effect on the matters we discussed in our talk at the end of May about my working with you. I sincerely hope not. My Bar Examination is coming up the end of next week; after it is over, I shall contact you as you suggested the last week in July. I must be in New York either Monday or Tuesday, 28 or 29 July; if you are free, we might have either lunch or a drink on one of those days. I'll call and speak with your secretary.

My sincere condolences on the fate of "See It Now." Looking forward to seeing you again soon.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Evans

Bob Evans

Evans, Bob

YALE UNIVERSITY

Thursday

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I enjoyed our chat Wednesday afternoon a great deal. Many thanks indeed for giving me the time out of a busy day.

The Bar examinations in Philadelphia will over the 26th of July, and as you suggested, I shall try to contact you around that time.

Best wishes for your continued success.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Evans

Bob Evans

Evans, Bob.

RECEIVED
1958 MAY -6 AM 9:10
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WUA003 NLNG NL PD

NEW HAVEN CONN MAY 5

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM CBS

I AM WIRING TO ASK FOR A BRIEF APPOINTMENT WITH YOU. I AM THE AMERICAN AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY WHOT IS ON THE TELCAST OF YOUR SEE IT NOW PROGRAM LAST YEAR WHICH PAUL NIVEN AND ED MCCLURE WORKED ON IN ENGLAND DEALING WITH BRITON AFTER SUEZ. I WAS ALSO YOUR HOST IN 1952 WHEN YOU SPOKE UNDER ST DENT SPONSORHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WHEN GORDON GRAY WAS PRESIDNT OF THE UNIVERSITY. I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU VERY BRIEFLY ON EITHER A FRIDAY OR SATURDAY [redacted] PREFERABLY SATURDAY - AND WILL CALL YOUR SECRETARY WEDNESDAY FOR AN APPOINTMENT

BOB EVANS

Fr London!
yes

3:00.
May 28.

May 28, 1958

BOB EVANS
2505 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

HAVE ARRANGED APPOINTMENT WITH MR. MURROW FOR WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MAY 28 AT 3:00.

FLORENCE CRISSAN,
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

514-43
fc

RECEIVED
1958 MAY 21 AM 10:11
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU001 NL PD
NEW HAVEN CONN MAY 20
SECRETARY TO EDWARD R MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
REGARDING PHONE CONVERSATION OF MONDAY. WE LEFT MATTERS THAT I WOULD PHONE ON MAY 29TH AN APPOINTMENT WITH MR MORROW THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE. I COULD MAKE AN APPOINTMENT LATE TUESDAY AFTERNOON MAY 27TH OR ANYTIMG WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY. IF SUCH COULD BE ARRANGED. YOU MAY EITHER WIRE ME COLLECT OR WRITE /2505 YALE STATION NEW HAVEN/ AND I WILL CONFIRM BY PHONE. IF THESE THREE DAYS ARE IMPOSSIBLE. I WILL CALL AS ARRANGED ON 29 MAY
BOB EVANS
29 27 2505 29
MMM

wed May 28 3:00 pm

MAY 21 803A..

TO: Mr. Murrow

FROM: Mrs. Crissan May 19

Bob Evans would like to come in and see you the ~~first week of June~~.

Oh

RECEIVED
1958 MAY 22 AM 9:55
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WV DDLL KHWUA001 NL PD

NEW HAVEN CONN MAY 21

FLORENCE CRISSAN

SECRETARY TO EDWARD R MURROW CBS

CONFIRMING EPPOINTMENT WITH MR MURROW FOR WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MAY 28TH AT THREE OCKOCK. MANY THANKS INDEED9 APPRECIATE YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION. MAY I CONTRIBUTE TO THE OFFICE COFFEE BREAK FUND TO MAKE UP THE COST OF A TELEGRAM

BOB EVANS

28

G804A MAY 22

Evans, John B.

September 26, 1958

Mr. John B. Evans
State of New Hampshire Tax Commission
Concord, N.H.

Dear Mr. Evans:

It was a thoughtful thing you did in sending me the picture although, looking at it, I have the feeling that we were both the forerunners of the 'beat' generation!

My mother still lives in Bellingham and I went out to see her briefly last July.

It is a couple of years now since I have seen the metropolis of Blanchard and must report that it is practically a ghost town. I had the impression, although I am not sure, that the school building still stands but is derelict, and the children are now taken by 'bus to Edison.

You were quite right about the name of the teacher in the picture, although I could not have recalled it without your reminder.

The old sawmills have just plain collapsed into the water and the hill behind the town is somehow much smaller than I remembered it as being. The interurban has been abandoned of course and most of the road traffic now moves from Mount Vernon to Bellingham by way of Lake Sammish.

Thank you again for writing. I fear that my travels will not bring me through Lancaster, at least not before next summer. Meanwhile, should you be in New York, it would give me great pleasure to see you again.

Sincerely yours,

EKM:skh

COMMISSIONERS

OLIVER W. MARVIN, CHAIRMAN
NEW CASTLE

LAWTON B. CHANDLER, SECRETARY
CONCORD

JOHN B. EVANS
LANCASTER

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

TAX COMMISSION

A. VIOLA OLMSTEAD

CHIEF CLERK

CONCORD
September 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last spring as I was reading an account of your life in the Reader's Digest Magazine I came across the information that at the age of five you had moved with your family from the south to a small village in the State of Washington called Blanchard. Immediately I recalled a postcard picture of a group of children and their teacher taken while I was living in Blanchard and going to school there. This picture had been among many which my mother had collected of her children during the course of the years and I had seen it as recently as last summer. I felt that unless my memory failed me there was a youngster with dark hair somewhere in that picture who could well have been you since your age and mine corresponded rather closely. I couldn't get to the collection immediately since my mother was away for the winter and upon her return the incident had been forgotten. Recently, however, I recalled the incident and when I was visiting my mother I found the picture, a copy of which is enclosed.

As I recall, the teacher pictured was named Miss Crawshaw. As for the rest of the children I couldn't for the life of me recall any of their names. I am the youngster at the back of the picture with a "dutch" haircut which my mother insisted that I wear until one day, as I recall it, I rebelled and started cutting it off. On the front of my shirt is a watch fob of which I was very fond. It was shaped like a potato with a potato bug crawling on it. I remember that I wore it long before I had a watch to go with it.

Like yourself, I moved to Blanchard with my family when I was a year older than you. We moved there from New Hampshire. My father was a physician and was the only doctor in Blanchard for the short time we were there. We went to Blanchard principally to live near someone we knew while my father was preparing for and taking the necessary exams so he could practice medicine in that state. My mother's uncle, William R. Beecher, was living there with his family. He was a board sawyer in one of the two sawmills in Blanchard. We later moved to Bellingham where my father practiced medicine until he passed away in 1918. We came back to New Hampshire shortly after that.

There are many things about the town of Blanchard which I remember very well and others which are rather hazy. It was a rather

frontier town compared with the old New England town from which I came. Among those things which I recall rather well are the inter-urban electric railway which was built out over the Sound for many miles on the way north to Bellingham; the dikes along the Sound which were constantly being worked on; the wooden sidewalks and picket fences; the muddy streets; the huge piles of stumps which were burned periodically and the smoke from the forest fires. I have never been back but if ever the opportunity presents itself I would certainly like to see what changes have taken place over the last forty years.

If by chance you should ever find yourself in the vicinity of my home in Lancaster, New Hampshire, I would be most pleased to have you stop by so that we could reminisce a bit about the things that happened out there so many years ago.

Very sincerely yours,

John B. Evans

JBE:s
Enc.

Evans, Mayor E.J.

February 3, 1959

Mayor E.J. Evans
City of Durham
North Carolina

Dear Mayor Evans:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of January 27. It was most gratifying to find that the people who live in Norfolk felt that our presentation was fair and objective, and I am grateful to you for writing as you did.

As you perhaps know, I have seen something of your son, who is one of the ablest young men I have met in a long, long time.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

CITY OF DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
MAYOR E. J. EVANS

January 27, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was impressed with your television presentation recently on the Norfolk School situation. It was a particularly worthwhile and dramatic presentation, which I think will do a great deal to bring this condition to a happier conclusion than the present stand-off situation that now occurs in Virginia, and other parts of the country.

Those of us who are interested in the progressive continuation of our municipal and civic facilities for the welfare of the communities are deeply indebted to you for such a fair and worthwhile presentation of this matter.

With best wishes for your continued welfare and success, I am

Sincerely yours,

E J Evans

E. J. Evans

James A. Everett, Jr.
107 East Ave.
Baltimore 212, Md.

Dear Mrs Gabrielle,

Thank you for your recent picture you sented me. I like it very much.

I showed the picture to my classmates but not the address. Could you tell me about Mr. Murrow such as family life, habits, etcs.

Anxiously awaiting,

Your truly,
James

P.S. I think you are a nice person and if you don't mind could I have a picture of you.

God bless you.

Everett, Ja

November 11, 1959

Dear James:

Thank you for your recent letter addressed to Mr. Murrow. At the present time, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next ten months. Unfortunately, for this reason, he will not be able to correspond with you. It was nice of you to write and I have enclosed the picture you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. James A. Everett, Jr.
107 East Avenue
Baltimore 22, Maryland

James A. Everett, Jr.
107 East Ave.
Baltimore 22, Md.

Dear Mr. E. Murrow,

My name is James Everett. I am 14 years and in the 9th grade. My father is a minister of one of the largest church in Baltimore. My mother is a teacher. I have one brother that is named Daniel.

You are my family best interviewer. I like to see you every time you come on; I like your program very much. I would like to correpone with you and tell you all the things about Baltimore. I would like to know how you became an actor. Anxiouly awaing a reply. God bless you.

Yours truly,
James

P.S. I would like to have a picture of you.

Evett, Robert

February 27, 1959

Mr Robert Evett
New Republic
Washington D C

GREATLY REGRET PRESENT INNUMERABLE COMMITMENTS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE

FOR ME TO REVIEW MARTHA GELLHORNS BOOK "THE FACE OF WAR"

Ed Murrow 29

514-70

MR ROBERT EVETT

NEW REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON D C

GREATLY KKKKKK REGRET PRESENT INNUMERABLE COMMITMENTS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO REVIEW MARTHA GELLHORNS BOOK THE FACE OF WAR

ED MURROW

END MSGS PLS ACCEPT

RECD

2 MSGS OK 544P

M

17th fl.

WU027 PD

FAX WASHINGTON DC FEB 20 414PME

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WILL YOU REVIEW MARTHA GELLHORNS "THE FACE OF WAR"
FOR US.

ROBERT EVETT NEW REPUBLIC

449P..

Fager, Frank W.

July 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Fager:

I have your letter of June 13th.

I appreciate your program suggestion and regret to have to tell you that, like many other interesting ideas, it is impossible to find a place for it at present, but we will keep your idea on file.

I am extremely grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank W. Fager
Secretary
Board of Community Relations
565 N. Erie Street
Toledo 2, Ohio

mcc

Suggs. a
pgm. idea

CITY OF TOLEDO
OHIO

BOARD OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

565 N. ERIE STREET, TOLEDO 2, OHIO
CHerry 4-1961—EXT. 212, 213

C. ARTHUR COLLIN
CHAIRMAN

HON. OLLIE CZELUSTA
MAYOR

FRANK W. FAGER
SECRETARY

PHILIP J. WINKFIELD
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

June 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to call your attention to an article entitled "Integration in 1835 New England" by Sibley S. Morrill, which appeared on the Editorial page of the June 11, 1958, edition of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The story about Prudence Crandall's school and its fight to educate children of all races is very dramatic.

May I take the liberty of suggesting that this story would make excellent material for a television story? The story is dramatic, timely, points out that the problem of race is not a sectional problem, but a national problem; demonstrates what a right-minded person with courage can do to win a battle against great odds and generally supports the idea that our national ideals will emerge victorious.

You have given such splendid leadership to all of us in exploring the social issues of our day that I was compelled to write you this note. I trust you will have some opportunity to explore the matter to your satisfaction.

Sincerely,

Frank Fager

Frank W. Fager
Secretary

FWF:arv

June 25, 1959

Faherty, R.

Dear Mr. Faherty:

Many thanks for your letter of June 14th.

It was indeed most kind of you to offer me your material on refugee schools in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria. Unfortunately, as interesting and informative as it may sound to me, I am afraid that I really would not have any need for it. As you may know, I shall soon be leaving CBS for one year on my sabbatical, therefore, freeing myself from duties as a reporter.

Again, thank you for your letter and offer.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Faherty
76 Rue Notre Dame des Champs
Paris VI

mc

76 rue Notre Dame des Champs
Paris VI. June 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S

Dear Ed Murrow:

In case the problem of the million Arab refugees should come up for consideration....maybe not a popular issue in NY but an interesting subject for thought!....

I'm a writer for Unesco, and I've just come back from the refugee schools in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria-- all the way from Jericho and Hebron to Aleppo--and went to 30 camps and about 80 schools. Went into 200 classrooms. Was there for a month, and probably saw more kids in classes than any human being had seen there before--anyway in that time.

Bright, hard-working kids, from 6-year-olds up to high school. Many girl teachers, bright, smart, hardly out of high school themselves. All this in very tough circumstances, as many of the schools are in the dusty camps, and often the kids are cramped into the classrooms in great number; the younger kids' clothes are often quite ragged. The refugees still push the old slogan, "Back to Palestine", and it's in every schoolroom.

There are 380 schools operated by UNRWA and Unesco, and 125,000 in the schools. This all comes up in the UN General Assembly this autumn, as the mandate for UNRWA, which puts up the money given by some 28 countries, expires June 30,1960.

I was assigned to see the schools to write a Unesco book or booklet about it, which I'm doing. So I went into all the rooms and took notes of exactly what I saw everywhere. I have plenty of info if you should want it.

I intended to have Bill Stoneman send you a note about this, but decided not to bother busy Bill but do it myself. This is quite out of Unesco channels and formal approaches, so I am using my home address. I'm sure Unesco would be glad to collaborate, but it would take me three months to send a suggestion through channels.

I'm ex-newspaperman, Chicago Daily News, Paris Herald-Trib, etc., and I fully identified myself, with mug, in the last January 17 issue of the Overseas Press Club Bulletin. I'm sure some mutual acquaintances could be found to identify me further.

With my respects,

Faherty

Robert Faherty

Fahy, Julian

February 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Fahy:

I have your letter of February 4th.

I wish that I might be able to assist you in searching for the official copy of the 1928 Farmer-Labor national platform, but I have no suggestions whatsoever.

Here's wishing you luck on your manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Julian Fahy
1920 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

mcc

1920 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
February 4,1958

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has been suggested that you may be able to assist me in the following matter.

I have tentatively completed AMERICAN CONVENTIONS AND PLATFORMS, 1789-1956. However, I have been unable to locate an official or authentic copy of the 1928 Farmer-Labor national platform. Its convention was held in Chicago, Ill., on July 11, 1928. The inclusion of this platform will complete my compilation. I have been searching the principal state and university libraries of the country for a copy of this platform for several months. It is most urgent that I find this platform soon, for it is holding up the transmittal of the manuscript to a publisher. I quote the source of each platform and also give due acknowledgment of the same.

I am familiar with Porter's and Johnson's recent compilation (1956), which contains no sources, but I have not to-date requested permission to use any of their platforms.

I need an authentic copy of the 1928 Farmer-Labor platform that is in the public domain or that, it is believed, I may obtain permission to use in the compilation.

Let me express my thanks now for any assistance you might be able to give in this matter.

Yours very sincerely,

Julian Fahy

Julian Fahy

P.S. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. JF.

~~upcoming~~ Fairbanks Day

April 22, 1958

Dear Doug:

Belated thanks for letting us come and visit you and your bride, albeit in very hectic circumstances. We have heard nothing but favorable comment and we are much in your debt.

I am still not sure when I go to London or when I must return, but I ought to get things unscrambled within the course of the next few days and will give you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
Hotel Blackstone
50 East 58th Street
New York 22, New York

fc

PHONE
CIRCLE 6-1000

CABLE ADDRESS
"WANEWAR"

WARNER BROS
PICTURES, INC.
666 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Hotel Blackstone
50 East 58th Street
New York 22, New York

April 15, 1958

Dear Ed:

We did, in spite of fears and anxieties, enjoy ourselves the other night on PERSON TO PERSON. I'm certain the reason is that you yourself transmit an atmosphere of confidence and ease. Also, your aides were such pleasant people to work with. Their patience, humor, and professional knowledge helped make the whole business (regardless of mechanical and technical obstacles) go smoothly.

I hope from your standpoint, it came off satisfactorily and that we weren't unduly dull. I feared later that our brief excursion into "foreign fields" may have put you in a bad position because obviously no one can comment on, much less propose a "solution" to external affairs in 58 seconds (or whatever it was). But if all was all right for you, then it must, per se, be all right for us.

We look forward to hearing from you at 28 The Boltons, S W 10, giving us the date of whichever night you can dine with us. We'll be available here until the 10th of May.

Again, a thousand thanks,

Yours, aye,

Douglas Fairbanks

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Fairbanks, Doug

RECEIVED

1958 DEC 29 4:45

C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

HDS ACK 14 PLEASE V

WU015 DL PD

AR NEWYORK NY DEC 29 338PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

DEAR ED MANY MANY HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON LAST NIGHTS SMALL WORLD ALSO YEARS OF CRISIS BOTH OF WHICH WE FOUND FASCINATINGSTOP HOPING SEE YOU OMXXXSOMETIME BEST HOLIDAY GREETINGS AS EVER

DOUG FAIRBANKS

1XX410P

Fake

Kenneth H. Fake · · Kenneth K Fake

Insurance Counselors and Brokers

36 Main Street

Cobleskill, New York

June 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am inclosing brochure describing an extremely delightful country estate. It occured to me that possibly you or a member of your staff might be interested in this type of property. The property is available for your inspection anytime at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth K. Fake, pm

Kenneth K. Fake

KKF:pm
Inc.

Phone
No.
492

"We Stand
Between
You and Loss"

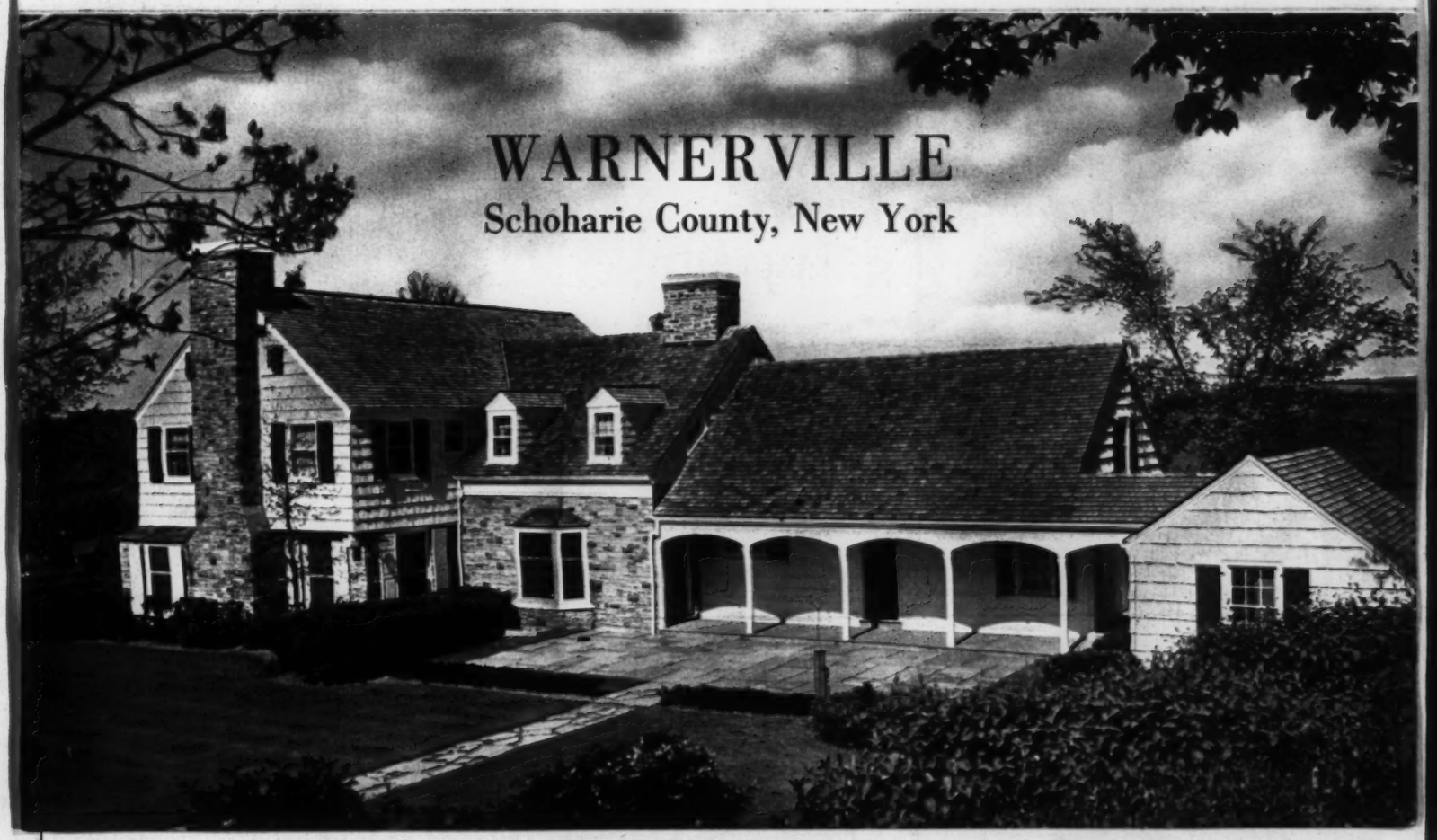
INSURANCE COUNSELOR AND BROKER

KENNETH K. FAKE

32 MAIN STREET
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

PHONE
492 OR 831

View from Residence



Dining Room

Living Room

Library

"Mud Room"

A Master Bedroom

Superbly Built 9-Room Home

Horse Barn, 15 Hilltop Acres

WARNERVILLE, SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Located on a high ridge, this beautifully planned home commands 50-mile views of the surrounding woods and farmlands and distant mountains. The three parcels of land which make up the total 15 acres are so situated as to protect the view. The property is near a small country town and within 5 miles of the good stores of Cobleskill; Albany is 45 miles away.

The residence is in charming Colonial style, meticulously planned by owner and architect, and is a truly lovely home. Large bay windows brighten the living room, book-lined library and the dining room, taking full advantage of the far-reaching views. A playroom in knotty pine with a fireplace is in the basement. The kitchen is designed for easy maintenance and has abundant counter space. There are four bedrooms on the second floor, and three baths, luxuriously appointed.

An excellent 2-story horse barn with an attached feeding pen is across the road. The entire acreage is cleared and slopes gently in two directions.

RESIDENCE: 9 Rooms (5 bedrooms, 3½ baths). Colonial style. Built 1941. Stone and cedar shake shingles on stone foundation. Shingle roof. Insulated. Copper plumbing. Oil-fired circulated hot water heat, attached water heater. Air conditioning unit. Well water, electric pump, 1000-gal. storage tank. Septic tank. Electricity. Telephone.

Wall-to-wall carpets in 6 rooms included.

FIRST FLOOR: Living Room (20′x25′), fireplace, large bay with picture windows. Mud Room (15′x17′), polished flag floor, Powder Room. Library (13′x17′), knotty pine walls, bay window, built-in bookshelves. Dining Room (14′x19′), bay windows, corner cabinets. Kitchen, 22′ of counters and cabinets, electric range, dishwasher, fan, incinerator. Breakfast Room.

SECOND FLOOR: Master Bedroom (14′x22′), closet, Dressing Room and Bath with Carrara marble around wall. Bedroom (13′x18′), Bath with Carrara marble. 2 Bedrooms. Bath.

Storage ATTIC. BASEMENT: Recreation Room (25′x36′ L-shape), knotty pine walls, fireplace. Laundry.

TERRACE (15′x40′), flagstone paved, Breezeway to Garden Tool House.

GARAGE for 2 cars, heated, overhead doors.

BARN (42′x20′) with 54′x12′ lean-to for feeding pen. 2-story, red novelty siding.

PROPERTY: Over 15 Acres, (approx.). The land is in 3 parcels and includes the 2 corner plots and the land opposite the house with the red barn. These 3 parcels will protect the view. At crest of high ridge, 50-mile views of mountain. All cleared. 20′ border of shrubs around lawn.

LOCATION: Warnerville, Schoharie County, New York. Open country in farming section. 2 miles to stores. Cobleskill with 5 blocks of stores, 5 miles. School bus. Albany, 45 miles. Schenectady, 30 miles. Catskill, 55 miles. New York City, 160 miles.

OFFERED AT: $85,000

PREVIEWS LISTING No. 30007

Offering is subject to errors, omissions, prior sale, change, withdrawal without notice and approval of purchaser by owner.

Folkmann, Ignatz

March 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Folkmann:

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ignatz Folkmann
136 Hillside Avenue
Newark 8, New Jersey

mcc

Bigelow 8-9414

Ignatz Folkmann
136 Hillside Ave.
Apt. 202
Newark 8, N. J.

Murrow

March 4th. 1958

Mr. Ed. Murrow
c/o C. B. S. Television Network
New York, N. Y.

interview

Dear Sir,

Would it be possible for me to see you in some Business matter.

My english is not good, so would you have somebody who speaks german ?

Any day and any time is convenient for me for an interview with you.

I am looking forward to your early reply,

Very truly yours,

Ignatz Folkmann

Ignatz Folkmann.

Fates, Gil

WHAT'S MY LINE, INC.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

March
4th
1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your helpful cooperation in the matter of President Truman and WHAT'S MY LINE.

At this point, the fly in the ointment is exactly the one you predicted, but hit or miss, you have our sincere thanks.

Cordially,

Gil

Gil Fates
Executive Producer

GF:o

41 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

John Henry Faulk
Faulk
F

April 6, 1959

Mr. Donald Thomas
Brown Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I understand that there is some possibility of your undertaking to represent John Henry Faulk. I have known him for some ten years and merely write to say that, in my opinion, he has conducted himself while here in New York in a dignified, mature and responsible fashion during a period when a less mature, tough-minded man might have acted otherwise. He is, I think, a man of very considerable courage and determination.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

24 March 1959
1812 Airole Way
Austin 4, Texas

Dear Ed;

We are now arrived in the happy Climes of Austin, Texas and settled into our new home, all with a minimum of difficulty and chaos. Spring is walking through this land in all her glory and our spirits are high. Like Mr. MacCawber, I am expecting something to turn up momentarily.

It is possible that you have not had the time to drop a note to Mr. Donald Thomas, the attorney in Austin (the one who is a member of the Lyndon Johnson firm) whom Nizer has approached to handle the fiasco in at station KNOW here. He is a mighty important factor in our situation here, and if you could drop him a reassuring note concerning your knowing and liking me, it would help immeasurably. I have discovered , indirectly, that he is an avid Murrow man, and a word from you would gain considerable ground for me. His name and address again:

Mr. Donald Thomas,
Brown Building
Austin,
Texas

Mr. Frank Dobie , with whom I spent last evening asks that I send along his warm affection with this. I sure am obliged to you for the trouble and hope that all goes well up your direction.

Kindest Regards,

Johnny

NB. Don Thomas' phone number is GREENWOOD 6-0691, should it be more convenient for you to give him a call. You could charge it to my phone here, HICKORY 4-1194.

Feeney, Harry J.

March 20, 1958

Dear Harry:

Very many thanks for your letter of congratulations on my twentieth anniversary. I thoroughly appreciate your nice comments and your warm good wishes.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry J. Feeney
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

HARRY J. FEENEY
Manager
of Trade and Business News

March 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on your 20 years of news broadcasting! I am one of the many who have been privileged to work either directly or indirectly with you during a good part of these two decades and it gives me particular pride to send along my best wishes on this milestone.

Twenty years ago Ed Murrow started and quickly became the tops in his field. He is still champion!

Again, my sincerest good wishes for many more years of continued success.

Sincerely,

Harry Feeney

HJF:jf

Feldon, Richard A.

March 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Feldon:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of January 14th.

I regret to have to tell you that I cannot undertake to write the article you suggest since my very heavy radio and television schedule leaves me no time to engage in other activities.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard A. Feldon
Publisher
Scholastic Roto
205 East 42 Street
New York, New York

mcc

7.

COPY COPY COPY COPY

SCHOLASTIC ROTO

205 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y. PHONE: LEXINGTON 2-7711

January 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the January 7th issue of the DAILY NEWS, Michael O'Neill, substituting for John O'Donnell, (copy attached) quotes the opinions of quite a few people in regard to one of the most serious problems confronting our country.

SCHOLASTIC ROTO, several copies of which are attached, is the magazine supplement to 1700 senior high school newspapers throughout the country. It has the largest teen circulation in the United States with a distribution of 1,300,000, and a total readership including teachers and the families of the teen-agers of some 2,500,000.

Quite a number of the faculty advisers of the school newspapers which distribute SCHOLASTIC ROTO have urged us to do some feature articles along the lines of the O'Neill piece. In thinking about people who might say something to the teen-agers on this subject and have some influence with them, it seemed to us that you were probably as well qualified as anybody we could approach. Consequently we are wondering if you would consider doing a piece for our April or May issue along these lines.

I would appreciate very much the opportunity to discuss this with you in greater detail any time at your convenience. I am sure you will agree that the importance of efforts of this nature can hardly be overestimated.

Sincerely,

(signed)

RICHARD A. FELDON
Publisher

RAF:rnf
enc.

Edited and distributed by National Scholastic Press Association, 18 Journalism Building, University of Minnesota

Felker, Clay S.
f type

Esquire
THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-3232

December 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

At the time of our interview with you a few weeks back I mentioned that Esquire was planning to do a thorough job on Jim Hagerty, and you generously offered to chat with the writer who would be doing the article.

Joe Kraft, who is a top-notch writer on political affairs (he is currently the American correspondent for L'Express and he wrote the Reston profile in our November issue), is doing the article and will contact you shortly. I would appreciate any help you can give him.

Sincerely yours,

Clay Felker

Clay S. Felker
Features Editor

25
1958 / Esquire's Silver Anniversary Year

Fenning, Herman

October 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Fenning:

Please pardon the long delay in replying to your letters.

I have been so busy these past few weeks preparing for my new television show and my correspondence has caught up with me.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to give my opinion of your GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN. I do not undertake anything in addition to my radio and television shows. I am sorry.

Enclosed herewith is your material.

Sincerely,

Mr. Herman A. Fenning
68 Duffield Drive
South Orange, New Jersey

mcc

Herman A. Fenning
68 Duffield Drive
South Orange, N. J.

10/10/58.

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow,
WCBS-TV, National Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wrote you on June 5th and again on Sept. 25th, and I wrote your secretary, Miss Cecchini on July 29th, and up to this writing I am without a reply.

The subject matter is very important to me and I will be very grateful if you will please give the above mentioned three letters your kind consideration.

With my sincere thanks to you for an early reply,

Yours very truly,

Herman A. Fenning

Herman A. Fenning.

Fenning, Herm

Herman A. Fenning
68 Duffield Drive
South Orange, N. J.

File w. other corres

July 29th, 1958.

Miss Mary Cecchini,
Secretary to Ed R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Cecchini:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 14th, in which you stated that Mr. Murrow has left for his vacation and that you will bring my letter of June 5th to his attention on his return in September.

I am prompted to write this letter by the enclosed editorial which appeared in the Sunday Star-Ledger on July 27th. The subject matter is getting constantly increasing publicity and attention and I am very anxious that the opportunity to be " FIRST " will not be missed by a long wait until September.

Therefore, I will be greatly obliged to you if you will kindly submit the letter to the very close associate of Mr. Murrow. His name escapes me at the moment. Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,
Herman A. Fenning
Herman A. Fenning.

No cure-all

As part of the new concern about education, there is a growing movement to step up the study of foreign languages. A report issued by the U.S. Office of Education suggests that the study of a foreign language begin in the third grade and continue for ten years.

And legislation now before Congress calls for more than $4 million in federal grants to states to encourage language study.

Listening to the supporters of these language programs, one gets the idea that if everyone was well versed in a foreign tongue, the world's problems would evaporate.

It might help, too, if more students were better versed in the English language.

The study of languages is important, but not for the reasons put forth by those now pushing foreign language study. One of the most ardent supporters in Congress of the language legislation goes so far as to declare that the security of the nation in the future "may well depend upon the expansion and extension of modern foreign language programs in our schools."

There is no doubt the knowledge of a foreign language contributes to the understanding of a foreign culture. But if every man, woman and child in the United States could dazzle a headwaiter in Paris with the ability to order in French or could read Dostoievsky in the original Russian, we would probably still have a crisis in the Middle East.

The principal value in studying a foreign language is in its use as a tool to help develop mental ability. It is a mental challenge and stimulant and is therefore extremely important in the educational processes. But knowledge of a foreign tongue will not, in itself, assure either understanding or ability to solve the problems that beset us.

Sunday Star-Ledger

S. I. NEWHOUSE, Publisher
GEORGE P. SLOCKBOWER, Associate Publisher

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MEMBER AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASS'N

Entered as Second Class Matter February 4, 1922, at the Newark 1, N. J., Post Office Under Act of March 3, 1879

217 Halsey Street Phone MItchell 2-5900

Fenning, Herman

July 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Fenning:

Your letter arrived while Mr. Murrow was preparing to leave for his summer vacation.

He will not be back until September. We shall place both letters before him at that time.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini

Mr. Herman Fenning
68 Duffield Drive
South Orange, New Jersey

mcc

Herman A. Fenning
68 Duffield Drive
South Orange, N. J.

7/11/58

Mr. Ed Murrow,
WCBS TV National Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wrote you under date of June 5th, enclosing what I had titled my GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN. Up to this writing, I have not had a reply. I can fully appreciate the fact that in a busy organization like your's must be, things can be very easily overlooked.

In my usual fashion, I watched your show right after I wrote you and was tremendously surprised to find that you had Mr. Berlitz as your guest. To me it was something more than just a coincidence, since it tied in with what I had written you about. It was timely and indicated that your mind was working along the same lines at the same time.

I will greatly appreciate your giving me your valued opinion regarding my GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN.

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours very truly,

Herman A. Fenning

HERMAN A. FENNING
68 DUFFIELD DRIVE
SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

June 5th, 1958.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
WCBS-TV, National Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Please put this letter in your pocket (without forgetting that it is there) and when you are relaxed, with your cigarettes handy, read it carefully so that you won't reject what I have in mind without giving it the fair consideration that I have not been able to get from others. If the plan is not good enough, I most certainly will accept your judgment and drop it.

Being without experience in the new field of TV, I thought that the right place to submit an idea like my GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN was to an advertising agency. I happen to have two old friends who head their own agencies. The first one passed the plan to a subordinate who promptly rejected it with the explanation that the public want to be entertained and not educated. The second one passed it up with the explanation that he referred the idea to an outstanding producer of many television productions and his opinion was that no advertiser would spend money on that type of show. In both instances the rejections were not made by sponsors who never had a chance to even learn of the plan. I decided to put the whole idea aside.

I read President Eisenhower's address to Annapolis graduates in the New York Times this morning and was greatly impressed by his reference to the subject of Americans learning to speak foreign languages and the importance he attaches to it. My GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN came to my mind and I decided to try to work up an interest in it.

I did not feel that an advertising agency was the place to submit it. My experiences settled that. I have watched the various shows handled by Barry & Enright as well as Goodson-Todman Productions and I felt that any plan, to be accepted, must be approved by someone like you, who would be fair and whose opinion would be respected by everyone, especially a sponsor.

As a matter of fact, I had submitted an idea to help the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund to Goodson-Todson. It was promptly rejected with the explanation that they do not accept ideas from anyone not connected with their organization because of the danger of litigation. I promptly advised them that I was only interested in helping the Fund and that I would be happy to sign whatever releases they would require. I stated very emphatically that I wanted no compensation whatever for the idea, but if it has any value, but with no obligation at all to do so, they might find some modest spot for me at a modest salary in their organization, but if this is not practical, they should forget about a job for me.

I was quite surprised to get a reply from them, signed by Mr. Mark Goodson, as follows: " Ideas occur to many, many people practically simultaneously and a " suggestion " per se is not a protectable legal entity. I doubt very much that you are going to be able to get a job in exchange for a " suggestion ".

The " suggestion " was born from what happened on the " Price is Right " show when a sable coat had been overbid and noone won it. Later, a raccoon coat was sold for, I believe, $ 25.00 and as a bonus, the $ 23,000.00 sable was given to the winner of the $ 25.00 coat. I suggested that the "overbid" items on the show be donated to the Damon Runyon Fund where I felt men like Winchell and Dan Parker could turn such items into substantial sums and the publicity would be invaluable to the producers of the show and certainly a tremendous amount of publicity for the sponsor. I pointed out that giving such items to people who appear as contestants would certainly present very difficult tax problems, especially where large values are involved, and in most cases the winner would be forced to part with the valuable prize for a small fraction of its worth. Even in such a case, a winner can be subjected to a lot of Internal Revenue Department trouble.

Mr. Jack Barry was much warmer with his rejection of my GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN. He wrote : " Our progress board has reviewed your idea carefully and I am sorry I must tell you that we cannot undertake production of your show at this time. "

At any rate, since you do have a production Company of your own, you might see some merit in my idea, and you might conceivable know of a sponsor who is interested in fine publicity and at the same time interested in performing a great public service.

I will greatly appreciate hearing from you relative to the above.

One of your devoted fans,

Herman A. Fenning

Herman A. Fenning.

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Ferguson R.C.

TO DRAW TOGETHER IN THE BOND OF COMRADESHIP THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

June 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before Stephen Hearst left for London he asked me to return the book you so kindly lent to him. I am mailing it to you today under separate cover.

It was very good of you to take time out from your busy life to see Mr. Hearst and I can assure you that he enjoyed his meeting with you enormously.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Ferguson

Ruth C. Ferguson
Visitors' Service Department

TO E.R.M.

FROM K.C.

6/10/58

The Mr. Fernando referred to by Mr. Lowman is an Eisenhower Fellow from Ceylon. He is here until Friday, if you feel you can spare the time to see him.

Sorry - can't do it

Fernando

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Miss Campbell

from: Mr. Lowman

June 6, 1958

Although I haven't heard from you yet about the possible appointment for Mr. Fernando, here's a letter he has written, along with a copy of the talk he made. I thought you would be interested in the talk, it's pretty strong stuff and extraordinarily well-conceived. Will you return the letter and copy of the talk to me when you have a chance to decide.

L L

PS: Incidentally, it isn't Doug Edwards he wanted to meet, it's the Douglas Edwards program he wanted to see and work.

L

Ferry, W.H.

W. H. Ferry
Briarcliff Manor PTA
April 15, 1959

NOTES ON THE CONANT REPORT

At the outset I wish to say that the Conant Report is severely handicapped by its introduction, which leaves the impression that one is about to read a document of the same historical value as a Dead Sea Scroll. It is unfortunate that the introduction promises so much, for Mr. Conant is more modest, perhaps because as a scientist he is aware of the frailties of a survey that ignores half of U.S. high schools.

The Conant Report suffers from the following major defects:

1. It is not based on stated or observable standards. Mr. Conant refers often to "satisfactory" and "adequate" education, but never defines what he means by these terms.

2. The Report proceeds on the Whatever Is, Is Good theory. This eliminates the need to state the role the author thinks that the high school ought to play in a decent society.

3. It nowhere appraises the real needs of the nation and of the student. How can we get an idea of what the high school might do about meeting needs until we are told what the needs are? It would seem clear, for example, that our chief need today is wisdom, Mr. Conant's insistence on jobs notwithstanding. Neither the need for wisdom nor the part of the high school in developing it are discussed in the Report. We may assume that Mr. Conant is in favor of wisdom, as of course everyone is, but he may think that education has little do with it. Yet if

education has nothing to do with the production of our most needed quality, the author ought to tell us so.

4. Far from giving readers any vision of excellence the Report concentrates on what Mr. Conant apparently believes are the only two purposes of high schools: getting into college or getting an immediate job.

5. The Report throughout is quantitative, not qualitative. All points are explained and argued with numbers, a device admittedly dear to the heart of Americans. It is a sort of extended essay in educational batting averages. The statistical method virtually assures that the author will not take up problems of genuine importance, and indeed, he does not. One such neglected topic has already been noted, the question of standards. Another example is Mr. Conant's failure to discuss, even ever so lightly, the preparation of teachers. Both standards and proper teacher training are essentially questions of quality, and somewhat beyond the reach of statistics and graphs.

On the other hand the report has a few virtues that it would be unjust to overlook. Five and one half of its 21 recommendations are unexceptionable. Mr. Conant says that better-than-average students should be made to work harder than they are now doing. He believes that the reading and writing of English should be better taught, and that high schools should offer four years of foreign languages, both good suggestions. He properly points out that academic programs need not suffer in comprehensive high schools.

Against these occasional virtues is arrayed a formidable number of misguided notions which it will be possible only to touch on. The criticisms that follow are based on higher ambitions for the American high school than those of Mr. Conant. Where he thinks that high school has performed its duty if it gets a student a job or admission to college, I think that the high school must look far beyond such transient and niggling aims, to the whole of a man's life and to the whole of a society which every person is supposed to have a share in governing.

I wish Mr. Conant had lifted his sights and spent some time on the dilemmas stressed by John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation, in another connection:

"The plain fact," Mr. Gardner says, "is that never in our history have we stood in such desperate need of young men and women of intelligence, imagination, and purpose...They will have to take over a society more complex and baffling than ever before .... Keeping a free society free - and vital and strong - is no job for the half-educated."

Mr. Conant does not deal with these stirring themes, which are also the practical questions that the high school must help to answer. His is a lower order of aspiration, and we may as well consider first his intense preoccupation with the high school as a job getting mechanism.

The most striking aspect of Mr. Conant's outlook on vocational education is its impracticality. I shall - only for the

moment - accept the idea that high schools should offer this kind of non-educational training. But what about the boy living in a machine trades community who wishes to become a printer or a tailor or an electronics specialist? Mr. Conant says that the kind of vocational training offered should be directly related to the employment possibilities in the community, and when such a trade leaves, the vocational training for it ought to be dropped.

There are thousands of vocations in the United States, and more are added every year. Why discriminate among them? Why should not the high school be required to give training in all of them?

What of the boy who trains through high schhol to become, say, a weaver, only to find that the factory has moved away when he graduates? Or that technological developments have made his skill obsolete?

Again, Mr. Conant does not seem to have noticed the great mobility of Americans. Suppose the young weaver's family moves to California, the home of aircraft construction and food packing?

Throughout Mr. Conant places utmost reliance on counseling. He gives counseling the status of a near-science, which is nonsense. There are few propositions more dubious than that counselors can be found who are wise enough, trained enough, and well enough informed to help even as few as 100 pupils find their way through the elective maze, straighten out their educational lives, and guide them unerringly into the proper career. All this among

other duties like adminstering and figuring out tests and consoling parents, teachers, and truant officers.

From the point of view of the community itself Mr. Conant's emphasis on vocational education would also appear to be impractical. Why should the community stand the cost of training for jobs? Why should not the employer train his own employees? Mr. Conant several times stresses the need for collaboration between industry and school in vocational training. Why take a chance on counselors? Why not turn the vocational program over entirely to industry? On this point it is worth noting, as Mr. Conant does not, that in many places industry is now saying to the schools, "Don't you bother with vocational training, we'll take care of it. Send us educated people instead, and everyone concerned will make out better." The recent report of a group of Detroit industrial representatives to this effect is an example of this wholesome tendency.

Neither does the author appear to have noticed that the work week - at least for skilled and unskilled employees - is getting shorter and leisure time getting longer. We might expect some comments from Mr. Conant on the immense significance of this development for the high school, but alas, he disappoints us and says nothing. As President Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College remarked in another context in last Sunday's Times, "It is as if education had no spiritual content, offered no joy, no intellectual delight, but were only a matter of subjects to be taken for material reasons and external purposes."

Of Mr. Conant's many deplorable suggestions and implications perhaps the most deplorable is the suggestion that only 15% to 20% of American high school students - those he calls the academically talented - should be given a broad and inclusive education - an academic education, if you like. This is perhaps the most belittling reflection on American youth of the decade. Mr. Conant proceeds from the notion that unless a student is talented, i.e., finds the work in mathematics and foreign languages easy, an academic program will be of no use to him. In downgrading all average students in this way into seekers after marketable skills, Mr. Conant defeats goals that he describes as of the first importance, those of equal opportunity and equal status. Only the superior 15% under his plan get the education most likely to lead into the professions, business leadership, and the other activities that amount to worldly success. Mr. Conant himself says that from this 15% "will come the future professional men and women." This is scarcely a description of equal opportunity. Only this 15% gets - if it chooses to do so under the elective system - a start into the liberal arts, taken to mean those studies befitting a free citizen of a self-governing country. Moreover, Mr. Conant insists on devices like heterogeneous home rooms where the 15 percenters mix with their average colleagues, so that a sensation of equal status will be enjoyed by all. I applaud the author for the nervousness he displays on this point.

Similarly bizarre is his suggestion that a merely well-educated boy or girl would have little chance in the job market, or certainly not as good a chance as the vocationally trained. No proof of this proposition, on which much of the author's argument rests, is anywhere offered.

Then there is the curious notion that since the non-college-bound student is not going to have a chance at more education, it would be better not to give him too much in high school. On this point it is safe to say that Mr. Conant is exactly 100% wrong. Far from seeing education as an uplifting and lifelong process to which high school is only the curtain-raiser Mr. Conant sees it as a troublesome experience that adolescents have to undergo, like acne.

This does not exhaust the regrettable ideas produced by Mr. Conant, but it is a fair sample. It is time now to move on to an equally significant aspect of his report - the things he did not say.

First, he did not say what he was talking about. It was remarked earlier that Mr. Conant speaks often of satisfactory, adequate, or proper education, without explaining the terms. As nearly as one can guess from his recommendations, anything is just as worthwhile as anything else on the high school program. This is sheer sentimentality. He does not say what if anything he would exclude. His horizons for the high school program are illimitable. No single criticism is made of any of the absurd

and trivial offerings that are strewn through high school programs everywhere. If Mr. Conant didn't see them it means he didn't do his homework. If he did and failed to comment on them, it must be because he believes embroidery for boys and mock marriage for girls are just as good a use of invaluable high school time as anything else. He keeps advising an academic program for the 15 percenters, but why? The closest he comes is to state that if the potentialities of the top 15% are not developed in high school, this may result in locking many employment doors forever. Even here he does not lift our hearts, only beckons to our purses. But has a liberal education no worth in itself? On this line of reasoning the only value of music and art and poetry is as credits that help the student get into college. If they have value for the non-college-bound, Mr. Conant does not stress it. The sole clue we get to Mr. Conant's attitude is his statement that he restricted his comments to what he had "found to be well-established features of at least one" of the schools he visited.

Then there is the equally surprising failure to discuss the content of courses, except in the case of the course in problems of democracy recommended for all 12th graders. Mr. Conant assumes that giving the right amount of time to a subject means that the subject has been properly presented and well-taught. Most students in most U. S. high schools must take four years of English, but the variety and indifference of the results appalls both employers and college professors. The reason for the present

commotion about improving instruction in mathematics is simply that high schools have been doing it so poorly; though doubtless enough class time has been spent on it.

Mr. Conant did not mention the high school library. This is, incidentally, National Library Week. Wake Up and Read, Dr. Conant! In plumping hard for the comprehensive school as against the small high school he left out any consideration of the contribution that technology is already making to small and remote schools. I refer to television and films, which have been used in high school programs for more than 25 years. Small schools can now offer filmed courses on chemistry, physics, and mathematics, taught by the country's best teachers. Foreign languages will be next. Mr. Conant did not mention the place in the high school of Latin or Greek, philosophy, ancient or Eastern history. He may not be excused for lack of room, because he found plenty of space to describe how the vocational program must be altered in the comprehensive school as the surrounding industrial scene alters. As much as anyone the distinguished chemist-author ought to realize that education is hard work, and that by common consent the schools today are afflicted with what Mr. Gardner describes elsewhere as the "cult of easiness." But there is no discussion of this point either, except the mild suggestion that brighter students should be required to work harder.

The cause of good secondary education is struck a paralyzing blow by the Conant Report. It breeds more complacency than four

aces. School boards are assured that, whatever is going on in their schools, everything is all right, or pretty close to all right. Don't worry about standards, just keep the statistics in mind. Another dab of this or that will fix the situation up in any case. Administrators are told the same thing, with the added advice to get right and stay right with local employers, on account of the need for keeping track of marketable skills. It assures the community that its educational problems can be solved by making small high schools into bigger ones; and for those that already have comprehensive schools, a bit of tinkering here and there, more counselors or electives or whatever, is doubtless all that is needed.

Mr. Conant's Report suffers mainly from its method. It would have been a far better document if Mr. Conant had stayed at home and contemplated the real needs of society and of the new generations. His finely trained mind might thus have seen the importance of giving all children a vision of the liberal society and, according to their competence, the education needed to sustain it. He might have found a way to trust the capacities of all students to absorb the best that history, culture, and tradition have to offer. He might have reflected on the practical worth of the love of learning. He might have pondered the impact of the age of leisure on a national community that reveres work. He might have listed the gigantic challenges to survival and national well-being that are our legacy to today's students.

Mr. Conant might thus have imagined the mighty contribution the high school could make to a nation increasingly devoted to learning and culture, self-government and ethical behavior, peace and international community as the highest goals men can aspire to.

Fessopoulos, Vasilios

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22.

San Francisco March 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

No, I would not have disturbed you again had I not received your evasive and unexcusably-delayed note of February 27—notwithstanding its apologetic verbosity. Alas! one wonders as to how and why this great nation has fallen a prey to demagoguery in the guise of instructive guidance, by brazen commentators and the 'elite' cultured ones.

You have been in the habit of terminating your radio programs with pithy remarks of great men of the past, and before you went away for two weeks you quoted Edmund Burke. When I heard this great man's name, I could not restrain an indignant Aristophanean chuckle rise to my lips. At the same time an inner voice warned me:—"Certainly these babblers are utterly irreverent—these wanton word-jugglers of our day!"

Since you do revere noble quotations I must acquaint you with a very important one, and so true to the light of day—so much in need in these perplexed times of ours, where no one any longer makes sense. But, before doing so, allow me to introduce you to one of our most unprincipled and shameless intellectuals of the air: Mr. Bob Considine—a great man in his own personal conceit; and that state of mind is quite suitable to all mediocrities. This conclusion I have reached from his unmanly betrayal of trust and stealthy animosity. If you are not already acquainted with his sly tactics; you can be sure he knows all about it.

Now, we can go on with the immortal words of the great French Historical Critic, De Touqueville, and his deep observations after his long residence in this country and wrote about our democracy. This is what he wrote:—

> "In that immense crowd which throngs the avenues of power in the United States, I found very few who displayed any of that manly candour, and that conclusive independence of opinion, which frequently distinguished the Americans of former times, and which constitute the leading feature in distinguishing characters wherever they may be found. I know of no country in which there is so little true independence of mind and freedom of discussion as in America: where the majority raises very formidable barriers to the liberty of opinion. There can be no literary genius without freedom of opinion; and freedom of opinion does not exist in America."

Sometimes I wonder how you great men of the air can face the macrophone in order to 'enlighten' the American people. But, in the process of your enthusiasm you mistake your blinding bias, for the 'voice' of the 'free' world; for, according to your circumspect dictum—your word is the law! In the rural part of Greece, where I came from, the peasants brand their cattle and horses—I suppose everywhere in the world, so that they know them. Mr. Bob Considine has branded his own skin for all time with his most infamous irresponsibility.

Please, in the spur of an indignant moment, do not destroy this letter—like you perhaps did with the "lost" enclosures. Keep it—read it—it will be the finest mental and moral tonic in your long tour of the world you are about to embark. But, out of modesty or precaution stay at distance from Greece—the birth-place of the great, we cannot even pronounce!

Most respectfully;

Vasilios Fessopoulos

Vasilios Fessopoulos

Wm.T.Vise
560 Scott St. Ap.303
San Francisco 17. California

c.c. to Mr. Murrow

300 North Wayne Avenue,
Wayne, Penna.
March 11th, 1959

Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, New York

Dear Sirs:

Thousands of C.B.S. listeners who have heard and watched Edward R. Murrow's programs throughout the years in which he has given us " Person to Person," " Small World," etc., are filled with dismay at the prospect of his coming sabbatical leave, although it is conceded universally that he well deserves a rest and change after the extent and intensity of his work.

Perhaps the most dismaying thought of all is the plan (if it so be) to have Arthur Godfrey take his place, in an attempt to carry on the programs which seem to belong to Mr. Murrow alone, Is this a suitable choice, and is it that of the intelligent, thoughtful people through whose medium Mr. Murrow has brought us the most thought-provoking programs of our particular times? He has interpreted for us people, causes, worlds and individuals outside of the immediacy of our own country?

Mr. Murrow should have a rest if we are again to benefit from his magnificent programs, but cannot a more suitable interpreter be found, so that we may have light within the present darkness of our understanding? There are many skilled commentators, who have experience in both foreign and domestic fields, such as Eric Sevareid, Larry Le Sueur, Howard K. Smith, Chet Huntley, Charles Shaw, George Lord and many others. They have knowledge to share with us in present world events.

There is no doubt that the Arthur Godfreys of television and radio have a place in the entertainment world, and as such serve a purpose and draw an audience. However, in the crises of our present-day world, events are so serious and so far reaching, that we should be kept informed in a comprehensible manner. Not all of your listening and watching audience demand entertainment per se, although it achieves predominance of time in both radio and television. To pursue this medium alone is a little like fiddling while Rome burns !

Among your vast audience there are those who want education in the ways of the world; to learn its diplomatic and cultural ways; to have knowledge of other peoples and their causes, with perhaps that (still distant) hope that we can establish brotherhood among us. Great events are coming upon us almost unawares and with greater speed than had ever been anticipated. Give us a suitable interpreter, who can join hands with peoples of different countries, and give us knowledge of them

(Mrs) H.B.Gemmell

H.B. Gemmell

San Francisco March 7,1959

Gentlemen:

The periodical mentioned is The Saturday Review of February 7,1959; the author, Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

Please, be so kind as to have the letter returned if you do not plan to print it, as I would like to approach other papers. But, should you use it, please, drop me a note of the date of its appearance. Postage enclosed for either purpose.

With all my heart, I do consider the contents of imminent importance, and, in spite of my financial situation--being an old pensioner of seventy-five--I would be willing to pawn my typewriter and have a copy of this letter sent to every Congressman and Senator--even, including, our m ailing, Secretary of State.

If this will not lead them to more conscientious views, at any rate--it will make them pause and think.

William T. Vise is my American name. I became citizen in 1925 in New York City.

Most Respectfully, yours;

Vasilios Fessopoulos.

THE KEY TO THE SOLUTION

While the western world in secluded, anxious sessions, huddles together its most important statesmen and military advisers in order to solve the world-crisis of the Berlin stalemate, and if possible to weigh Mr. Khrushchev's truculent and merrily-challenging childish twaddling concerning the explosive world-malady, and his undiplomatic and seemingly rude behavior toward Mr. Macmillan in his recent visit to Moscow; this writer believes that he has found the solution of this riddle in a very recent article, written by one of our foremost citizens —well qualified—in a notable periodical.

In the mind of every thinking and responsible person rises this question: is Nikita insane—? Yes, we would like to believe that he is; while we watch him dancing like an inspired cossack over a keg brimful with hydrogen monsters, eagerly waiting for the madman's spark, in order to extinguish our human society. This so amazingly-tragic situation is a childish game of the cat-and-mouse—but who is on the defensive? Yes, who plays the part of the cat, and who of the mouse. This, clearly proves that our poor humanity cannot be as important as we would like to believe that it is. And now, let us read with great care some parts of the aforementioned, inspired article:—

"There comes to mind a phrase of the late A.Powell Davies, whose ministry in Washington was a national beacon for so many years....It is impossible to spend weeks traveling around the Soviet Union as I did this summer without taking away an overwhelming impression of thrust and purpose in most aspects of Soviet life. The revolutionary ardor has cooled with time, but even the very pragmatic political leaders seem to believe profoundly in the truth of their way of life, and they are quietly confident that it will sweep the world in time. I think they sincerely believe that their methods, their aspirations, their dreams make up the final truth about the nature of man and society."

"From this conviction flow two consequences. The first is that no effort, no dedication, no sacrifice is too great that may help to realize the Communist Party's goals in Soviet society. The second is that no corner of humanity can be a matter of indifference to the Communists, because the whole human race is destined to become one in Communist brotherhood."

Was the writer of the article conscious of what he was saying, or was the spirit of "the truth and of brotherhood" of the late A.Powell Davies, its author? while the writer was penning down the words, unwittingly? Indeed, the thought delves deep into the very roots of the matter—it opens wide the flood-gates of a new light upon our world-catastrophic muddle. It makes us see quite clearly how amazingly poerful is THE TRUTH, and, how warm and all-embracing is the love of BROTHERHOOD. Unhappy minds consider themselves important and great; but vigorous and loving souls gaze from a great height at the wretched recent withering of the human mind into an infinitesimal point of self-extinction. Epicurus voiced THE TRUTH, and Socrates envisioned world BROTHERHOOD:—and here, we are today!

William T. Vise
560 Sctt St. Ap.503
San Francisco 17
California.

Vasilios Pessopoulos

Fessopoulos, Vasilios

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Fessopoulos:

I have your letter of February 5th. Please excuse the long delay in replying to it.

Regarding your letter of December 30th, it seems that it was sent over to the producer of the YEARS OF CRISIS program. In the avalanche of mail, unfortunately, the YEARS OF CRISIS staff claims they cannot find your letter. And, as a result, I do not know where your news clips are, since they were sent over with the letter.

I am sorry this has happened. Please try to understand.

Sincerely,

Mr. Vasilios Fessopoulos
360 Scott Street
San Francisco 17, California

TO MR. MURROW

FROM Mr. Horton

2/12/59

Mr. Fessopoulos' letter is not in the attached group of letter I received from John Day, nor is it in the letters I answered regarding YEARS OF CRISIS.

TO MR. HORTON

FROM

February 11, 1959

TO ~~Jean~~ JFD

FROM Mary

Please check to see if you have a letter from Mr. Fessopoulos re "Y of C", otherwise I'll write and apologize.

I don't remember this letter but it ought to be in your file & sent to Horton

do not.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22. N.Y.

San Francisco Febr. 5, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the strength and appreciation of your reply of June 4, 1958, to my letter of May 5, 1958, concerning your "Michael Farmer" broadcast; I had taken the privilege of expressing my personal views in a letter of December 30, 1958, after having listened to your most significant program: "Years of Crisis."

Undoubtedly, my communication did not meet with your favor; this, indeed, is to be regretted: as my intentions were as sincere and humanely-motivated as those of our ex-Ambassador to Russia, Mr. Kannon (?), as were heard in the "Image Russia" program of the NBC, last night and also on Tuesday.

Re "Years of crisis"

You are indeed a very busy person, and superficial communications like mine was, of more than a month ago should never have been written to one in your position, whose every moment is devoted to everything significant in the life of man—and of most paramount importance to all of us here.

Believe me, Mr. Murrow, thiswill not happen again. And the reason I am once more disturbing you is, to ask of you have your secretary return the newspaper clippings; which, I am quite confident will interest others with whom I correspond occasionally. Postage is enclosed. Yes, I shall continue listening to your program; as I have always considered you—and still do, to be the most outstanding commentator of our times.

With the highest regard;

Vasilios Fessopoulos

Vasilios Fessopoulos

William T. Vise
560 Scott St. Ap.303
San Francisco 17
California.

Field, George

February 24, 1959

Mr. George Field
Freedom House
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear George:

Many thanks for the kind words. I hope to acquire a little information in the course of the year.

As ever yours,

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

ERM:skh

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LONGACRE 5-3344

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Dore Schary
Whitney North Seymour*
George N. Shuster
Mrs. Caroline K. Simon
Nathaniel Singer
Spyros P. Skouras
Louis Stulberg
Channing H. Tobias
J. Waties Waring
W. W. Waymack
Robert M. Weitman
William L. White
Roy Wilkins

* *Executive Committee*

LOA

Feb. 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Your decision to take a sabbatical for one year, even though it be right for you is not a very happy thought for those of us who habitually follow your programs.

I will feel the void and will be among the countless numbers who will miss your programs when the time comes.

I hope you will have much pleasure and gather new strength during your rest from daily routine and look forward to better days ahead.

With best wishes,

Yours,

George

George Field

GF:ws

Figge, WC.

William C. Figge

PRESIDENT • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

yes.

February 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Henry Turnbull, our marketing director, is planning to be in New York the week of February 24. Among other things he is planning to investigate the availability of network shows.

I realize the demands made upon your time, but if at all possible I will appreciate your granting Henry a short audience. He will call your office the first part of the week to see if this is convenient for you. Will call

Hope things are going well with you, and please remember me to Casey.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

W. C. FIGGE

WCF mm

Fine
Benjamin

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Fine:

I returned from a two weeks absence from the city to find your letter of February 6th.

I shall be delighted to have my name added to the committee of sponsors for the dinner in honor of Fannie Hurst. Unfortunately however, I shall not be able to attend the dinner since my schedule calls for me to be in Washington on April 2nd.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Benjamin Fine
Education Editor
The New York Times
Times Square
New York 36, N. Y.

gw

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LAckawanna 4-1000

February 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will, I am sure, be pleased to know that Fannie Hurst is to be honored for her many years of vital and creative activities at a dinner on Wednesday, April 2nd, at the Hotel Ambassador. The dinner is sponsored by the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, with which Miss Hurst has long been associated.

This event will afford her many friends and admirers an opportunity to pay tribute to Miss Hurst for her long and distinguished career as a writer and public spirited citizen.

As Chairman for the dinner, I am endeavoring to set up a national committee of sponsors for the occasion and would be delighted to have you join this group. I am sure you share the affection and esteem we all have for Miss Hurst. May we list your name as a Sponsor for the dinner in her honor?

I look forward to hearing from you.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

Benjamin Fine

Benjamin Fine
Education Editor

K.C?

You are cordially invited to attend a

Dinner

honoring

Fannie Hurst

sponsored by the

Albert Einstein College of Medicine

of Yeshiva University

Wednesday, April 2, 1958, 7:00 p.m.

Hotel Ambassador

Park Avenue and 51st Street

New York City

$12.50 per person
Reception 6:30 p.m.
Dress Optional

R.S.V.P.
No Solicitation

THE dinner affords her many friends and admirers an opportunity to pay a fond tribute to Fannie Hurst. As author, lecturer, citizen and humanitarian, she has reached into many lives in many lands, bringing warmth and understanding, insight and compassion to her literary works and to her efforts for civic and communal betterment.

Fannie Hurst has served as chairman of the National Housing Commission, President of the Author's Guild of America, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, a trustee of the Urban League and the United Neighborhood Houses.

In the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, she has found a challenging new field of interest — a school based on equality of opportunity without regard to race or creed — dedicated to the advancement of medical training and research. She has maintained an active interest in the school since its inception and the dinner will serve as the occasion for the formal dedication of a Cardiology Research Laboratory at the College established by Miss Hurst in memory of her late husband Jacques Danielson.

Program

BENJAMIN A. COHEN
Under-Secretary General, United Nations

MISCHA ELMAN
Noted concert violinist

MARY MARGARET McBRIDE
Radio and Television Commentator

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

DR. ABRAHAM WHITE
Associate Dean, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

DR. BENJAMIN FINE
Chairman

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JINX FALKENBERG McCRARY
MARGARET MEAD
DAVID F. MERRALL
BESS MYERSON
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ASSOCIATE CHAIRMEN

GEORGE ALPERT
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ABRAHAM ZEITZ

Fine, Sylvia

June 23, 1959

Dear Sylvia:

Both Janet and I have been out of town. I'm sorry to say that this caused us to miss the opening of THE FIVE PENNIES.

I am in town for the day and have to go to Florida next week, so we will hope to see THE FIVE PENNIES at some future date.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Sylvia Fine
Sherry-Netherland Hotel
Fifth Avenue and 59 Street
New York, New York

mc

sylvia fine

June 8, 1959

Dear Ed and Janet:

This is to serve notice that I plan to arrive in New York on Monday, June 15th, and will be at the Sherry Netherland through the 30th. I have, by the way, requested Paramount to send you an invitation to the opening of "The Five Pennies which I think you will like. It opens in New York at the Capitol Theatre on Wednesday, June 17th, and I dearly hope you can make it.

I look forward to seeing you.

With love,

Sylvia

SFK:HT

1103 San Ysidro Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Finehout, Raymond

January 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Finehont:

I have your nice letter commending my broadcasts.

It was most thoughtful of you to send me your ballad.
I do indeed appreciate your kindness.

Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond E. Finehont:
The Mountain Echo
39 York Street
Swanton, Vermont

THE MOUNTAIN ECHO

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF VERMONT

RAYMOND E. FINEHOUT, EDITOR
39 YORK STREET
SWANTON, VERMONT

Dec. 23 '58

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co
New York City, N. Y.

Text

My dear Mr Murrow,

Allow me to congratulate you on a year of stirring broadcasting! And to wish you good health at Christmas time.

On page 5 of the enclosed issue of Mountain Echo is a ballad I wrote for this little paper I edit.

I flatter myself to believe that it reflects somewhat your own thinking about this old world. I shall be very happy if you find it interesting.

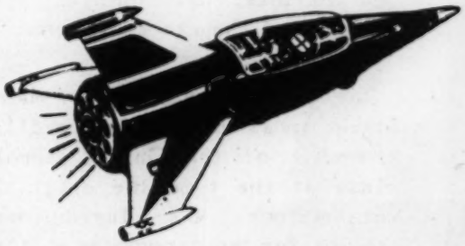
With all good wishes!

Sincerely
Raymond E. Finehout

BALLAD WRITTEN ON PROSPECT HILL

"How far is the moon from here," he asked
The stranger who watched his play;
"For I have a brand new rocket ship,
And I must be off today."

The stranger smiled. "Oh, it's not too far
For a brave young lad like you;
And perhaps someday you will reach the moon,
If that's what you want to do."



"And wouldn't you like to come along?
What wonderful sights we'd see:
Craters and mountains and maybe men
Quite different from you and me."

The stranger said, "Oh, it would be fun,
But I have miles to go
About the earth, and the roads I take
Are often rough and slow.

You wouldn't believe it, yet it's true:-
The city of Rangoon
Can be as far from London as
The mountains of the moon.

And distances in Arkansas
Can sometimes be as far
As all the miles you'd have to fly
To reach the nearest star.

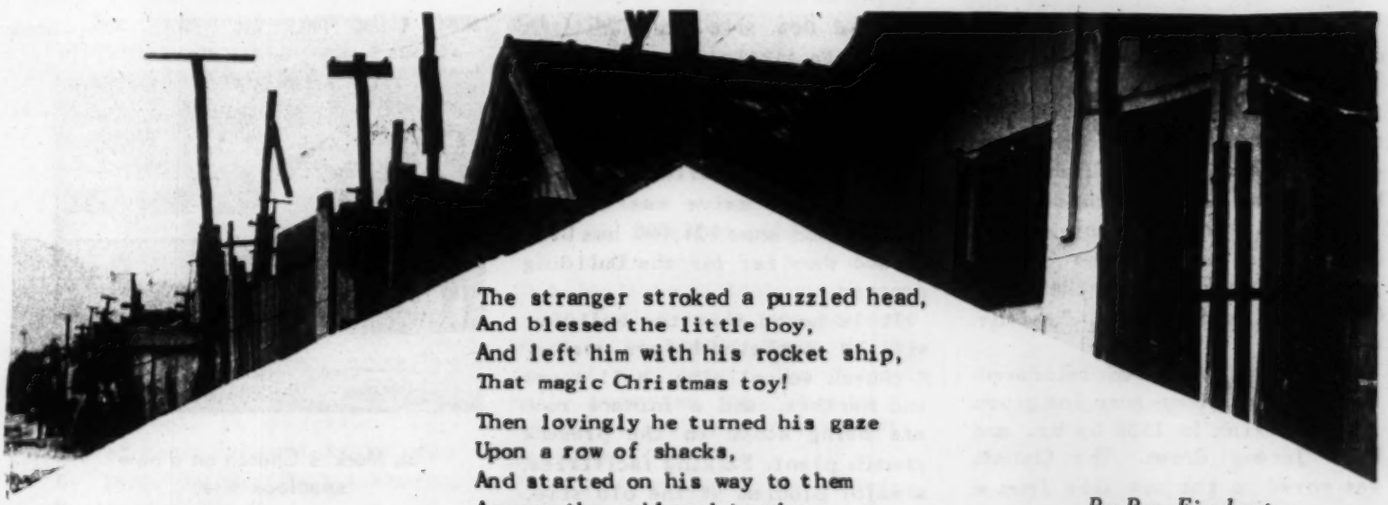
A council table can be wide
As a celestial sea;
And man's distrust can be as deep
In its intensity.

From where I stand on Prospect Hill
A man could throw a stone
And hit a roof in Shanty Town -
But, oh, the road is long!"

"You're making riddles," said the lad,
"But do not fear to come;
My rocket ship will get us there,
And get us safely home."

"Yet, distances are relative,
They mean 'from here to there';
A man may soar to outer space,
Or climb an attic stair.

And faith can make a thousand miles
Just seconds from their start;
And love can leap with lightning speed
From heart to human heart,



The stranger stroked a puzzled head,
And blessed the little boy,
And left him with his rocket ship,
That magic Christmas toy!

Then lovingly he turned his gaze
Upon a row of shacks,
And started on his way to them
Across the railroad tracks.

By Ray Finehout

Finletter, Thos.

F

March 16, 1959

Dear Tom:

So many kind things have been said about me in connection with the year's leave of absence that I feel as though I have been reading my own obituary. I shall be fearful of returning to work lest I be unable to live up to such kind and generous sentiments. If I discover any eternal truths in the course of the year - perhaps in a Buddhist monastery in Burma, I'll leave you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas K. Finletter
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

KHM/hl

THOMAS K. FINLETTER
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22

Thursday

My dear Ed

I am informed that you are temporarily leaving CBS. Let it be temporary only. We can't do without you

Yours ever
Tom

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

October 15, 1954

Would you give your approval to this?

Yes

called
Hodge - Oct 18

Finletter, Thomas K.

DENHARD & STEWART, INC. *Advertising* 114 EAST 32ND STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLICATION | SIZE | DATE OF INSERTION

$5.00 at all bookstores

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, N. Y. 17

Edward R. MURROW

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THOMAS K.

Finletter

Power and Policy:

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY AND MILITARY POWER IN THE HYDROGEN AGE

"This reporter has no financial interest in this book or the house that published it — merely a belief that it will cause you furiously to think. You will find in it some provocative reading — written by a man qualified to speak."
—From *Edward R. Murrow With the News,* CBS Radio Network, October 7, 1954.

PLEASE SEND 6 PROOFS BY BEFORE _____ FOR O. K. TO

DENHARD & STEWART, INC., 114 EAST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

FORM 1A 6M 2-54

Finley, Rev.

April 8, 1958

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 25th.

It was nice of you to write and tell me about the 5th Annual Session of the Little United Nations meeting, however, I cannot concern myself with it due to my very heavy schedule of radio and television.

If you care to pursue this any further, I suggest you write a letter to our Director of News, Mr. John Day.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend S. Ben Finley
Tisdale Methodist Church
Winfield, R. 4, Kansas

mcc

Tisdale Methodist Church
The Church of the Friendly Farmers
REV. S. BEN FINLEY, Pastor
Winfield, R. 4, Kansas

March 25, 1958

Ed Murrow
CBS News
Madison Street
New York 5, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

As per my conversation with your secretary Miss Wachsner. We are closing in on our plans for the 5th Annual Session of the Little United Nations meeting.

In the past four annual sessions, we have had the following countries represented with career men:

Phillipines	Sweeden
Great Britain	United States
Greece	India
Spain	Egypt
Holland	Israel
Belgium	Germany

Cuba and France came as observers.

This year we are to discuss International Trade and World Friendship.

At present we have three nations accepting our invitation. They are Gwynn Garnett of the Foreign Agriculture Service Administrator, United States. M. K. Newton, Information Officer, United Kingdom and Edward Kmiecik, First Secretary of Poland. And we just received confirmation from Japan who are sending Mr. Gengo Suzuki, their financial minister of Japan. Invitations are still out to Canada and Brazil.

This session will be held May 5 and 6, 1958 here in Cowley County. They are for educational purposes with a possibility of working out a bilateral trade agreements.

This the schedule we follow each year.

Sunday night- agreement among delegates

Monday 7:30 a.m. Press Breakfast
9:30 First Session on College Level
12:00 Chamber of Commerce
1:30 High School Level Session

Tuesday

8:00 a.m. Press Session
10:00 a.m. College Level Session
12:00 Chamber of Commerce
1:30 High School Level Session
7:30 Final Session- In the form of a United Nations Banquet. The latter is very colorful.

We contact from 2500 to 3000 people each year and each year it grows in number and interest. There are two national magazines sending reporters here this year.

If CBS news is interested, I shall be most happy to send on further information.

I believe it we understand our neighbor better, we will have less trouble with them.

While we are talking and trading with other nations, we are not fighting them. Isn't it better to talk than fight.

Very truly yours,

S. Ben Finley

S. Ben Finley

SBF:rs

c.c. Lowell Thomas

P.S. Japan just accepted by phone

Finn, David

RUDER & FINN INCORPORATED

130 EAST FIFTY NINTH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 9-1800 CABLE ADDRESS: RUDERFINN

F.

Date changed

January 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am just dropping you this note to confirm our luncheon meeting on Tuesday, January 27th with Victor Gruen at the Laurent Restaurant, 111 East 56th Street at 1 p.m.

We are very much looking forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

David Finn

David Finn

DF:mvb

cc: V. Gruen

Fischer, John

May 5, 1959

Dear Jack:

I haven't a clue as to when I can buckle down to the London piece but, if I ever get it finished, we will send it along as you suggest.

I doubt that I will produce anything in the course of the year worth publication in Harper's but, if anything comes out of the typewriter, I will send it along.

Meanwhile, have a wonderful time in Greece.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. John Fishher
Harper's Magazine
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, N.Y.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

April 30, 1959

Dear Ed:

I thoroughly enjoyed our lunch. What you said will be a great help to me in the piece I'm trying to write about television and its critics; if I'm able to produce anything which seems to me worth printing, I'll send you an advance copy.

I am very eager indeed to see that early draft of the talk you will be delivering in England in October. If I remember correctly, you said you hoped to have it in pretty good shape by July. God willing, I shall be in Greece until about the end of that month, but if your secretary would be good enough to send a copy along to Russell Lynes he and the others here will read it and hold it against my return. If you and your British hosts have no objection, we would like to publish it as soon as possible after the talk is delivered -- that is, in our November issue. This would mean that we ought to send the manuscript to the printer about September 1.

I hope I don't need to assure you that if you feel like doing any other writing during the course of the coming year -- about the television industry, your travels, or anything else that might interest you -- we would be more than eager to have a chance to publish it. Meanwhile, best of wishes for your forthcoming expeditions; I envy you.

Best regards,

Jack.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

John Fischer/ns

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

April 6, 1959

Dear Ed:

I would be delighted to talk to you soon after you get back to New York about mid-April, as you suggested in your letter of March 16. Would you ask your secretary to call me at MU 3-1900 to let me know what time and place would be convenient for you? If you have a lunch date open, perhaps we can meet at the Century.

Best regards,

Jack.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

John Fischer/cc

Tues. 28 April
Century

Fischer, John
Ugc

March 16, 1959

Dear Jack:

Right now, I haven't a clue as to what I am going to do during the year's leave of absence. I am merely trying to stay erect on the treadmill until the 1st of July.

I am off to Europe for a couple of weeks on Saturday. Perhaps we could talk when I get back which will be about the second week in April.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Fischer
Harper's Magazine
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, New York

EBM/hl

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

February 25, 1959

Dear Ed:

Is there any prospect that you might want to do some magazine writing during the course of your leave of absence from CBS? If so, might I have an opportunity to talk to you about an idea which I hope you might want to develop for Harper's?

Best regards,

Jack

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

John Fischer/cc

F Jack Fischer

A damn literate, telling piece. Yet that idea of renting channels from the government and, in a sense---a real sense---having the government produce programs in competition with the networks, leaves me skeptical.

I guess that is true ~~[illegible]~~ (pg 19) that no station's license has ever been revoked, or refused renewal, because the operator broke his public service pledge---but, gosh, is it?

On pg 7, the phrase "one of the most respected and successful executives in broadcasting" might be changed to "one of the most respected and successful broadcasters."

Am I wrong (pg 24) but wasn't the headquarters of the National Radio and Television Center recently moved from Ann Arbor to New York? Or am I confusing it with some other educational outfit?

eb

P.S. Might not Fischer want to make some reference to Sarnoff's so-called "rebuttal" that appeared in today's Herald-Trib?

John Crosby on TV

Rebuttal

By Robert W. Sarnoff

Chairman, National Broadcasting Co.

(While John Crosby is on vacation this column will be written by guest writers.)

Possibly in deference to broadcasting's "equal-time" tradition, John Crosby has generously offered me equal space to discuss a recent column of his on my keynote address at this year's convention of the National Association of Broadcasters. I am grateful for the opportunity to confirm what his column suggested: that he and I are in fundamental disagreement over the character of the national television audience.

Sarnoff

"I have yet," wrote Mr. Crosby, "to run down that 'mass audience' who sit there lapping up 'The Price Is Right' and screeching for more of same. I think people *accept* 'The Price Is Right' with varying degrees of indifference."

In my opinion, the American television fan is not the passive and indifferent citizen that Mr. Crosby suggests. I believe that watching television normally involves a conscious act of selection, and that no program ever maintains a large audience through indifference. Surely it is stretching to attribute the success of "The Price Is Right" to viewer indifference. Is it indifference when as many as 1,000,000 Americans a week mail in postcards to that single show? No more so, I believe, than when readers in droves enter the Tangletown Puzzle contest of the New York Herald Tribune or similar circulation-building projects in other newspapers that carry Mr. Crosby's column.

* * *

Today, 81 per cent of American TV set owners can choose from at least four channels. With the daytime "The Price Is Right," for example, one of the competing network programs is "I Love Lucy"—re-runs, true, but still a program that Mr. Crosby indicates is acceptable even to intellectuals.

But even if Lucy re-runs, or the programs on other channels, are not to the viewer's taste, does indifference still chain him to "The Price Is Right"? Sociologists say we live in the midst of the richest variety of leisure time activities in the history of mankind—and all of them compete with television. We can listen to the radio or the phonograph, go to a movie or a bowling alley, read "Dr. Zhivago" or the latest magazine, play bridge or study the stock market, practice putting or photography or scores of other hobbies—or read newspapers. When tens of millions of people tune consistently to one television program, I believe they are making a deliberate selection over a vast array of alternatives.

The mass audience is anything but the faceless blob or the row of ciphers that the phrase suggests when it prompts Mr. Crosby to ask: "Hath not a mass eyes? Hath not a mass ears?" Indeed it does—in fact, more eyes and ears than any one else. It consists, after all, of the same people who make up perhaps the most selective and most vocal political electorate in the world. It is an articulate mass, quick to register like or dislike. On some happy day, I hope, Mr. Crosby will come forth and confess that when he criticizes broadcasters for much of their popular entertainment fare he really means to criticize popular taste. And there is no reason he should don sackcloth to do so. The fact that his own preferences often depart from popular taste in no sense makes him a less worthy critic.

The job facing the television industry as I see it is to attempt to reconcile more effectively the varying, and often contradictory, tastes of the national audience—including those of Mr. Crosby. And we must do so, not by abdicating under the whip of criticism our primary responsibility to majority tastes but by seeking areas where all tastes can be satisfied more effectively.

In my N. A. B. speech at Chicago I suggested that the industry embark on a communications effort to seek, from all groups, a clearer understanding of television's role in our society. After only eleven years, television has become the first "total" mass medium. The questions surrounding its operation are many and complex, and they call for some calm reflection. Why should mass entertainment, per se, become a phrase of almost ill repute? How can we achieve a more effective program mix to satisfy both majority and minority desires?

Everybody I've met in this industry wants to find better answers to these questions. That was a primary purpose for the communications effort I proposed—not, as some of the more superficial observers of the medium have suggested, to "whitewash" our "mediocrity." I hope this effort will produce a new two-way informational bridge between broadcasters and the public, including those groups who voice dissatisfaction with today's fare. From it we hope to learn more of how all elements of the public feel about television. And, above all, we hope to obtain that knowledge within a framework of genuine public understanding of the task we try to perform.

If it comes to us within that framework we feel it will be enormously helpful in shaping television's future.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

May 19, 1959

Dear Ed:

Here is a copy of the piece which I mentioned to you on the phone. I hope it isn't too much of an imposition to ask you to take a look at it, and I would be most grateful for any comments you might have about it.

Best regards,

Jack

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

John Fischer/cc

10 on 11 Baskerville
18 picas
Remainder: 13½ picas
to page 12

John Fischer 14 pt Bodoni Roman Caps Rep 2 pts

#

the editor's 36 pt Bulmer italic lc
EASY CHAIR 36 pt Bulmer Roman Caps Rep 3 pts

#

TV and Its Critics 14 pt Bodoni Roman 11 x lc

#

IN THE hurt tones of a misunderstood man, Robert W. Sarnoff recently complained that television is getting a raw deal. Its critics, he said, are calling it bad names--"mediocre"... "unworthy"..."time-wasting."

This, he intimated, is unfair, unethical, and lousy. TV is giving the public what ~~it~~ it wants, and the public loves it. Its critics are either misinformed; or they have a selfish interest in discrediting TV; or they are intol -

PAGE NO.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 49 EAST 33RD STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
ILLUSTRATOR

erant intellectuals who despise the mass taste and want to impose their own arcane standards on a reluctant America.

If this keeps up, he warned, TV will face two hideous dangers. Its audience and advertisers may drift away, because they are constantly being told that watching their favorite programs is "a shameful act." Worse yet, the government might start meddling with TV programing.

So Mr. Sarnoff urged his industry to launch "a massive communications effort" to answer its critics. It should explain that "a principal function" is to serve up light entertainment--to "meet the need of most active Americans for relaxation." (Well, all right, maybe it ought to provide something for "minority tastes" as well--but that is secondary.) And the industry ought to make clear that it finds no conflict between serving the public and serving advertisers; what is good for the sponsor

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is good for the United States.

Since Mr. Sarnoff is boss of NBC and since he was talking to the broadcasters' trade association, he got action. Committees were set up, money was raised, and the industry is now planning a heavy-caliber campaign to defend itself.

(space)

MR. SARNOFF has a point. Four points, to be precise.

Much criticism of TV has been misinformed. Some of it has come from professional intellectuals whose main stock in trade is lament over the malodorous decay of American culture. (A classic example is Gunther Anders' essay in Mass Culture: The Popular Arts in America,* in which he deplores TV for 4,500 words without once touching on anything so vulgar as a fact. One of his conclusions is that "because the world is brought into our homes, we do not have to explore it...modern man travels only

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as a last resort." To preserve his intellectual purity, Dr. Anders evidently avoids not only TV, but also highways, airports, trains and docks.)

Perhaps it is also true--though hard to prove--that some of the newspaper and magazine criticism of TV has been snide and hostile, because TV is a strong competitor for audience and advertising.

Surely Mr. Sarnoff is right in fearing that government domination would be a bad thing. The Federal Communications Commission has made sorry use of what power ~~over~~ over broadcasting it now has; and foreign experience--notably in England--suggests that government-operated TV has about as many failings (though different

Footnote: 9 on 10 Backer 18 pieces

* Edited by Bernard Rosenberg and David Manning White; published in 1957 by the Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois.

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no #

ones) as the American system. Then, too, it is always dangerous to let politicians or bureaucrats get their fingers on any channel of communication. The temptation to use it for propaganda is too great a strain to put on any conscience.

Finally, for whatever one man's opinion is worth, it seems to me that TV is better than many of its critics are willing to admit. In a slow and spotty way, it may actually be improving. At least in the New York area, where the network programs usually originate, anybody willing to hunt a little can now find one or two worthwhile programs almost every day—ranging from history lectures to Eugene O'Neill, from first-rate jazz to Leonard Bernstein. (True enough, local stations in the hinterland often refuse to carry the best of the network offerings; they can make more mon-

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ey by running ancient movies.) In the house-
hold I know best, TV has caused none of the
disasters predicted by the gloomier sociologists.
My children haven't turned into videots, or even
neglected their homework much. And if my own
brain is softening, I can't honestly blame it
on my watching an occasional prize-fight, base-
ball game, or Phil Silvers comedy.

(space)

BUT if we grant all this, the fact remains
that Mr. Sarnoff and many of his fellow
broadcasters don't seem to understand what
their responsible critics are really saying.
These critics too have some valid points--and
they cannot be answered by any "communications
effort," however massive. The only possible
answer would be a basic change in the organi-
zation of the industry.

The true indictment against TV is not that
it is all bad, but rather that it is not near-

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ly as good as it could be--nor as good as the public has a right to expect. The public is now paying a high price for something it has been promised, and is not getting. ~~We~~ With the best will in the world, the industry in its present form evidently is powerless to deliver what it has promised--solemnly and legally--that it would deliver.

Some specifications of this charge were set forth most vigorously, not by a cloistered intellectual, but by one of the most respected and successful executives in broadcasting, Edward R. Murrow. Last October he scandalized the industry by saying, right out loud, that its performance is timid, trivial, and escapist. He pointed out that in the all-important prime time period--the hours between 8:00 and 11:00 P.M., which are the only ones when most people are free to use their sets--the air is full of froth. Normally all three networks

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and all local stations offer much the same fare: frivolous entertainment, consisting of Westerns, vaudeville, quiz shows, and an occasional detective story.

In practice, then, during the prime hours you and I do not have that "freedom of choice" which Mr. Sarnoff speaks of so reverently. Candy is dandy, as Ogden Nash has observed--but what if you want beef steak for a change? You won't get it. The sponsors in their infinite wisdom have decided that most people want candy between 8:00 and 11:00 P.M.--and you will, by God, take it or go hungry.*

*On rare occasions the networks do venture to slip a morsel of protein into the evening menu--a documentary, a prestige show, an interview with Robert Frost. But ordinarily, as we all know, if you want to get your teeth into something, you have to search for it at unearth-

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ly hours--such as 6:30 A.M., midnight, or Sunday afternoon.

Even then we don't have much freedom of choice. On Sundays, for example, the sponsors assume that all right-thinking consumers are outdoors playing golf or inhaling exhaust fumes. Consequently these relatively worthless hours can be used as sops for the intellectual--and all the sops are tossed on his plate at once. On May 10, for instance, if you had wanted to listen to Senator Javits and Bergen Evans and Tom Mboyo and the New York Times Youth Forum, and a panel of scientists, you couldn't do it. All were scheduled on different channels at the same hour.

The result is that the best brains in television, its best hours, and its best dollar are dedicated to making the American people fat, dumb, and happy. Or, as Mr. Murrow put

Fortune (cont.) 9 or 10 Basket 15 pieces

no #

Return to 10 or 11

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it, to "decadence, escapism, and insulation from the world in which we live."

Is this good enough? Can we afford to use our best resources in this way, at a moment when the Soviets are straining all their resources to make their people lean, smart, and tough? Even if most of the customers (and sponsors) do eat it up, does it really make sense? Isn't it like feeding candy to a diabetic--without warning him that sugar may kill him? For, as Mr. Murrow pointed out, prime hour TV makes "only fleeting and spasmodic reference to the fact that this nation is in mortal danger."

(space)

MANY people in television are aware of these questions, and uneasy about them. One is Mr. Sarnoff. Shortly after his speech about the critics, I talked to him at some length, and have no doubt that he is a con-

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scientious and intelligent man, eager to do what he can to improve his industry. So too with the responsible executives at CBS--notably its president, Dr. Frank Stanton, a former professor who is at least as thoughtful as any of his intellectual critics; and its TV chief, Louis Cowan, a former aide of Adlai Stevenson.

The trouble is they can't do much.

As the industry is now organized, nobody--neither networks, nor local stations, nor sponsors--has much leeway to attempt anything more than marginal improvements.

Some such modest improvements already are in prospect. Dr. Stanton recently announced that next year CBS will schedule "regular hour-long informational broadcasts once a month in prime evening time" to report "in depth on significant issues, events and personalities in the news." Later he hopes to offer such programs twice a month, and eventually every

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week.

This is a remarkably courageous step--for reasons to be noted in a moment. Even if he gets away with it, however, and even if other networks follow his example, that will still mean that only one twenty-eighth of the prime hours will be salvaged from the froth. And to judge from past experience, all but a few of the networks' affiliated stations will refuse to carry such programs.

The reason why such improvements are so daring and difficult is, in a word: Money. Those prime hours are enormously valuable. Their sale to advertisers brings in most of the network's income. From this profit it pays for unsponsored programs, for its costly news service, and for those cultural items which appear at dawn and on Sunday afternoon. From this same profit it must pay its dividends. If Dr.

Change from: 10 or 11 Basker 18 pieces to 10 or 11 Basker 13½ pieces for remainder

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Stanton gives away too many of these golden hours for "informational broadcasts," the stockholders will soon want to know why. They may even want a new president. After all, CBS is not a philanthropic enterprise.*

6 lns#

*CBS has been making heroic efforts to interest sponsors in paying for at least some of these informational broadcasts, and has at last found one which is willing to go along with the experiment. Bell & Howell will sponsor six one-hour documentaries on national and international issues, beginning next October. This is a most encouraging development--but so far few corporations have shown anything like Bell & Howell's imagination and daring.

Fortune
9 on 10 Bastard
13 1/2 picas

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Each local station is under similar pressure. When it carries an unsponsored network public service program it is actually out of pocket; but if it rejects that program and sells the time to half a dozen local sponsors, it makes a tempting profit. What would you do if you were the station manager?

Why, then, don't some of the big corporations sponsor an occasional program dealing with "ideas and information," as Mr. Murrow suggested? Again, because they feel they can't afford to. It costs a sizable fortune to put an evening program on a national network. The sponsor will get his money back only if he draws the largest possible audience. If horse opera sells more

Return to 10 on "

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autos than Ed Murrow -- as it does --
then the advertiser has to go
for horse opera. The fact that he,
personally, may prefer Murrow makes
no difference. If he should yield
to such a whim, then his harder=
headed competitors will soon run him
out of the market.

Actually the sponsor doesn't even
have the freedom to take that chance.
Once in a long while some advertiser
may be rich enough--or stubborn
enough--to put on a program which
strikes his fancy, even though it
does not fetch a whopping audience.
One such was Firestone. Until re-
cently it presented a program of semi=
serious music--not great art, but
certainly a high cut above the qual-
ity of most evening shows. Although

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its audience was relatively small, Firestone was content.

The ABC network was not. It was afraid to carry a low-rating show at 9:00 P. M., because millions of viewers might switch to a competing channel--and stay there for the rest of the evening. So ABC told Firestone that it would have to shift to a less strategic hour or get off the air. No other network could find a place for "The Voice of Firestone" in prime time either--and at this writing the program apparently is doomed.

Everybody feels awfully sorry about this--and everybody is helpless. Them, as Jimmy Durante used to say, is the conditions which prevail.

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OUR system of broadcasting was not meant to work that way. When it got started, a generation ago, everybody recognized that radio (and later TV) could serve as an immensely powerful instrument of public education and enlightenment. In theory, every station is supposed to put that purpose first. It is licensed to broadcast, under the Federal Communications Act, in order to serve "the public convenience and necessity."

Such a license is a gold mine. It gives the lucky applicant a monopoly on the use of a particular piece of public property—a radio wave-length or TV channel. It costs him nothing, though it may earn

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him a fortune. Some licenses have been sold, shortly after they were granted by the FCC, for as much as $8 million.

In return for this magnificent gift of public property, the station owner is supposed to devote a considerable part of his air time to public service programs. Naturally the competition is keen for every one of the available channels, and each of the competing applicants makes impressive promises about the public service he will provide. (Sometimes, as the Harris Committee discovered, he also tries to bribe an FCC commissioner.)

These promises are seldom, if ever, kept. The Federal Communications Commission has made no serious

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effort to enforce them. No station's license has ever been revoked, or refused renewal, because the operator broke his pledge. In practice, therefore, most stations simply ignore this obligation, and sell every hour they can for as much money as they can get. Much of their programing consists of showing old movies in 15-minute slices--with as many as six consecutive commercials sandwiched in between all the segments. (Watching one of these mutilated dramas is enough to make a man wonder about Mr. Sarnoff's conviction that "broadcasting's responsibility to the public is harmonious with its responsibility to advertisers.")

(If some undesirable time remains

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unsold, then the station may use it as a cheap gesture toward the public service--often by running a sermon by some local minister.

The upshot is that we are all paying dearly for something we don't get. We are letting the broadcasters use valuable public property, for free--and they are not delivering in return the public service which they promised.

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CAN anything be done to stop this scandal?

Well, of course the FCC might try to enforce its own rules--but that seems most unlikely with the caliber of men now on the commission and the political atmosphere in which it operates.

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There is, however, another possible solution. It would, I think, meet most of the points raised by the responsible critics of broadcasting. It would give the public real freedom of choice in programs. It would avoid the dangers of government control. Finally, it would remove the economic pressures which now bear down so painfully on people like Sarnoff, Stanton, Murrow, and others who would like to improve TV and radio, but can do so only with great difficulty and risk.

In bare outline, it might work something like this:

(1) Instead of giving away its air channels, from now on the government would rent them. Each local TV and radio station would pay a

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modest percentage of its annual earnings--say 10 or 15 per cent. This would be no great hardship, since most broadcasters are now making very comfortable profits. For example, CBS earned $7 million in the first quarter of the year, a gain of nearly 8 per cent over the same period in 1958. Radio Corporation of America, the parent company of NBC, reported first quarter earnings of nearly $13 million, for a 44 per cent gain; but some of this came from the sale of TV sets and other equipment, rather than from broadcasting.

The earnings of all the hundreds of local stations are hard to discover, so I have no idea how much money such rentals might bring in.

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Certainly it would be substantial. For the sake of illustration, let's assume that they might total $50 million a year.

(2) This money would be turned over to a National Broadcasting Authority--a public body chartered by Congress but carefully insulated from politics. Its directors would be five men who already hold [redacted] responsible positions in the fields of education, culture, and information. They must not be governmental appointees; they must be free from economic and political pressures; they must not represent any competing media; they should represent a broad spectrum of the public interest; and they must command respect.

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Such a board might include the president of Harvard, the heads of the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, the director of the Metropolitan Museum, and the chief of the National Radio and Television Center at Ann Arbor. (Again, this list is merely illustrative; no doubt it could be improved upon.) The essential point is that the men who hold such jobs at any given moment would ex officio become directors of the National Broadcasting Authority. They should be well paid for their part-time services. I can think of no better method to select a board of assured competence, and above suspicion of any interest except the public welfare.

(3) The board would hire a Pre-

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gram Manager, and would give him general policy directives--much as a corporation board of directors deals with the company's president. This manager would, of course, be an experienced broadcasting executive. Mr. Murrow, for example.

(4) The main job of the Authority and its manager would be to produce public=service programs--news=in=depth, top=quality music and theater, documentaries dealing with science, the arts, and public affairs, plus any kind of experimental features it might want to try. In the beginning, they might attempt three hour-long programs each week for TV and an equal number for radio.

(5) Each program would have to be carried by one of the major networks

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and all of its affiliated stations, in prime evening time. Monday's program, for example, might be assigned to NBC, Wednesday's to CBS, and Friday's to ABC. This hour would be an additional rental=in=kind, demanded of the broadcasters in part=payment for the privilege of using the public's air waves. (Unaffiliated stations might be required to devote an equal amount of time to showing the authority's kinescopes.)

Thus the viewer would have genuine freedom of choice. If he is not interested in the Authority's report on the Berlin crisis, scheduled for 9:00 P. M. Monday on NBC, then he can turn to a Western on CBS or a song=and=dance act on ABC. And vice versa. (He would

Sm caps

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even get a chance to see an occasional program uninterrupted by commercials, since the Authority would have no need for advertising.)

Such an arrangement would, moreover, expose the Authority's program producers to the bracing effects of competition for their audience.

(6) This system would cost the broadcasters far less than you might think. For the networks and the few conscientious local stations would be relieved of the painful and expensive duty of producing public service programs. And those stations which now evade this duty would be forced to bear their fair share of the Authority's cost.

All broadcasters could then go merrily about their primary business

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of selling advertising--undistracted by the present conflict between their duty to their stockholders and their duty to the public service. Nagging consciences would be stilled, snarling critics would be silenced--or, at least, largely diverted to watching the Authority's programs--and ulcers might no longer be the TV man's occupational disease.

(7) The Authority would open up a stimulating new opportunity for broadcasting talent. I personally know a dozen top-flight producers, writers, and actors who would jump at the chance to work for such an outfit, even if it meant a cut in salary--simply because they are tired, as one of them put it, of "producing garbage."

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(8) The plan would not cost the taxpayer a penny; it could be put into effect with a simple piece of legislation; and it would require no governmental machinery to operate it.

DO YOU think such a plan might be worth a trial?

If so--or if it strikes you as a bad idea--I hope you will drop me a postcard or a note. Better yet, let me know how you think it might be improved; as sketched here, it probably has a lot of flaws I have not been able to see.

I am eager to know how many other people feel, as I do, that our broadcasting system might be made to serve us better. Any comment that

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[redacted]
readers of this column may care to
send me will get careful attention--
and later they will be turned over
to a member of Congress who is in-
terested in the possibility of
doing something about it.

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ILLUSTRATOR

Fishel, Stanley I.

Ed —
I said I would pass this on to you — only in fest 2

Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity

STANLEY I. FISHEL
National President
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 14, 1959

Johnnie will answer Ja by phone.

Mr. John Aron
Columbia Broadcasting System
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear John:

Following through on our telephone conversation today, I am writing to ask whether Ed Murrow would be free and willing to appear briefly before this year's Old Timers Day celebration, which will take place Wednesday evening, May 6, at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60 Street.

It was at last year's 60th Old Timers Day when Mr. Murrow received ZBT's Gottheil Award. He made such a memorable impression on the hundreds of men who were there, that the committee in charge this year, literally "by popular demand", has asked if he might return and talk to the group on any subject of his choice for fifteen or twenty minutes.

If he can make it, an appearance at about 9:15 p.m. would find our spot on the agenda for him just about reached.

I look forward to hearing from you. Meanwhile, many thanks and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Stan Fishel

Stanley I. Fishel

SIF:jr

Fisher, Sam.

Ignore

Mr. Murrow—

I suggest your support of the impeachment petition, against the Supreme Court Justices, which was recently filed on February 4, 1959. This impeachment is a painful but necessary step in the resumption of logical thinking on behalf of the citizens of each State. It will result in a strengthening of Law, Liberty, and Peace for all of the United States, and is the most constructive and practical step towards the achievement of dignity and peace in other nations as well; for it will demonstrate the power of a citizenship of intelligence and goodwill to control the administration of government, according to the best standards which citizenship has been able to evolve. You will recall that Washington said--

> "We have raised a standard to which the wise and honest may repair. The event is in the hands of God."

This control of errant governmental administrators (representatives)* by the active citizens in this nation, without war and without revolution, will beget a greater control of governmental administrators in other nations; and these be real steps towards the accomplishment of the vision of the Founding Fathers, both named and unnamed--a government of Laws, the embodient and application of Wisdom, for the regulation of peoples.

This impeachment petition is the best event of the past 50 years and perhaps the past 150 years. I urge your patient, persevering, and untiring support, It is a necessary act to the maintenance and continuity and spread of Democracy.

Resp. Sam Fisher—

*Means to include Presidents, Justices, Secretaries, officials and all holders of public office of every sort and every name.

Blind Spot in American Public Education

This book covers one of the most controversial questions in present-day educational methods: Should religion be taught in our public schools? The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Champaign case has brought the matter into sharp focus. On March 8, 1948, in an 8 to 1 decision, the Court declared unconstitutional the practices of weekday religious doctrinal training in the public schools of Champaign, Illinois.

Mr. Hay discusses this decision and maintains that a type of religious education can be worked out which will entirely harmonize with the beliefs of Protestants, Catholics and Jews and which will at the same time be in harmony with the Constitution and the law. Lack of realisation of the need of this teaching, he writes, is the "blind spot" in American education. He deplores the religious illiteracy of American students. He devotes a chapter to our growing juvenile delinquency, to our increased divorce rate, to the dangers of Communism. He believes that attempts to remedy conditions through weekday religious schools are largely ineffectual. He agrees with Horace Mann that: "Moral education is a primal necessity of social existence." We are forgetting, Mr. Hay states, that America is a Christian nation founded on religious principles.

The frank purpose of the book is to win consideration and support for a much neglected element in general education and also to trace recent trends of influential thinking in support of the thesis of the book. Especially valuable is the wide range of quotations used, all from the writings of the last decade, and also the summary of statistics bearing on the problem.

This is an up-to-the-minute book by a well-known educator on one of the most vital of our social questions. It is a clear statement of the case for religious education in our public schools.

Jacket design by Anthony Rosmini

MACMILLAN

Clyde Lemont Hay

— 1949 —

Clyde Lemont Hay has spent twenty years in the Methodist pastorate and seventeen years on the headquarters staff of the Sunday School Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1916-1933). He has now retired and is living in Evanston, Illinois.

He was born on April 26, 1874, in Jacksonville, Illinois, and took degrees at Illinois College, Garrett Biblical Institute and Northwestern University. Mr. Hay has written many training manuals prepared for educational purposes, and in 1922 he wrote a church membership manual for children, entitled *The Child in the Temple*. His long educational experience especially fits him for writing the present book.

CARTER GLASS →

AN INVITATION TO THINK

Rather is he the real friend of the president who will command to his serious attention the ringing words of Thomas Jefferson when he proclaimed himself "against writing letters to judiciary officers," because he "thought them independent of the executive, not subject to its coercion and therefore not obliged to attend to its admonitions."

In conclusion, my friends, let me press upon you the solemn warning of a world-renowned student of representative government, John Stuart Mill, when he said:

"A people may prefer a free government; but if from indolence, or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit, they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it; if they will not fight for it when directly attacked; if they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it; if by momentary discouragement, or temporary panic or a fit of enthusiasm for an individual, they can be induced to lay their liberties at the feet of even a great man, or trust him with powers which enable him to subvert their institutions—in all these cases they are more or less unfit for liberty."

Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg thought the Civil war was a test of whether a "government of the people, by the people, for the people" should perish from the face of the earth. Just as profoundly are some of us convinced that no threat to representative democracy since the foundation of the republic has exceeded in its evil portents this attempt to pack the supreme court of the United States and thus destroy the purity and independence of this tribunal of last resort.

1937

THE MASTERS OF DECEIT
By Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

330 CONCLUSION

widespread traces of the past in the minds of the people," said one Soviet writer, "is religious superstition and darkness, survivals of the old, antiscientific conceptions of nature, society and of man himself." He adds, "The historic victories of atheism in our country do not mean, however, that religion is over and done with. There are still among us no few believers, i.e., people who continue to remain in the fetters of religion."

To combat these religious "remnants," says this Soviet writer, more antireligious propaganda is needed. ". . . forming an advanced materialist outlook in the rising generation and combating every type of superstition and religious belief make up a most important sector in the fight for the communist education of youth." Another Soviet writer states, "Convincing, profoundly reasoned propaganda of atheism which does not offend the feelings of believers is the main characteristic of all antireligious work at the present moment."

Here, then, is the fight the communist leaders wage. We do not believe they can ever win it. These so-called "religious survivals" represent something far deeper in man than the communists can grant: some eternal reaching toward a creative source. But if the Party does not realize the true nature and strength of these "survivals," it does realize that religion is its most potent foe. To meet this challenge no hesitant, indifferent, half-apologetic acts on our own part can suffice. Out of the deep roots of religion flows something warm and good, the affirmation of love and justice; here is the source of strength for our land if we are to remain free. It is ours to defend and to nourish.

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USURPERS — FOES OF FREE MAN

Usurpation of Power — Arch Enemy of Individual Liberty

Hamilton A. Long

A Member of the Bar of the State of New York

It is never difficult to understand the need for unity and intelligent action as against a known and declared adversary, but the needs for such unity and intelligent action are still necessary where the adversary is concealed, it is merely more difficult to be alert when there is no obvious danger. The people must study and think--"If they will learn the difficult and rare lesson to 'know their own happiness.'" Said Burke--"When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle"--; accordingly, all loyal Americans should be studious and observant and should join in the defense of the United States Constitution, as against any perversion of its principles and procedures. Jefferson said that a nation cannot be ignorant and free in a state of civilization. Dr. Benjamin Rush said, in 1788,--"It would have been a truth, if Mr. Locke had not said it, that where there is no law, there can be no liberty;"--. These guides to action, study and intelligent action, are our greatest heritage. Self-help and self-government go hand in hand.

WHY IGNORED ?

A unamimous opinion by Chief Justice Taft, court consisting of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harlan Fiske Stone, Louis D. Brandeis, Edward T. Sanford, et al.--1927.

"By statute it is provided that all the territory of each county of the state shall be divided into school districts separately for the white and colored races; that is to say, the whole territory is to be divided into white school districts, and then a new division of the county for colored school districts. In other words, the statutory scheme is to make the districts, outside of the separate school districts, districts for the particular race, white or colored, so that the territorial limits of the school districts need
*84
*not be the same, but the territory embraced in a school district for the colored race may not be the same territory embraced in the school district for the white race, and vice versa, which system of creating the common school districts for the two races, white and colored, do not require schools for each race as such to be maintained in each district; but each child, no matter from what territory, is assigned to some school district, the school buildings being separately located and separately controlled, but each having the same curriculum, and each having the same number of months of school term, if the attendance is maintained for the said statutory period, which school district of the common or public schools has certain privileges, among which is to maintain a public school by local taxation for a longer period of time than the said term of four months under named conditions which apply alike to the common schools for the white and colored races."

We must assume, then, that there are school districts for colored children in Bolivar county, but that no colored school is within the limits of the Rosedale consolidated high school district. This is not inconsistent with there being at a place outside of that district and in a different district, a colored school which the plaintiff Martha Lum may conveniently attend. If so, she is not denied, under the existing school system, the right to attend and enjoy the privileges of a common school education in a colored school. If it were otherwise, the petition should have contained an allegation showing it. Had the petition alleged specifically that there was no colored school in Martha Lum's neighborhood to which she could conveniently go, a different question would have been presented, and this, without regard to the state Supreme Court's construction of the state Constitution as limiting the white schools provided for the education of children of the white or Caucasian race. But we do not find the petition to present such a situation.

*85
[1] *The case then reduces itself to the question whether a state can be said to afford to a child of Chinese ancestry, born in this country and a citizen of the United States, the equal protection of the laws, by giving her the opportunity for a common school education in a school which receives only colored children of the brown, yellow or black races.

The right and power of the state to regulate the method of providing for the education of its youth at public expense is clear. In Cumming v. Richmond County Board of Education, 175 U. S. 528, 545, 20 S. Ct. 197, 201, 44 L. Ed. 262, persons of color sued the board of education to enjoin it from maintaining a high school for white children without providing a similar school for colored children, which had existed and had been discontinued. Mr. Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"Under the circumstances disclosed, we cannot say that this action of the state court was, within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, a denial by the state to the plaintiffs and to those associated with them of the equal protection of the laws, or of any privileges belonging to them as citizens of the United States. We may add that, while all admit that the benefits and burdens of public taxation must be shared by citizens without discrimination against any class on account of their race, the education of the people in schools maintained by state taxation is a matter belonging to the respective states, and any interference on the part of federal authority with the management of such schools cannot be justified, except in the case of a clear and unmistakable disregard of rights secured by the supreme law of the land."

[2] The question here is whether a Chinese citizen of the United States is denied equal protection of the laws when he is classed among the colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all, whether white, brown, yellow, or black.
*86
Were this a new question, *it would call for very full argument and consideration; but we think that it is the same question which has been many times decided to be within the constitutional power of the state Legislature to settle, without intervention of the federal courts under the federal Constitution. (Roberts v. City of Boston, 5 Cush. (Mass.) 198, 206, 208, 209; State ex rel. Garnes v. McCann, 21 Ohio St. 198, 210; People ex rel. King v. Gallagher, 93 N. Y. 438, 45 Am. Rep. 232; People ex rel. Cisco v. School Board, 161 N. Y. 598, 56 N. E. 81, 48 L. R. A. 113; Ward v. Flood, 48 Cal. 36, 17 Am. Rep. 405; Wysinger v. Crookshank, 82 Cal. 588, 590, 23 P. 54; Reynolds v. Board of Education, 66 Kan. 672, 72 P. 274; McMillan v. School Committee, 107 N. C. 609, 12 S. E. 330, 10 L. R. A. 828; Cory v. Carter, 48 Ind. 327, 17 Am. Rep. 738; Lehew v. Brummell, 103 Mo. 546, 15 S. W. 765, 11 L. R. A. 828, 23 Am. St. Rep. 895; Dameron v. Bayless, 14 Ariz. 180, 126 P. 273; State ex rel. Stoutmeyer v. Duffy, 7 Nev. 342, 348, 355, 8 Am. Rep. 713; Bertonneau v. Board, 3 Woods, 177, 3 Fed. Cas. 294, No. 1,861; United States v. Buntin (C. C.) 10 F. 730, 735; Wong Him v. Callahan (C. C.) 119 F. 381.

In Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U. S. 537, 544, 545, 16 S. Ct. 1138, 1140, 41 L. Ed. 256, in upholding the validity under the Fourteenth Amendment of a statute of Louisiana requiring the separation of the white and colored races in railway coaches, a more difficult question than

this, this court, speaking of permitted race separation, said:

"The most common instance of this is connected with the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children, which has been held to be a valid exercise of the legislative power even by courts of states where the political rights of the colored race have been longest and most earnestly enforced."

The case of Roberts v. City of Boston, supra, in which Chief Justice Shaw, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, announced the opinion of that court upholding the separation of colored and white schools
*87
under *a state constitutional injunction of equal protection, the same as the Fourteenth Amendment, was then referred to, and this court continued:

"Similar laws have been enacted by Congress under its general power of legislation over the District of Columbia (Rev. Stat. D. C. §§ 281, 282, 283, 310, 319), as well as by the Legislatures of many of the states, and have been generally, if not uniformly, sustained by the courts" —citing many of the cases aboved named.

Most of the cases cited arose, it is true, over the establishment of separate schools as between white pupils and black pupils; but we cannot think that the question is any different, or that any different result can be reached, assuming the cases above cited to be rightly decided, where the issue is as between white pupils and the pupils of the yellow races. The decision is within the discretion of the state in regulating its public schools, and does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Mississippi is affirmed.

CORPUS JURIS SECUNDUM
Vol. 16, Page 114

§§ 34–35 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Judicial construction. Where a written constitution has been judicially construed, such construction, accepted and acquiesced in for many years, is as much a part of the instrument as if it had been written into it at its origin.[4]

The 1927 Court discerned and followed prior doctrine of Constitutional law as announced in earlier cases. The 1954 Court announced a contrary doctrine. Why? And by what authority did it have any right to override law of land as announced in 1927 and earlier cases and change the law without a constitutional amendment???? NOTE WHAT JOHN MARSHALL SAID. Also, note prior decisions of Supreme Court saying that the Court cannot change the law because it thinks it unwise, the legislatures or the people are authorized to do that.

John MARSHALL

Judicial power, as contradistinguished from the power of the laws, has no existence. Courts are the mere instruments of the law, and can will nothing. When they are said to exercise "discretion," it is a mere legal discretion; a discretion to be exercised in discerning the course prescribed by law, and when that is discerned it is the duty of the court to follow it. Judicial power is never exercised for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the judge; always for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the Legislature, or, in other words, to the will of the law. Osborn v. United States Bank, 22 U.S. 738, 866, 9 Wheat. 738, 866, 6 L.Ed. 204; State v. Cunningham, 53 N.W. 35, 53, 83 Wis. 90, 17 L.R.A. 145, 35 Am.St.Rep. 27.

"Whilst, as a result of our written Constitution, it is axiomatic that the judicial department of the government is charged with the solemn duty of enforcing the Constitution, and therefore, in cases properly presented, of determining whether a given manifestation of authority has exceeded the power conferred by that instrument, no instance is afforded from the foundation of the government where an Act, which was within a power conferred, was declared to be repugnant to the Constitution because it appeared to the judicial mind that the particular exertion of constitutional power was either unwise or unjust. To announce such a principle would amount to declaring that in our constitutional system the judiciary was not only charged with the duty of upholding the Constitution, but also with the responsibility of correcting every possible abuse arising from the exercise by the other departments of their conceded authority. So to hold would be to overthrow the entire distinction between the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the government, upon which our system is founded, and would be a mere act of judicial usurpation." McCray v. U. S., 1904, 24 S.Ct. 769, 195 U.S. 53, 49 L.Ed. 78, 1 Ann.Cas.

"If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers, be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."—*Washington's Farewell Address*

Fisher, Sterling

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THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

STERLING W. FISHER
Director of Public Relations
Executive Director, READER'S DIGEST FOUNDATION

August 28, 1959

Dear Ed:

It is always interesting to look backward now and then. Those whose names appear in Samuel T. Williamson's reminiscences of "Only Twenty Years Ago" in the September Reader's Digest will doubtless read the piece with special interest.

The enclosed copy of the magazine is sent with our compliments and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Sterling W. Fisher

SWF/mc
enclosure

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York

Fishman, Walter

23871 Meadowlark
Oak Park 37, Michigan
February 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed newspaper clippings are submitted to acquaint you with a development in the Ferndale (Michigan) School District which er believe has national implications in the field of education.

The case concerns the summary demotion of a school principal whose competence as an educator is in no way questioned and who has the overwhelming support of his own school community.

We believe the action of the Ferndale Board of Education to be a flagrant violation of the rights of the teaching profession as well as a dangerous threat to the fundamental democratic concept of public education.

However, we leave it to you to make your own preliminary evaluation of the case. The enclosed news articles and editorials have appeared in all of the major Detroit newspapers and in the suburban press.

If you consider the matter deserving of your further attention, we will be glad to cooperate to the fullest extent. Please address any inquiries to:

Walter Fishman
23871 Meadowlark
Oak Park 37, Michigan
Phone: LIncoln 6-2619.

Sincerely yours,

Citizens Committee in Support
of Principal Scott W. Street of
the Paul L. Best School,
Oak Park, Michigan

lrg

Enclosures

Paul L. Best School
Ferndale District
24220 Rosewood
Oak Park 37, Michigan

The Paul L. Best School principal, Scott W. Street, formally received his doctorate of education at the Wayne State University graduation exercise January 29, 1959. Late in 1958 Dr. Street completed his requirements for his Doctor of Philosophy Degree in his thesis "A Description and Evaluation of Cooperative Curriculum Planning by Staff and Parents at the Andrew Jackson School and the Paul L. Best School, Ferndale School District, Oak Park, Michigan."

Dr. Street's educational philosophy is one of parents and teachers working closely together for the welfare of each individual child, as might be indicated by his thesis title. This ideal has brought him, his wife, their two daughters, Mary 12 and Patricia Ann 9, and son Scott W., Jr. 4½, close to the communities of Ferndale where they live and to Oak Park where he works.

Dr. Street was born in 1916 in Johnson City, Tennessee. He attended Columbus, Ohio public schools where he graduated in 1935.

The following four years he spent at various jobs: apartment custodian, auto body repair man, stock boy, truck driver, gas station attendant, and oil cloth inspector.

In 1939 he entered Bowling Green State University (Ohio) where, in January 1947, he received his Bachelor of Science degree in education.

From 1942 to 1946 his education was interrupted by World War II. He served as a captain in the Infantry, two years in the United States, two years in Africa and Italy. His services in Italy resulted in his receiving the Bronze Star for heroic action in Minturno, north of Naples. He underwent machinegun fire several times in communications efforts.

Later he was presented with the Purple Heart with three Oak Leaf Clusters as a result of: a shrapnel wound in his arm from mortar at Minturno; shrapnel in his leg in the Gothic Line, north of Florence; a machine gun would again in his lower right leg in action just short of Po Valley.

These wounds necessitated his reclassification. He was placed in ordnance work at Naples, where he was in charge of all the mechanics and the equipment of the Fiat plant.

In 1946 he resumed his studies at Bowling Green State University. He and his wife, McDonna, lived there in a trailer camp, where their oldest child was born. Dr. Street served as mayor of the trailer villege and supplemented his income as janitor.

He began his teaching in February 1947 at Lincoln High, Ferndale. At Lincoln High School Dr. Street taught American government, American history, and sociology and occasionally acted as physical education instructor, heading track and freshmen football, and working as reserve coach in basketball. He was also adviser to the Hi-Y Club.

He served as visiting teacher for Ferndale during 1948-50.

In 1950 he received his Master of Arts degree in Special Education from Wayne University. In September of that year he became the principal of the new Andrew Jackson School, Oak Park. He became principal of the new Paul L. Best School in 1954.

Dr. Street has held the following educational and community offices: President of the National Educational Visiting Teacher Association in 1949; President of Region 7, Department of Elementary School Principals, 1953; President of the Oak Park Rotary Club, 1955; Vice-President of the Michigan Department of Elementary School Principals, 1955-57.

C O P Y

A NOTE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

Welcome to the Paul L. Best School and its Parent-Teacher Association. The P.T.A. represents an attempt to bring the school and home together in a cooperative effort to help our children.

Today is a day of crisis in this world of ours. Numerous people throughout the world are starving for food and freedom. We, in the U.S.A. not only have these but many more privileges that, unfortunately, too many of us take for granted.

I would like to raise several serious questions for your consideration and which require critical judgment and wise understanding.

1. Is the purpose of our public schools in the U.S.A. to be self-selective or is the purpose to provide an education for all?

2. What are the other educational agencies in our community besides our schools?

3. What kinds of men and women do you believe all our educational agencies should be developing?

4. Who and what age groups should we educate? Should we have nursery schools? Community colleges?

5. What parts of the total education of the individual should the school undertake? What should be the priorities for the schools?

6. How can the public schools educate most effectively?

7. What is the role of our professional educator in our schools? The role of the lay citizen?

8. How can we most effectively evaluate the products of our schools?

9. Do we want European or Russian type education for our nation or are our goals and purposes such that we need our own unique type of education?

The above are but a few of many questions that are crucial today. Your P.T.A. and Best School staff need your cooperation in seeking solutions to the above questions.

Sincerely,

/s/ SCOTT W. STREET
Scott W. Street
Principal

Win $10,000, Plus New Car in 'Find the Name' Game...Pg. 19

INSIDE JIMMY HOFFA COMING SUNDAY BY JIM BISHOP

Detroit Times

LATE STOCKS

WEATHER: Windy, warmer. Details Page 2. 59TH YEAR, No. 126 4 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1959 WOodward 3-8800 7 CENTS Markets, 15; Races, 18

3 SINGING STARS DIE IN OWN PLANE

BIG BOPPER

BUDDY HOLLY

RITCHIE VALENS

Crash In Iowa Storm

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 3 (AP)—Three of the nation's top rock 'n' roll idols were killed during a light snow when their chartered plane crashed today shortly after taking off from the airport here.

The three, Buddy Holly, 22, of Lubbock, Tex., Ritchie Valens, 17, of Los Angeles, and J. P. Richardson, 24, of New Orleans, known professionally as the "Big Bopper," had completed an engagement at the Surf Ballroom in nearby Clear Lake a short time before.

They were on their way to Fargo, N. D., for an appearance tonight.

THE FOUR-PLACE plane was chartered from the Dwyer Flying Service of Mason City.

The pilot, Roger Peterson of Clear Lake, also was killed.

Cause of the crash was not immediately determined, although authorities tentatively blamed weather conditions.

Holly, who sang with The Crickets, sailed to rock 'n' roll fame with his recording of "Peggy Sue."

The "Big Bopper" gained fame through his recording of "Chantilly Lace" and the more recent "Big Bopper Wedding."

Valens was identified as having one of the current top hits, a recording called "Donna."

THEY HAD APPEARED on various television shows and were idols of the teen-age rock 'n' roll set.

All three singers were popular with Detroit teen fans.

Holly visited Detroit last fall to promote a new record. He had just left The Crickets to strike out on his own.

The Big Bopper, born Jiles P. Richardson, was starred at Autorama here last month. Ritchie Valens was scheduled to make an appearance in Detroit in April.

Both Richardson and Valens had written some of the tunes they recorded.

Valens started singing while still in high school and composed "Come On, Let's Go," which first established him as a jukebox favorite. He was scheduled to appear on the March 7 Perry Como television program.

Richardson started out as a radio station disc jockey.

HOLLY BEGAN his musical career studying the violin at age 4. He won an amateur contest a year later, but by his high school days had switched to the guitar. His interest in western music won him appearances on several broadcast shows, and in 1955 he came to the attention of recording officials.

His first click disc was "That'll Be the Day," followed by "Earling in the Morning" and "Peggy Sue." His recording of "It Doesn't Matter Any More" was just released.

Holly was married seven months ago. The other two were single.

A strong southerly wind and

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

3 Firms Pay Tax In Crisis

By Al Kaufman

The state of Michigan can meet its Feb. 12 payroll, its welfare payments and make one back payment to the state universities as the result of three big Detroit corporations making advance tax payments.

But State Treasurer Sanford Brown said, "This doesn't solve our problems and we will be trouble again March 15 because we must meet principal and interest payments on the World War II bonus."

SHORTLY AFTER Brown's statement it was learned Consumers Power planned to make a payment of about $1,750,000. General Motors already has answered Williams' appeal with a promise of $13,000,000. Detroit Edison has pledged $1,000,000 and McLouth Steel $1,000. Other major firms are considering Williams' request.

Drastic economies were ordered at a meeting of Williams and his cabinet today.

They clamped new curbs on out-of-state business trips, equipment purchases and hirings to fill personnel vacancies.

The cuts will save an estimated $500,000 to June 30 when the fiscal year ends.

OTHER STEPS planned but tabled at least temporarily are the giving of IOUs to vendors and contractors doing business with the state. This would give a breathing spell for $1,000,000 more.

Still further in the future is postponing payments to Detroit House of Correction, Wayne County General Hospital, boarding homes for mental patients, aid for afflicted and crippled children, TB patients grants and veterans homestead exemption payments.

THIS WOULD MEAN a "saving" of another $1,500,000. Deferring these payments would, of course, set up a chain reaction of financial trouble.

State Controller James W. Miller pointed out that the agencies facing IOUs have their own bills to meet, including payrolls.

The action would prove costly in the long run because many firms would refuse to bid for state contracts. Also the state would lose all cash discounts.

BROWN BROUGHT out at the cabinet session that it

Continued on Page 6

Principal Honored--Fired

By Al Koski

FERNDALE — Dr. Scott Street was fired without a hearing today as principal of the Best School, creating a community uproar that will result in two special meetings of parents tonight.

His firing was the latest chapter in a battle that has been waged off and on here for more than 10 years between those who favor so-called progressive education and those who prefer more traditional teaching methods.

Roy Robinson, school superintendent, charged the removal, 48 hours after Street was honored by 400 citizens at a testimonial dinner, was due partly to politics.

Robinson, who described Street as "one of our outstanding principals," said the testimonial dinner itself may have triggered the removal at this particular time.

Street was removed as Best School principal in a 5 to 1 vote of the district board of education, which has jurisdiction over schools in Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge and a part of Oak Park. Best School is in Oak Park.

THE BOARD VOTED after listening to a tape recording by Mrs. Alice West of 10234 Oak Park Blvd., Oak Park, with two board members acting as interrogators.

The two, who interrogated Mrs. West last Saturday, were Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer, nationally known pathologist and pediatrician, and Elton Mavon, board president.

The school board refused to identify her, but Mrs. West herself admitted she was the woman who was questioned on the tape after protesting about teaching methods at the Best School.

PRESSED FOR details on her objections today, Mrs. West said shortly:

"I think I've done my job and there's nothing more to say. If anyone has any questions, take it up with the school board. I'm tired of having people pestering me."

Street himself said this morning that he would like a "chance to face my accuser."

He admitted that the board's action no doubt was legal, but questioned "moral and ethical" aspects of the removal.

He said the board gave him no hearing and, in contradiction to claims of one board member, that he has never received any warnings.

IN STATING that politics played a part in Street's removal, Robinson referred to last fall's district school election in which Street campaigned actively for two progressives who were defeated.

The two were former board president, Mrs. Mary Pence and Nevill H. Geake, her running mate. Robinson commented:

"That played a big part of it."

Mrs. Janet Friedman of 24220 Seneca, Oak Park, president of the Best School P-TA, said there will be a meeting tonight of fourth grade room mothers. The classroom to which Mrs. West objected was the fourth grade, where Mrs. Friedman also has a daughter.

MRS. FRIEDMAN said a P-TA executive board meeting scheduled for tonight at a teacher's home would be held at the school. She said many parents had called her to see what they could do to keep Street as the Best School principal, and added:

"We think very highly of Dr. Street and feel this is the result of petty grudges. The most disturbing thing is that the school board would listen to only one person's view before taking this drastic action. They should have talked to other parents."

Robinson said the entire school board was invited to the testimonial dinner in Street's honor but that only one member attended. The one who attended was Daniel Irwin, who cast the dissenting vote against Street's removal last night.

Opposing Mrs. Pence and Geake for election were the victorious Zuelzer and Mavon. Their elecion swung the school board's balance of power to the non progressives.

Among other things, the principles require the issuance of report cards which had been abolished in the district schools in 1950.

BERYLE WALTERS, attor-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

BEFORE THE STORM—Dr. Scott Street, fired Ferndale principal, holds his son Scott Jr., 4, as he is given a gold watch at a testimonial dinner just 48 hours before he was discharged. From left: Tom Peck, school board member; Mrs. Robert Friedman, president of the Best School P-TA; Street and his son; Roy Robinson, school superintendent.

DR. SCOTT STREET MEETS WITH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT ROY ROBINSON

"He's one of our outstanding principals," Robinson says of Street

Detroit Times Photo by Austin Marquette

Skating Good

Good ice skating was reported today at city and county facilities and good tobogganning at slides in city parks. County toboggan slides are closed.

Reds Hold U. S. Army Convoy

HELMSTEDT, Germany, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Russian border guards today blockaded a U. S. Army truck convoy within whistling distance of the West German frontier in a taunting display of control over West Berlin's lifelines.

The five American soldiers in four military trucks waved and shouted to passing West Germans, apparently unaware the Russians had made them pawns in a new test of western policy over Berlin.

Russian troopers armed with tommy guns halted the convoy at 1:05 p.m. yesterday (7:05 p.m. Detroit time) on the pretext that the trucks must be searched. Cpl. Richard C. Masiero of West Stockbridge, Mass., the man in charge, refused.

SO THE CONVOY, which had made it safely 110 miles from West Berlin right to the West German frontier, was stuck within shouting distance of freedom. American MP's just across the frontier saw its plight and informed headquarters.

Two oral protests were made in East Berlin yesterday, and state department adviser Findley Burns paid a personal call on Soviet headquarters this morning to demand release of the trucks. But more than 24 hours later the Russian guards still refused to budge.

Americans in West Berlin thought Russia staged the holdup to coincide with the Communist party congress in Moscow.

It was seen as an attempt to humiliate the West by a token cutoff of the Berlin lifeline within a few feet of the West's heavily guarded front line.

Cochran to Be Packer Coach

John (Red) Cochran will be named backfield coach of the Green Bay Packers.

The 36-year-old former Chicago Cardinal back was let go recently by the Detroit Lions after three seasons as backfield coach. He was replaced by Ray (Scooter) McLean, who quit as Green Bay's head coach to join his old Chicago Bear teammate, George Wilson, in Detroit. Vince Lombardi resigned last week as backfield coach of the New York Giants to become Green Bay head coach.

Sip Tea on Job, Take $300,000

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Feb. 3 (AP)—Safecrackers who sipped tea and ate a lunch while they worked, robbed the Premier Trust Co. of at least $300,000 in cash and securities over the weekend.

They burned an 18-inch entry hole into the company's 6-inch steel vaults with an acetylene torch and then sliced through the doors of 30 safety deposit boxes inside.

Stocks Up On Boost In Steels

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Strength in steels and metals featured an irregularly higher stock market today.

Demand for the steel shares reflected the sharp upturn in operations.

Copper shares continued to reflect higher prices for metal set by several producers.

Motors were higher for the most part.

Graham-Paige again was an active leader, with sales including a block of 15,000 shares and one of 10,000 shares.

(Details on financial pages.)

Snow—Then Freezing Rain and More Ice

Up to two inches of snow, sleet and freezing rain were forecast for late today and tomorrow in Detroit by the weather bureau.

Snow began falling at 1:30 p.m., glazing main streets, and is expected to total nearly two inches before rising temperatures change it to sleet and freezing rain this evening.

Slippery streets promised to snarl evening rush-hour traffic.

A cold front was expected to arrive in the area in mid-afternoon tomorrow, with temperatures dropping to 18 tomorrow night. The weather bureau forecast hazardous driving conditions throughout the southern Lower Peninsula and a new layer of ice on Detroit's side streets.

A low of 20 is expected tonight and a high tomorrow of 34.

The weather bureau said temperatures the rest of the week would average five degrees below normal.

A DETROITER WAS found with frozen hands and feet early today lying unconscious in front of 929 Winder. Police said papers on the man identified him as Henry Davis, 50, of 1037 Adelaide.

He was found at 2:20 a.m. and taken to Receiving Hospital in serious condition. Police said he had been drinking and quoted a neighborhood resident as saying she had noticed him at 11 p.m. but had not notified police because she thought he was drunk.

Three Detroit area schools were closed because of the weather. The 3,500 students at Cooley High School were given the day off because water had been cut off by a main break.

The 12-inch main running in front of the school on Hubbell broke yesterday at 4 p.m. and was not put back into service until 9:25 a.m. today.

Brownell Junior High School in Grosse Pointe Farms was closed after a main break shut off water. East Bethlehem Lutheran School, 3510 E. Outer Drive, told students to stay home because of heating trouble.

THE DPW AND weather bureau could promise little easing of the icy conditions on side streets.

"It would take a protracted period of temperatures in the mid-30s or higher to soften the ice to the point where traffic would break it up," a weather bureau official said. "There is no warm spell like that in sight at this time."

Temperatures in Detroit climbed rapidly after a low of 1 at 1 a.m. today. Rising temperatures were prevalent all over the state. Flint, which had 22 below yesterday morning, had 9 above this morning. Gladwin, the coldest point in the state yesterday, had 3

Operation of schools in many sections was still hampered today. Inability of the buses to travel on slick roads was responsible for most of the difficulty.

TODAY IN YOUR TIMES . . .

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World Newsreel

Toronto Students Rip Dulles

TORONTO—Fourteen University of Toronto students carrying signs with such slogans as "Drop Dead, Dulles," picketed the U. S. consulate protesting the proposed extradition to Florida of Kenneth William Brymer, 20, of Toronto. Brymer, convicted in Florida when he was 16 and sentenced to 20 years for stealing $160, escaped after serving two years and returned to Canada.

CUBA—A firing squad at Colon executed Capt. Leonardo Jimenez Martinez, a former Batista police officer accused of war crimes against Fidel Castro's revolutionists, raising the unofficial total to 265. The revolutionary tribunal in Havana sentenced to death three top aides of former Police Chief Col. Estbean Ventura, whom Castro has called the "Hitler of Cuba."

DRUMNADROCHIT, Scotland—Jimmy McIntosh, motor club patrolman, said he sighted the Loch Ness monster and described it as 12 feet long and brown with a chalky white head.

NEW YORK—Soprano Antonietta Stella fainted on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera after singing her emotional farewell to her lover at the end of the second act of "La Traviata." She is supposed to run off stage, but Miss Stella was helped off by Tenor Barry Morell. She was soon revived and returned to sing in the third and fourth acts.

Hope Gone For 95 on Danish Ship

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Search vessels resumed their hunt today for survivors of the Danish Freighter Hans Hedtoft, but it appeared almost certain all 95 aboard were lost when the ship struck an iceberg last Friday.

Messages of condolence poured in to King Frederick of Denmark, including one from Pope John.

Almost the last hopes that some survivors of the ill-fated vessel might be found were dashed today when officials reported that faint radio signals heard in the area were not from the Hedtoft's lifeboats.

One of the signals was said probably to have come from a German vessel in the North Sea sending to a German radio station. Signals picked up Sunday night were said to have come from the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, one of an armada of ships and planes searching the area.

The Campbell reported today that weather conditions had improved considerably. Visibility was 10 miles and winds had decreased. Sea swells were about 18 feet.

Tanker Fire Put Out

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Danish tanker Skotland, a fire in her engine room extinguished, headed toward Norfolk today under escort of the coast guard cutter Absecon.

The master of the 559-foot tanker reported no one was injured in the fire or the explosion that preceded it last night.

FINDS END OF RAINBOW

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Railroad worker James Gault today won 300,684 pounds ($841,815) on a soccer pools coupon for a twopenny (two cents) bet—a world record.

Pupil's Mom Shuns Blame on Principal

By Charles Manos

FERNDALE — Mrs. Alice West, 32, of 10230 Oak Park Blvd., was identified today as the mother whose tape recorded interview was given as partial cause for the firing of Dr. Scott Street, Ferndale school principal.

Dr. Street, lauded only two days ago for his educational abilities, was dumped last night after Ferndale School District board of education members heard the tape recording.

Interviewed today in her home, Mrs. West, a high school graduate, said:

"I don't think the board fired Street on the basis of my recording alone. In fact, the firing doesn't seem possible unless they had other complaints. I'm sure they did.

"I don't feel guilty at all. I have done only what I felt was right.

"I feel my daughter would be the loser if classes were continued in the manner in which they were conducted when I visited them recently. With the confusion in the classrooms I observed, you would never know what the children were being taught."

MRS. WEST SAID at the request of her daughter, Diane, 8, a fourth-grader at the Paul J. Best School, Ferndale, and the invitations of teachers, she visited the school twice last month.

"I went one morning and again the next week in the afternoon.

"It was quite discouraging to see the way the classes were being run. They had undisciplined procedure with no order in that atmosphere. I can't see how they could learn anything.

"I NOTICED there was a lack of time spent on the regular basic subjects, that there was much more time spent on free activities."

Mrs. West said she called the classroom activities to the attention of the teachers but they had a difference of opinion on proper procedure.

Rather than argue, she said, she called the school board chairman, Elton Mavon.

"He said he would like to talk to me."

She said he conferred with Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer, nationally prominent pathologist and pediatrician, and then asked here if she would make a recording of her observations.

SHE FINALLY agreed, she said, and the recording was made last Saturday in Dr. Zuelzer's home in Pleasant Ridge. Her husband, Stanley, 33, an electrical engineer for the Detroit Edison Co., Mr and Mrs. Zuelzer and Mr. and Mrs. Mavon attended.

Her husband agreed with her sentiments and with her action, Mrs. West said. She added:

"I didn't think that this alone would be responsible for Mr. Street losing his job, but I have nothing to fear as long as I tell the truth. I want to stand up for my rights."

PRINCIPAL: He's Honored —Then Is Kicked Out

Continued from Page One

ney and friend of Street's, charged the tape recorded evidence was "libelous and scandalous" and insisted the board have given Street an opportunity to defend himself.

Street said that in a Dec. 22 conference with the school board, Zuelzer expressed concern over complaints from parents. But, Street said, when he asked whether there were any specific complaints or any suggestions for corrections that he might make, Zuelzer said there weren't.

STREET SAID he asked twice for such specifics and that both times Zuelzer said he had none.

Street, 42, has a wife and three children, Mary 12, Patricia 9, who is a fourth grader at Best School, and Scotty, 4.

An infantry captain in World War II, he holds the Bronze Star and Purple Heart with three Oak Leaf clusters. He was wounded three times and discharged with a 30 per cent disability after spending two years overseas in the North African and European campaigns.

THE 85TH INFANTRY Division, of which he was a member, received a Presidential Citation for taking Castle Hill in northern Italy.

The school board's action is effective Feb. 17, after which time Street may continue as a teacher under the tenure act. However, he said his annual salary is now $9,000 and that he believes this would be cut to $7,000.

Zuelzer maintained that Street had had "warnings issued through normal channels" and added:

"This is very unfortunate and none of us has any taste for this sort of thing. But the tape recording only documented a situatnon on which we had had a number of complaints from individual parents."

ZUELZER'S REFUSAL to identify Mrs. West was on the ground that her daughter should be "protected." He described her as of "good general background." Mrs. West's husband Stanley is an electrical engineer. She made complaints after two visits to her daughter's classroom about a month ago, Zuelzer said.

She was critical of methods used and of the manner in which class time was spent, Zuelzer said.

The tape showed that a 10-minute spelling period was held, that children picked their own list of words and that there was no supervising or checking by the teacher, he added.

PART OF THE REGULAR morning class time was devoted to a chess game and children left the room "as they pleased and without explanation," he said.

The afternoon, he added, the class had an hour's libary period in which the children went two by two to the library while others stayed outside thumbing through magazines and even comic books.

He said the woman was critical because the teacher sat on a window ledge to read a story, while pupils lay or sat on the floor around her. The woman felt fourth graders were old enough to sit at their desks, he added.

At the end of the afternoon period when the woman visited the classroom, Zuelzer added, children demanded the class be dismissed for the day 10 minutes early.

The testimonial banquet was in recognition of the doctor of education degree which Street received from Wayne State University Jan. 29. Educators from the state's three major universities attended, among them Dr. Earl Kelley of Wayne, who sponsored Street's doctorate. On behalf of the P-TA, Kelley presented Street a watch inscribed "for your dedication to education."

Last night's meeting at which Street's removal was voted was open and well attended.

Thorland Peck, a board member, was not present.

SINGERS: 3 Killed In Crash

Continued from Page One

light blowing snow filled the air when the plane took off about 1 a.m. The Beachcraft Bonanza burned when it crashed in a field on the Albert Juhl farm 15 miles northwest of Mason City.

Other members of the troupe which appeared at Clear Lake had left after the show by chartered bus for Fargo. They are Dion and the Belmonts, Frankie Sardo and the Crickets.

Holly, Valens and the Big Bopper decided to fly to arrive ahead of the troupe and make advance preparations.

The four bodies were badly burned.

Jerry Dwyer, owner of the flying service, set out to look for the party when no word came back from his pilot. He was delayed several hours in searching for the plane because of early morning fog.

The trip to Fargo was expected to take about 3½ hours.

In Hollywood trade sources said the combined record sales of the three popular singers was in the millions.

Valens has a new album scheduled for release this week by the Del-Fi Record Co.

Hollywood sources said his real name was Richard Valenzuela and his real age 17. He left San Fernando (Cal.) High School last year to seek a career singing and his first recording six months ago, "Donna," sold more than a million copies, the record company said.

Valens and his mother, Mrs. Concepcion Valenzuela, had just moved into a new home in Pacoima, Cal.

Holly had made eight records, and "Peggy Sue" and "That'll Be the Day" were reported to have sold more than a million and a half each. Friends in Los Angeles said he was married just three months ago.

RICHARDSON went to school in Beaumont, and appeared in East Texas minstrel shows where he created the "Big Bopper" character. He served as program director for Radio Station KTRM at Beaumont.

Holly was reared at Lubbock.

Richardson was a Beaumont disc jockey, singer, program director and composer. He gained particular note for his "Chantilly Lace" record some months ago.

He had been with Station KTRM since 1949, first as a disc jockey and was on furlough to tour the country.

"Chantilly Lace" was rated by Billboard for a time as the third most played record. It was released to 37 other countries and was a best seller in Europe its first week.

A Freezing Rain After The Snow

HOURLY TEMPERATURES

12 mid.	16	6 a.m.	18	12 noon	28
1 a.m.	15	7 a.m.	18	1 p.m.	29
2 a.m.	18	8 a.m.	19	2 p.m.	31
3 a.m.	17	9 a.m.	20		
4 a.m.	17	10 a.m.	23		
5 a.m.	17	11 a.m.	25		

FORECAST

Detroit: Cloudy, windy, and warmer with snow or freezing rain this evening. The low 24. Tomorrow partly cloudy with snow flurries, the high 27. Northwest winds 20 to 30 mph diminishing tomorrow.

Snow or snow flurries with stiff winds and not much change in temperature was the forecast for most of Michigan tonight and Thursday

The area forecasts:

SOUTHEAST LOWER MICHIGAN: Cloudy, windy and warmer with flurries late tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy with flurries. Northwest winds 20-30 mph tonight diminishing late Wednesday. Low tonight 20-24, high Wednesday 24-28.

S.E.MICH.SHADED

SOUTHWEST LOWER MICHIGAN: Cloudy, windy and warmer with flurries tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy with flurries. Southwesterly winds 20-30 mph shifting to northwest 20-30 mph late tonight diminishing Wednesday. Low tonight 15-20, high Wednesday 24-28.

NORTH LOWER MICHIGAN: Snow diminishing to flurries tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy with flurries. Southwesterly winds 20-24 mph shifting to northwesterly 20-30 mph tonight, diminishing slowly Wednesday. Low tonight 5-15, high Wednesday 20-24.

UPPER MICHIGAN: Cloudy, windy and somewhat warmer with flurries and occasional snow squalls tonight. Wednesday mostly cloudy and cold with flurries. Northwesterly winds 20-30 mph tonight, diminishing Wednesday. Low tonight 5-10, high Wednesday 15-20.

OUTLOOK FOR THURSDAY: Partly cloudy to cloudy and cold with flurries or occasional light snow likely.

U. S. Temperatures

U. S. temperatures for 24-hour period preceding 7:30 a.m. Tuesday.

	H.	L.		H.	L.
DETROIT	20	15	Louisville	29	20
Albany	20	3	Memphis	39	34
Albu'que	29	24	Miami B.	76	72
Amarillo	24	19	M.-St. P.	27	18
Atlanta	49	32	N. Orleans	54	50
Birm'ham	43	36	New York	24	15
Bismarck	30	14	Omaha	18	13
Boise	36	22	Okla. City	26	15
Boston	25	17	Phila'phia	27	14
Brown'ville	47	41	Phoenix	61	36
Buffalo	14	12	Pittsburgh	23	10
Casper	25	15	Portl'd M.	20	8
Ch'leston	45	25	Portl'd O.	48	43
Chicago	20	16	Raleigh	34	27
Cincinnati	28	18	Rapid City	38	22
Cleveland	25	14	Richmond	32	19
Columbus	26	15	St. Louis	29	27
Denver	30	13	S. L. City	35	20
Duluth	25	16	San Ant'io	38	33
El Paso	39	31	San Diego	64	47
Fargo	28	12	San Fran.	62	48
Fort Worth	32	30	S. S. Marie	20	19
Galveston	43	40	Seattle	44	35
Helena	28	18	Spokane	28	26
Jacks'ville	50	49	Tampa	73	58
Kansas C.	24	22	Wash'gton	30	20
Los Ang'es	66	48	Wichita	19	17

Detroit Skies Today

By Bailey R. Frank

THE SUN—Sets 5:48 p.m. today, rises 4:57 a.m. tomorrow.

THE MOON—Sets 1:59 p.m. today, rises 4:57 a.m. tomorrow. It rides low in the constellation, Sagittarius near the planet, Saturn. New Moon Feb. 7.

BRIGHTEST CONSTELLATION—Orion, in the southeast in the evening twilight, will be high in south 9:13 p.m.

IN THIS WEEK'S POST

Will the stock market keep going up?

What's behind today's stock-market turmoil? Read the inside story!

Today more Americans (9,000,000) than ever before are investing millions in stocks and bonds. In this week's Saturday Evening Post you'll learn why some experts say this shows faith in the future, others say it shows fear. And from the old pros themselves you'll learn:

- how to investigate a stock before you buy it.
- which stocks do best during inflation . . . during recession.
- how to buy stocks for less than $15 a month.
- how small investors can use the same "gimmick" that helps big investing funds.
- what's the greatest danger to avoid.

Here's priceless information you'll want to study, use and *keep!* Be sure to read "Behind the Stock-Market Turmoil."

Our theater needs more old-fashioned passion

In the old days they used to hiss the villain, cheer the heroine, boo the author, shout for encores. But no more! What turned once-excited audiences into a sober, silent lot? Is it the plays? The acting? The shape of the stage? Or the audience itself? Here's distinguished critic Walter Kerr's surprising explanation of "What Ails the Theater?"

Atomic energy is coming to your town!

One atomic power plant is already furnishing electricity for Pittsburgh! More are on the way in Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania. Atomic energy is also driving ships, helping farmers, running factories. What else can it do? How will it change your life? Read the exciting story of how "The Atom is Going to Work."

New help for crippled kids

Once treatment for crippled children seemed hopeless, heartless—was fantastically expensive. But today an amazing super-clinic in California gives crippled kids the finest care—at prices parents can afford. (And the kids go home at night—so they never know the horror of being "sent away.") Here's the story of a unique clinic, and of the dedicated woman who made it possible.

See Norman Rockwell, famous Post cover artist, on Edward R. Murrow's "Person-to-Person," Friday, February 6, Channel 2.

It's a wonderful week in the Post . . . 7 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons and exciting photographs.

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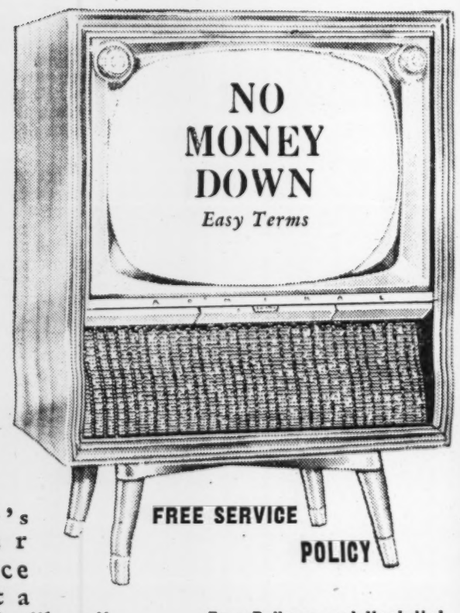

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YEAR, No. 32 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1959 FORTY PAGES—THREE SECTIONS PRICE SIX CENTS • P.O. BOX 210 EAST

Hints We Ma To Stay in E

The Weather'll Be—

Colder With Snow

Two-Day Forecast

Occasional rain or snow tonight, changing to snow and colder Sunday. Southerly winds 20-30 miles today and tonight, shifting to northwesterly late tonight or Sunday at 20-25 miles. High today 38, low tonight 30, high Sunday 30 with falling temperatures. Outlook for Monday: Occasional snow.

Sun sets today at 5:53 p.m., rises Sunday at 7:38 a.m.

• • •

24-Hour Readings

3 p.m.....15	3 a.m.....17
4 p.m.....15	4 a.m.....20
5 p.m.....14	5 a.m.....20
6 p.m.....13	6 a.m.....20
7 p.m.....12	7 a.m.....19
8 p.m.....12	8 a.m.....22
9 p.m.....11	9 a.m.....26
10 p.m.....11	10 a.m.....30
11 p.m.....12	11 a.m.....33
Midnight ..14	Noon 34
1 a.m.....15	1 p.m.....37
2 a.m.....16	2 p.m.....38

Year ago today: High 25; Low 16

No AFT Stand in Street Case

(See Letter Box Page 6)

A second professional group today protested the Ferndale school board's way of demoting Paul L. Best School Principal Scott W. Street.

But the Ferndale local of the American Federation of Teachers announced it is "withholding judgment" in the controversy.

The Ferndale Education association has asked its parent body, the Michigan Education association, to intervene in Street's demotion and "to recommend" that its members refuse to accept the appointment to the school vacancy.

Most teachers belong to either the AFT, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, or the MEA. Street is an MEA member.

The Metropolitan Group of the Michigan Visiting Teacher's association said the Street case is "very destructive to the mental health of children in school.'

A statement over of the signature of Eleanor Braman, chairman, was addressed to the board. It said:

"We feel a professional obligation to point out that the reported method used by the Ferndale board of education to demote Dr.

—Turn to Page 2—

Calls for Jo in Dealing

BONN, Germany (AP)— ter Dulles called today for the the Soviet attempt to force the "if need be by common action." a way to meet "the Soviet chall

While he did not make clear what he meant by the word "action," it appeared he had force in mind.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer met Dulles at the airport and four hours later they began consultations on the German question and Soviet moves against Berlin.

Dulles and a party of six drove to the Palais Schaumburg, Adenauer's chancellery on the Rhine.

While they talked, diplomatic sources in Paris said Dulles and the British, French and West German foreign ministers will meet in the French capital March 15. Their main purpose will be to hear British Prime Minister Macmillan's report on his forthcoming trip to Moscow.

Invitation Possible—

These sources said an invitation to the Soviet Union to attend an East-West foreign ministers' meeting could come out of the Paris meeting of the Western officials.

Dulles talked over the March 15 meeting Friday when he met with French President Charles De Gaulle.

The March meeting in Paris indicates the Western powers will try for a meeting with the Soviets some time in April. This would closely follow the 10th anniversary meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Washington April 2.

Will OK Reply—

The NATO council will also be called upon to approve the Western replies to the Soviet note of Jan. 10 calling for a 28-nation conference to work out a German peace treaty.

The Western notes will reject the Soviet bid, diplomats said, but will officially spell out the West's willingness to hold a foreign ministers' meeting with the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France participating.

Diplomatic sources say that the West is agreed on the broad lines of an approach to the Soviet Union but vital details remain to be ironed out.

Dulles said that the methods of dealing with the Berlin situation are "still in the formative stage."

He said the chief task confronting the Western allies was to concert their position to present a united front toward the Soviets.

The School Fight

WE MOVED to Michigan this past July, and have been faithful readers of the Free Press. My wife teaches in Ferndale, and the recent removal of Dr. Scott Street prompts me to write this letter.

It gets to be a disgraceful situation when six individuals have the power to control what should be taught and how it should be taught in our educational systems. To prohibit the freedom of speech under the threat of "hidden tape recorders" violates the principles under which our nation was founded.

To resist progress and change by clinging to outdated tenets defies the very existence of education itself. The most shameful aspect is that an entire city sits dormant and quiet while their children are educated in the same pitiful manner.

FRANK W. UHLMANN
Oak Park

Letters to the Editor

—Continued From Page 4—

who is currently active in the National Educational association, for either a man gets the ax or an offer of something better or both.

I admire a fourth grader who can play chess; I think that quite an accomplishment. When their work is done my children play checkers as furnished by the Board of Education where I teach.

My son is a product of the Ferndale school system. He was in the upper 10% of his class at Lincoln and is in the upper 20% of his class in college. I am well satisfied with his education in the Ferndale school system but I sometimes think that he got it in spite of the board of education and not because of it.

Parent and Teacher

• • •

Replace Board

In your excellent editorial you pointed out that the Ferndale school board is within its legal rights in the demotion of Dr. Scott W. Street. Be this as it may there is a larger issue here.

It is not only what the Board has done but HOW. We do not believe the majority of the voters intended for the school board to handle (mis-handle?) matters in this despotic manner.

It is to the great credit of many people who voted for the present majority that they too are most incensed concerning this un-American course of action.

We sincerely hope that everyone will exercise the one recourse left to them as citizens to correct this matter and get out and vote for reasonable, open-minded persons dedicated to the welfare and education of all our children rather than petty politics.

This is the American Way!

Former Jackson Parents

• • •

Teachers, Stand Up for Profession!

Never has my morale been given a greater boost than by the teachers of Ferndale, in their fight for human dignity. In my long association with teachers, I have been appalled at their apathy toward the profession and their feeling of fear and insecurity. It is a well known fact that teachers are at the mercy of everyone from John Student to John School Board. The four freedoms, and especially the one—"freedom from fear" and the other sacred rights accorded to John Citizen are really denied to John Teacher. Just let him campaign for his favorite candidate and see what happens if he loses!

But here teachers are united in their effort, knowing full well what the consequences may be! But think what they are sure to be if they don't fight. Believe me, they do not go unnoticed. The prayers of every red-blooded teacher go with them.

We all know that there are school boards who direct their schools with great insight and integrity and ours is one of them. But for those board members who aren't so well versed, perhaps the day will come when the state will also set up minimum requirements for school board aspirants in the fields of educational philosophy, board ethics, etc. May we even hope that the education of our youth be put back into the hands of educators and that surgeons will attend to their surgery! As a teacher, I wouldn't think of telling my doctor or my plumber how to perform their respective operations; yet people from every walk of life think nothing of trying to run our schools.

There are school board candidates who run on platforms that will save the taxpayers money. Have you ever thought of the number of boards who hire a superintendent at a very sizable salary, a man with years of preparation and experience behind him, only to make him a figure-head and undertake the running of the schools themselves? How's that for a waste of the taxpayers' money? And that's the least of it —think of the effect on our children and our teachers. But then, you have been thinking about it. So fight on, teachers of Ferndale!

I could just sit by and watch and wait, but compunction pricks me and I had to let you know how much I and numberless other people admire your spunk and that of your fearless leader, who knowing that his personal future may be in jeopardy, prefers to lead you in this fight for all of us. Perhaps he couldn't live with himself if he did otherwise. I would like my colleagues in Ferndale to know then, that your profession cares and watches you with great respect and solicitude.

Lucienne Dadson

• • •

to lose his job as principal. To us the Board didn't remove Mr. Street—they removed progressive education.

Ferndale Parent

• • •

Not for Theories

There are two entirely different types of educators these days. The old fashioned type are willing to teach and thus earn their salaries. The new type, with theoretical ideas which when put to practice do not get results, all too frequently blame the parents for their own shortcomings.

It seems that the people of Ferndale, in electing a new school board last June, have decided to employ the former. I wholeheartedly support their recent action.

Concerned

• • •

Children Forgot

For the benefit of the teachers, children and parents of the Paul L. Best school, an all-out effort should be made to restore fellowship, service, self-restraint and once again have dignity and good will in the district.

We seem to have lost sight of our main goal, the best education possible for our children. Emotionalism should be replaced with realism. Let's get busy and work together.

Mrs. Helen Zsido
24251 Roanoke
Oak Park

• • •

Plaudit for Board

Elton Mavon, president of the Ferndale school board, and his colleagues are to be highly commended on their efficient action. We regret this was not done several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs.

be of the highest caliber—are not the other administrators just as dedicated?

School board members assure us that they do not want to drive out the dedicated teachers and administrators from the district, nor do they want to discourage prospective high caliber teachers from entering the district by appearing to be too autocratic. They do, however, expect the wishes of the majority of parents and voters to be carried out.

It is an outright fallacy to say that no other schools in the district use progressive methods.

These schools considered traditional are neither backward nor old-fashioned. They do not teach exactly as most of us were taught in the elementary grades. Some of the rigidity has given way to a more relaxed classroom manner and a more flexible schedule. They do take advantage of many new methods and teaching aids. However, they do so in an atmosphere of orderliness, attentiveness and consideration for the rights and property of others. Can this really be damaging to the personality of the child? Are these qualities to be discounted as unimportant in the education of a child and undesirable behavior and lack of self control be chalked up as "self expression?" Where does the child learn how to live harmoniously with others, or is this not a part of the development of the "whole child"? What kind of adults are produced when little or no restraint is placed on behavior? The prospects are frightening to many of us.

Are there some positive and accurate answers to these questions, based on fact and not on sentimental devotion to one person? If so, perhaps we are ready for the big question. If, in actuality, the other schools are able to take advantage of many progressive aids and, by blending the best of the old with the best of the new, still adhere to board policy, can it be that they are really old-fashioned? Or, might it be that the supporters of Dr. Street who are so sure that they are the only ones with a progressive approach to education may be misinformed?

Mrs. Willard Jenkins

• • •

Letters to the Editor

—Continued from Page 4—

over various sections of town for the sake of personal convenience. Wherever we live in Royal Oak, let's put the good of the community above our personal complaints. We must remember that the public library is a vital community life line and as such needs and deserves our support.

—Another Kimball Parent

• • •

Dollar-a-Week, for Opportunity

Let's all think of Troy education, not buses. And think of a well rounded education, including music, art, band.

Is a dollar a week for two years too much to pay for better opportunity for our children? Can we expect our children to compete against others who may have had a better educational opportunity than ours? Can we afford half-day sessions, afford to have the children at home, perhaps into michief and delinquency?

Before one makes up their mind, they should get all the facts. They're readily available. The schools do need more money. In any event, please register before Feb. 9 and decide later how to vote. Then you can have a say in the quality of education your child will get.

—Frances

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There's No Profit in Religion

I would like Mr. Farnsworth to know that our church is certainly not making a "profit." After paying heavy public school taxes, our parishioners have managed to donate enough money to the church to build a school, convent, rectory, church, keep up these buildings and pay our teachers, custodians, priests and nuns.

Nobody complains about paying taxes. We are paying for the privilege of educating our children in our own faith. All our parishioners, priests, nuns and others involved are willing to give their "services" because of their devotion to their faith—without expecting a monetary reward (a priest receives $100 a month on the average).

I would like to point out to Mr. Farnsworth that the churches of this country (which represent the faith of the people) are the backbone of the nation. Without our churches and our faith in God there wouldn't be much use in anything, would there?

I suggest that Mr. Farnsworth find out what he's talking about before he starts knocking anyone's religion.

A Catholic

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For Removal

The Ferndale board of education deserves credit for having the intestinal fortitude to do a job which unquestionably had to be done.

This is the ninth year in which Mr. Street has had his chance to prove his educational philosophy, and the letter in this column bear mute evidence of the failure to satisfy parents and children and to achieve results. Many parents are tutoring their children at home or elsewhere, others have moved or transferred their children to other schools.

—Ann

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Leave Decision to School Experts

Ferndale parents, progressive and non-progressive are ready to put an end to their 10-year battle? I think even the "victors" should be thoroughly disgusted with the head-line, "Principal Honored — Fired." In your quest for personal glory in political expression and satisfaction in stirring up hatred between neighbors, have we forgotten that the education and proper guidance of our children is really at stake?

How do we parents qualify to speak with such authority about the policies and methods in this highly specialized profession? Isn't it apparent in this day and age, that different specialists must be employed in the various phases of medicine, law and even in your chosen work? Would you tell your doctor or lawyer that his many years of training and experience are of no value compared with your knowledge of the service for which you hired him? Speaking for myself, I wouldn't think of consulting a plumber for electrical work — I would hire an expert electrician for the job.

I have three immediate suggestions to begin the difficult task of erasing the bitterness created by this strife:

1. The School System must create an activity for parents to express themselves to their heart's content, and if there is still leisure time remaining, help educate the parents to become more helpful parents when their children require help, whether it be extra instruction or discipline.

2. An expert educator should be brought in to prove to us parents that our children are receiving better instruction in the Ferndale district than we received in schools in our day. In this way, we won't have to rely on overworked and busy housewives for this expert information.

3. Fire the whole Board of Education for permitting this thing to happen. Hire and pay the proper salaries for three educators, well qualified by training and experience to direct top-level policies of our school system, just like city managers are hired by some cities to direct their affairs.

M. L. Schindler

THE OLD HOME TOWN

'Moral' Point Is Raised In Firing of Principal

Detroit Times

By Al Koski

FERNDALE — The Ferndale Education Association has protested, "on a moral basis," the firing of Dr. Scott W. Street, Best School principal.

President Wendell Cultice said a letter of protest, approved yesterday at an FEA meeting, will be presented to the board of education Monday.

Cultice and Donald Giese, a field representative of the Michigan Education Association, told 150 teachers at the meeting that Street's firing was legal.

"BUT WE WILL protest on a moral basis since Street had no chance to face his accusers or defend himself," he said.

A resolution, to be sent to the MEA, was adopted during the meeting in Lincoln Junior High School. It said:

"The FEA recommends to the MEA that all its members be advised not to accept the position of principal at the Paul L. Best School until a thorough investigation has been made by the MEA into the demotion of Scott W. Street."

GIESE SAID the MEA also is looking into the "possibility of a recall of the board of education members responsible for Street's firing."

Street was notified by the district board, which covers Ferndale, Oak Park and part of Royal Oak Township, that he was being relieved of his $9,000-a-year job and would be reassigned as a teacher.

The FEA represents about 285 of the 345 public school teachers in the district.

The firing was blamed by many teachers on politics and a controversy over the merits of progressive education as opposed to more traditional methods.

Street has been recognized as a supporter of the progressive method. His firing came shortly after the board had listened to a tape recording of a fourth-grade pupil's mother's protests about teaching methods, charging there was lack of supervision.

HE WAS NOT invited to attend the session and was removed on a 5 to 1 vote by the board. Another Street backer was not present at the meeting.

Board President Elton Mavon today defended the firing. He said Street had been warned repeatedly to follow board policy or be fired.

"The board first expressed its dissatisfaction with Mr. Street's conduct as a principal at a public meeting in the summer of 1958. Through the superintendent (Roy Robinson) the board, in September of that year, reprimanded Mr. Street for criticizing its adopted policies at a meeting of kindergarten parents held before school opened," Mavon said.

HIS CONDUCT was discussed again at meetings on Oct. 27 and Oct. 30, Mavon said, and Robinson was ordered once again to warn Street to comply with policy or resign.

"Subsequently on Dec. 15 the board requested Mr. Street to appear and he did so on Dec. 22. Board members again expressed dissatisfaction with his conduct as principal and received his assurance that he was complying with its adopted policies.

"Additional information, including the interview with parents, which was recorded, caused the board at last to take the action it took on Feb. 2.

"It is not the board's intent to reduce Mr. Street's present salary which is based on an annual contract."

The contract expires July 1

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M. L. Schindler

Scriptural Investment

ROCKFORD, Ill. (AP) — A minister put the "Multiplied Talents" idea to work, and it paid dividends.

Rev. Max Hickerson, pastor of Central Christian church, used the scriptural backing in Matthew 25:14-30 to induce his congregation to multiply a dollar into whatever they saw fit. The members backed him by increasing $250 to $1,000.

One man brought in $45 by spending his dollar for white gloves. He sold them and invested his money in more gloves until he came up with the contribution.

French premier General Charles de Gaulle has two children. His wife, Vvonne, attempts to stay very much out of his public life.

500 Protest Principal's F

By Robert Maher

OAK PARK — Defenders of Dr. Scott Street, fired without a hearing as principal of Paul L. Best School yesterday, set up skirmish lines last night in preparation for a battle with his foes.

More than 500 parents swarmed into the school for an impromptu strategy meeting.

THE ENTIRE staff of 22 teachers signed a sharply worded protest to the district board of education. It read:

"We protest the innuendoes that the board has seen fit to accept as testimony that our school is run in an incompetent and slipshod manner. Feigned evidence based on cursory observation cannot be accepted by thinking people.

"We further protest the immoral and unethical actions of the board in the pre-emptory dismissal of Dr. Scott W. Street as principal of Paul L. Best School."

Beryle Walters, attorney for Street, said Dr. Lynn Bartlett, state director of public education, has reported a "flood of telegrapms" pertaining to the firing. He said Bartlett is "concerned with the propriety of this summary action and has referred the matter to the attorney general for a ruling."

A MEETING of the Fendale Education Association was scheduled for 4 p.m. today in Lincoln Junior High School, Ferndale. President Wendell Cultice said a member of the Michigan Education Association will be present.

Immediate past president Ellis Parrish said he will present a motion at the meeting calling for the MEA and the National Education Association to disclose Street's position to all members.

Street was removed in a 5 to 1 vote by the board which has jurisdiction over schools in Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge and a part of Oak Park. The action came two days after he had been honored by a testimonial banquet.

The board had listened to a tape recording in which Mrs. Alice West, 10234 Oak Park Blvd., complained of teaching methods and the manner in which class time was spent in the fourth grade.

HER DAUGHTER is a student in the class and Mrs. West's complaints followed two brief visits to the classroom last month

But more than 50 parents of fourth grade students attended a meeting in the classroom last night to decide what action they could take to retain Street.

No formal action was taken but the fourth grade teacher, Melvin Suhd, who is also vice president of the FEA, said:

"Something must be done with basic issues. Let's develop strength by seeking the recognition of teaching as a profession.

"THE FIRST thing is to get persons with a background in education on our school boards.

"What you people probably don't know is that Scott was asked to resign at a private session but the request was withdrawn when somebody mentioned the upcoming $600,000 bond issue.

"They were afraid such a move would split the community.

"A school board should not be comprised solely of lay people, no matter what their standing. Boards should consist of educators and lay people so that the education of our children has some true basis in educational knowledge."

THE FIRING of Scott caused reactions throughout the school system with many teachers threatening to resign in protest. Suhd said that he will be forced to resign "because of a strong personal attachment for Scott and his ideals" but that the other teachers in the system decided to remain on the job for the "sake of the students."

Roy Robinson, school superintendent, charged that Scott's removal was due partly to politics.

The firing came as the latest round in a battle that has beset the communities for nearly 10 years over the benefits of so-called progressive education as opposed to more traditional methods.

Most of the 500 parents at last night's meeting pointed out that Street's dismissal is only the first—claiming that Robinson himself is to be the next target.

THE BOARD has given Robinson until Monday to come up with the name of a successor for Street who in turn will be appointed as a teacher in one of the schools.

The P-TA today petitioned the board to make Monday's meeting an open one, and asked that it be held in Lincoln High School, Ferndale, so that the "thousands of interested parents may attend."

Robinson, in labeling Street's firing "political," referred to last fall's district school election when Street actively campaigned for two former board members, Mrs. Mary Pence and Nevill H. Geake.

THEY WERE defeated by Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer and Elton Mavon, named board president. These two men interrogated Mrs. West in the controversial tape recording complaint which preceded the firing.

Their election to the board swung the balance of power to the non-progressives.

Action taken following the impromptu meeting of the parents in the school last night included a resolution signed by most of those present. It reads:

"We the undersigned request an open meeting of the Board of Education for the Ferndale School District.

"THIS REQUEST is submitted for the following reasons:

• The undersigned feel that due process under the Constitution of the U. S. w not observed in the case the action taken concerni Dr. Scott W. Street.

• As taxpayers and paren we feel that in instanc where due process is not o served in the management personnel employed by t Board, there is consequent this kind of action an und sirable kind of impact up administrators, teacher children and youth, and tho concerned with the welfa of these children.

• The open meeting shou include discussion of the n ture of due process and u

BATTLE PLANS—Beryle Walters (standing, left), attorney for Dr. Scott Street, ousted principal of Paul Best School, addresses a crowd of more than 500 parents who turned out last night for a strategy meeting on the demotion.

Detroit Times Photo by Joseph Weidelman

Identify Mother In Teacher Case

By Charles Manos

FERNDALE — Mrs. Alice West, 32, of 10230 Oak Park Blvd., is the mother whose tape recorded interview was given as part cause for the firing of Dr. Scott Street, Oak Park school principal.

Dr. Street, lauded only three days ago for his educational abilities, was dumped after Ferndale School District board of education members heard the tape recording.

Interviewed in her home, Mrs. West, a high school graduate, said:

"I don't think the board fired Street on the basis of my recording alone. In fact, the firing doesn't seem possible unless they had other complaints. I'm sure they did.

"I don't feel guilty at all. I have done only what I felt was right.

"I feel my daughter would be the loser if classes were continued in the manner in which they were conducted when I visited them recently. With the confusion in the classrooms I observed, you would never know what the children were being taught."

MRS. WEST SAID at the request of her daughter, Diane, 8, a fourth-grader at the Paul J. Best School, Oak Park, and the invitations of teachers, she visited the school twice last month.

"I went one morning and again the next week in the afternoon.

"It was quite discouraging to see the way the classes were being run. They had undisciplined procedure with no order in that atmosphere. I can't see how they could learn anything.

"I NOTICED there was a lack of time spent on the regular basic subjects, that there was much more time spent on free activities."

Mrs. West said she called the classroom activities to the attention of the teachers but they had a difference of opinion on proper procedure.

Rather than argue, she said, she called the school board chairman, Elton Mavon.

"He said he would like to talk to me."

She said he conferred with Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer, nationally prominent pathologist and pediatrician, and then asked here if she would make a recording of her observations.

SHE FINALLY agreed, she said, and the recording was made last Saturday in Dr. Zuelzer's home in Pleasant Ridge. Her husband, Stanley, 33, an electrical engineer for the Detroit Edison Co., Mr and Mrs. Zuelzer and Mr. and Mrs. Mavon attended.

Her husband agreed with her sentiments and with her action, Mrs. West said. She added:

"I didn't think that this alone would be responsible for Mr. Street losing his job, but I have nothing to fear as long as I tell the truth. I want to stand up for my rights."

Firing

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desirable impact referred to above. We submit this as a reason for a request for the meeting because only through open discussion can the nature of due process and undesirable impact be generally understood."

Parents in the fourth grade meeting recognized the rights of Mrs. West and her husband to complain, but rose in unison to denounce the board action.

Suhd pointed out that the present seven member board has four members who send their children to private schools and another member without children.

THE IMPROMPTU meeting, which was to have been a regularly scheduled meeting of the P-TA executive board, was attended by Thorland Peck, a board member who attended as a "parent and a friend of Scott Street."

Two committees were organized. One to represent the taxpayers in setting up a hearing for Street in which he can face his accuser and have the right of cross examination.

THE OTHER committee would be assigned to seek an injunction against the board's action.

Mrs. Charles Cox, a member of the state board of managers for the Michigan Congress of P-TA, said she would bring the board's action before her group at a future meeting.

Street, 42, has a wife and three children, Mary 12, Patricia 9, a fourth grade student at Best School, and Scotty, 4.

THE BOARD'S action takes effect Feb. 17 after which Street may continue as a teacher under the tenure act. His salary would drop from his present $9,000 to about $7,000.

Zuelzer has insisted that Street had "warnings issued through normal channels," a statement which Street flatly denies.

The testimonial for Street was in recognition of the doctor of education degree which he received from Wayne State University Jan. 29.

But he that endure until the end, the same shall be saved.
St. Matthew 24:13.

Detroit Times

10 Friday, February 6, 1959 ★1

PHIL F. DE BEAUBIEN, PUBLISHER
JOHN C. MANNING, EDITOR WILLIAM H. MILLS, GENERAL MANAGER

Airport Tragedy

AFTER A DISASTER such as the midnight crash of the airliner into New York's East River, first thoughts of sympathy must go to the injured and the bereaved.

Then, it must be determined, if possible, what was the cause and how accidents can be averted in the future.

This is tremendously important, at the dawn of the jet age, both for the traveling public and the aircraft industry.

The prime factor of consideration is safety. Nothing can be left to guesswork when, at the increased speeds of the jet and turbo-prop aircraft, there simply isn't time to guess.

Out of this tragedy should come life-saving information.

One question is whether the instrument approaches to La Guardia need greater radio and radar aids. Another is whether the "let-down" phase of the approach—the leg from the radio range to the runway—is not also in need of further navigational aids, including a better system of lights.

Indications at this time are that no mechanical failure on the part of the new plane was involved. While the weather was not good, it was still good enough for a routine instrument landing.

The pilot apparently at no time believed he was in trouble because he did not ask for aid.

This, too, brings up the question of whether the pilot suffered a "sensory illusion" which caused him a loss of depth perception in his over-the-water approach. That was responsible for a similar crash off La Guardia in 1952.

Airplane accidents naturally command the biggest headlines because of the spectacular circumstances. But the public should remember that commercial airlines offer one of the safest forms of transportation we have.

The accident rate of automobiles and taxis is more than triple that of the airlines.

The Real Issue

ONCE AGAIN MODERN school marms and misters have shown they no longer are the suppliant, long suffering servants of an earlier generation.

They are demonstrating it in their militant defense of Scott W. Street, demoted from principal to teacher by precipitate action of the Ferndale school board.

Ferndale teachers are protesting indignantly. They have asked the Michigan Education Association to intervene, and suggested a boycott of Street's vacated position by those to whom it might be tendered.

The ostensible cause of the ruckus is a division of opinion about the virtues of so-called "progressive" education, a term which means many things to many people. Debate on such matters may be expected to continue indefinitely.

It is pretty generally assumed by residents of southern Oakland County that the "progressive education" dispute is more or less a cover for mean prejudices in the field of racial relations, and immature personal and political antagonisms.

We on this newspaper hasten to admit insufficient expert knowledge to justify taking sides on the progressive controversy. Offhand we probably would lean to conservative theories in public education. But that is beside the point.

The immediate issue is that action was taken against Principal Street without notice, without giving him opportunity to defend his case, without granting him the security or dignity which persons of professional attainment are entitled to expect.

We don't blame his fellow teachers for rallying 'round him.

Let us assume the Ferndale school board has, at heart, the best interest of the schools under its jurisdiction.

Let us assume the five members of the board who voted to terminate the services of Street acted even in good faith.

However, any youngster in the district would have been ordered to stay after school if he had solved a problem in the manner the board handled this one.

The abrupt firing of the principal over policy matters was short of ethical standards.

We assume these qualities are advocated by the board.

But somehow they were abandoned in the shrouded controversy.

Positive Attitudes Seen as School Need

Not to try to fan the flame of the rising discord about the present policy of the Ferndale school board's action in both the dismissal of the Principal of the "Best" school and the banning of certain books formerly used at the Ferndale high school, I like many another resident of Ferndale find that I must put my thoughts on record.

For any small number of people, regardless of their position in politics, to make such decisions as have been made by our school board make me wonder why so many of us fought so many wars to insure our freedoms. For this present school board to make a decision as to what two of my children may read in school is beyond their responsibility. This whole matter seems to me as another effort by certain business men who are members of this Board to run this country the way they want and be d--d with the rest of the people.

I would like to ask our school board just one question: "Do you have an honest opinion as to what you have done and are proposing to do with and in the Schools of Ferndale, Oak Park and Pleasant Ridge that is not an opportunity to wield personal power?"

Let's be completely honest with

—Turn to Page 5—

Letters to th

—Continued From Page 4—

ourselves and with all of our neighbors and above all grow up into adults both physically and mentally. Let's stop telling our children who are well on their way to becoming adults that we may expel you from our mansion (Ferndale high school) if you leave the building to go home for lunch. Let's stop the completely negative attitudes that we take with our children and be on the positive side for a change.

I personally am not in favor of this so-called progressive educational system but, I disagree with the manner in which a tape recording was used to fire a principal.

John R. Proctor

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Teacher Firing Protested

By Al Koski

FERNDALE — The Ferndale Education Association has protested, "on a moral basis," the firing of Dr. Scott W. Street, Best School principal.

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"BUT WE WILL protest on a moral basis since Street had no chance to face his accusers or defend himself," he said.

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Principal's Ouster Adds New Fuel to Furor Over Ferndale Schools

(See Second Front Page)

Public opinion, long outspoken on educational issues in Ferndale, centered today on the ouster of Paul L. Best School Principal Scott W. Street.

As might be expected, parents interviewed at a protest mass meeting in the school Tuesday night, frequently used the word "outrage" to describe their feelings.

Other supporters of Street and "progressive" methods of education called The Tribune to voice similar opinions.

Support for "progressive" education, however, was not unanimous in the district, or even in the Best school's immediate area. Last June, the electoral balance swung in favor of opponents of the educational policies followed at the Jackson and Best schools though they failed to receive majorities in the two schools' precincts.

Several parents in the district said they do not want progressive education for their children.

These are sample opinions from parents at the Best school meeting:

Sol Levin, 24075 Manistee, Oak Park: "How can they take one person's word without giving the man a hearing? A man is entitled to a hearing if he is to be hung."

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"I am incensed at the fact that the board ignored all sense of fair play and didn't extend the courtesy of giving Street a fair hearing," said Norman P. Ochs, an attorney.

"This is a great injustice," said Mrs. John Taylor, 8560 Roseland, "not only to Street but to the children and parents as well."

Mrs. Donald Brockett, 24060 Roanoke, said she was "100 per cent behind Street."

Not 'Democratic'—

H. R. Padelford, who lives in the Jackson school area and whose wife is librarian at Best, said: "Everything seems so futile. I think the strongest action would be to keep the kids out of school, but this was vetoed. Wisely so, I guess."

Harold Grodman, 24330 Ge-

—Turn to Page 32—

Comment

—Continued from Page 1—

neva, said, "People in this area are aroused by the fact that a man was summarily dismissed from his job without any advance notice of wrong doing.

"No man should be deprived of his right to seek and hold a job nor have to live in fear that he will be dismissed without any forewarning."

Firing Separate Issue—

"I think this is absolutely outrageous," said Mrs. Arnold Axelrod, 24230 Seneca. "The techniques used were not democratic.

"I've had three or four of my friends call me. They admitted they were against the progressive system of education, but were shocked at the way Street was fired and offered to help in any way they could."

"When my son came home," said Mrs. Irving Collens, 24091 Ithaca, "he said he wouldn't listen to any other teacher if Mr. Suhd (Melvin Suhd, fourth grade teacher) left. Whether it's good or not, the children have been swept up into this."

Children's Petition—

Evidence of this was a petition drawn up and signed by 20 to 25 children at Best, as well as parents who didn't have a chance to sign a petition placed in circulation last night. The children's petition reads as follows:

"We, the children and parents of the Paul L. Best school, are petitioning that Mr. Scott W. Street be given back his position as principal of the Paul L. Best school.

"We ask this because Mr. Scott W. Street is a friend of everyone in the Paul L. Best school.

"We, the students, respect him as a business man and our principal."

Common Policy—

A contrary opinion was expressed by William Newman, of 24440 Sherman, Oak Park, who told The Tribune:

"I think the opposite side of this argument should be heard," he said. "I, for one, don't like this progressive system. In fact, I took my three children out of the system last year and sent them to parochial schools.

"I have nothing against the individuals involved. I like Mr. Street and feel sorry for him. I do feel he should have been given a chance to defend himself but that doesn't alter the fact that he failed to follow board policy.

"Even at that the board's action was not unusual. The same thing happens in industry all the time."

Letters to the Editor

THE OLD HOML TOWN

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M. L. Schindler

Street Denies Warnings, Says Supt. Board's Target

Dr. Scott W. Street, demoted principal of Paul L. Best school, said in an interview today that he had never been warned to comply with new school board rules under threat of dismissal.

Street said he thought he had satisfied the board he was abiding by its policies.

"They were out to get Scott Street and used any excuse they could find."

Sees Robinson Target—

Street, a follower of the educational philosophies of Supt. Roy E. Robinson and Robinson's choice for the principalship when Best school was opened in 1954, predicted Robinson also would be ousted. "Mr. Mavon (board president) said as much last year when he promised there would be 'surgery from the top down'."

Street defended Melin Suhd, fourth grader teacher at the school whose class was the subject of a parent grievance. "I think it would be a crime if we lost Mr. Suhd," he said.

"If nothing else comes of this furor, I hope that there will come a procedure for airing grievances and providing more security for teachers."

On Carpet Twice—

Street said he had appeared twice before the board following the shift in last June's election.

"At no time was I told that if I didn't comply with board policies I would be fired or asked to resign. In fact, board members told me they thought I was complying with their policy."

Street said he felt his rights as a citizen had been abused at an open meeting last July.

"I was asked out of the blue to discuss the NEA policy on political activity of teachers," he said. "I assume they were referring to my backing of Mr. Geake and Mrs. Pence."

Neville Geake and Mrs. Mary E. Pence were defeated by Dr. Wolf W. Zuelser and Ross Stephenson in the June board elections.

"All that I did was done on my own time as a private citizen. I think a teacher should be encouraged to live in the district in which he teaches, but not as a second class citizen."

The next time Street appeared before the board was in a private session Dec. 22, he said:

"When they notified me I was to appear, I called the MEA and asked if I could have legal counsel because I didn't want a repeat of the July meeting.

"They said it was all right to have counsel but to ask the school board too. I did, and Mavon told me I wouldn't need it at that time, but 'maybe later.'

"During the meeting I repeatedly asked them if they could name an instance where I had not complied with their policy," Street said leafing through pages of notes he had taken at that time.

"Not once could they give me any specifics," he said. "Dr. Zuelzer said he thought I had been following the policy but that it wasn't in my heart. To me this is getting into the area of thought control."

Street said that the board also took offense at the preface he had written in the PTA booklet sent out last fall.

"In that preface," he said, "I included questions that had been raised at a Michigan Association for Supervision in Curriculum Development meeting in Lansing —questions which are facing educators all over the county—not just Ferndale."

Cards Upset Teacher—

During the December session, Board Member Thorland H. Peck —a Street supporter—asked Street about teacher morale at Best.

"I told him it was very high at that time," he said, "but previous to the first card marking in October, it had been rather low. Many teachers hadn't marked cards for years and it was a traumatic experience."

Following the first card marking, board members were invited

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ed in age from 10 to 25.

Street

—Continued from Page 19—

to attend a PTA meeting at which a panel composed of Best and Washington teachers discussed their feelings on card markings.

Angered by Remarks—

John Kingsepp was the only board member who attended, according to Street. Street said that at the December meeting Kingsepp told Street he should have reprimanded the teachers.

"This was as close to a specific that I think they've come," said Street, "but even this wasn't a violation."

"Before I left the meeting," he said, "I asked the board that if they ever heard of any violation of policy would they please notify me and give me a chance to explain.

"They said they would and I left with a 'pleasant' feeling. Then the next thing I knew, I was demoted."

Acknowledges Board Is Boss—

"As a school board employe, it is my duty to follow policy," he said, "and to the best of my knowledge I have done so.

"I think the board should encourage its teachers to raise questions — not violate policy — but encourage questions.

Personally Speaking -- by Philip F. Miller

Where Educational Ideas Differ

WE ARE WITNESSING in the Paul L. Best school controversy in Oak Park, the aggravation of a difference in educational doctrines which is erupting in a manner disturbing to the school, the community, the school board and the parents and children involved.

That changes were coming in the type of "progressive education" exemplified by the Best and Jackson schools was evident after last June's school election. The majority of the newly elected Board of Education are those whose campaign platform stressed opposition to the furtherance of this educational doctrine.

The uproar resulting from the demoting of Scott W. Street, principal of the Best school, indicates the extent of the differences of opinion held in this area.

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NO ONE DENIES the Ferndale board's right or responsibility to hire and fire principals of the schools under their jurisdiction.

It has a responsibility to the citizens who elect it to provide the type of education — and the furtherance of those educational doctrines — which it feels the community needs and desires.

But the dramatic and unexpected manner in which it ousted Principal Street could not help but have decided repercussions. It was too much of a shock to all those involved to enable them to view it without decided emotion and angry reaction. The interrupting of the stated agenda to bring up the matter of the ousting of the principal, the playing of a tape recording of complaints by parents, the sudden decision, all added emotional fuel to the flames.

I am sure that no one believes that this action was taken on the basis of this tape recording alone. It is a culmination of many years of arguments about what kind of education best serves the interest of the community and its children.

BUT SOME of the furor, with statements by parents that they will not send their children to school if the Principal Street is not there, is just as extreme and just as disturbing. The sense of "outrage" of these persons is doubled, I feel, because of the abrupt manner in which this action was taken and the apparent lack of open hearing of the case before a decision.

They feel that the Board of Education has thrown down a challenge to which they must react.

That's unfortunate, because events like this make it harder for people with different ideas to get together to decide on a course which will combine elements of all the best ideas.

"Progressive education" involves an attempt to find new ways of giving children an education. It is sometimes experimental and like all experiments, the results are liked by some people, disliked by others. It involves changes in the old way of doing things and many people are doubtful as to whether the new suggestions are indeed better than the old way. Other people feel that the traditional ways can be greatly improved, and that can be done only by experimenting. So it goes.

• • •

MAKING THESE IDEAS meet in a way which will improve the whole educational system should be the real goal of those who are interested in the future of the rising generations.

Is this ideal best served by the extreme controversy and factionalism which is so evident in Oak Park? Is the emphasis on division of educational doctrine overshadowing the needs of the community to provide education to its children not only in academic subjects but in the idea of working together with others?

The very fact that these questions naturally arise makes their answer self-evident. It should not be lost to sight of the extremes on either side that the goal is the best education of our children.

Best School Parents Petition Boar

Crowds of parents thronged the corridors, classrooms and auditorium of the Paul L. Best school in Oak Park Monday night.

They were angry at the removal of the school's principal, Scott W. Street, and searching for a way through public opinion to reverse the order of the Ferndale board of education.

A petition asking an open hearing on Street's ouster was signed by nearly everyone present in the estimated crowd of 500.

A committee was appointed at a mass meeting held in the auditorium to enlist public support for the 42-year-old principal, who faces demotion to teacher at another school within two weeks.

Teachers' View—

The apparent temper and remarks of the crowd indicated widespread support for Street and progressive education among the parents whose children attend the school. A decade-long controversy over the merits of progressive vs. traditional educational methods in the district resulted in a clear majority for traditional education supporters in the district's school election last June.

While parents were protesting, the school's teachers also signed a protest statement.

Teachers said they resented "innuendoes of incompetency" in a tape recording of a parent's complaint and the summary removal of Street.

Forecast Other Removals—

Several forecast that Supt. Roy E. Robinson and others also would be ousted.

Street did not attend any of the meetings. After nearly four hours of discussion, parents left the building to go home and hear and see Street in a television interview.

While shouted comments from parents ranged from threats to keep children home to impeachment proceedings, several attorneys, including Beryle Walters, Street's personal attorney, explained that the board was within its legal rights to remove a principal.

Street's contract specifically excludes him from tenure (state law requiring removal proceedings and hearings) as a principal, but specifically accords him tenure right

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"What to do to keep our principal and teacher" — one of the many

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Class Provoked Complaint

4th Grade Teacher Says He'll Offer Resignation

Melvin Suhd, fourth grade teacher at Best school in whose room the "Scott Street controversy" started, told 50 or 60 parents Tuesday night that he planned to resign when Street left.

"I feel this is something I must do," he said in answer to protests. "I'm too much involved in this thing to compromise any longer."

"How is this going to affect us and our children," demanded one parent. "Our children will be hurt emotionally."

Matter of Conviction—

Suhd said: "I have great faith in the teaching profession and I don't feel that the teacher that replaces me will harm your children emotionally or in any other way."

Another parent asked, "What are we going to tell our children? My daughter came home and said she wouldn't listen to another teacher. Our children are the victims of this controversy and the situation has to be explained to them."

"Just tell them," replied Suhd, "that a man has to stick by his convictions. I'll be glad to explain everything to them."

"Just what do you hope to accomplish by this," asked a father. "I think you're doing just what the board wants."

"I feel," said Suhd, "that I have compromised long enough. I think the board action was the strongest fascist movement I have ever seen. I must stand by my convictions."

Commenting on charges made on the tape recording at the school board meeting, Suhd said:

Not Typical—

"The woman in question happened to visit the school on a day scheduled for library and music. Her charges that we spent all day working on the stabiles was erroneous. We did not. There is no art room in the school and it is the teacher's job to supplement the work done by the visiting art teacher.

"I don't feel I'm on a spot with you people," Suhd told the parents. "I have had too much contact with you to feel my position is being questioned.

"I do feel it would be foolish to answer this woman's charges with defenses in a letter to the school board. (This action was suggested by several parents.)

Urges No Reprisals—

"I also think that each one of you should be big enough to explain to your children that they shouldn't take this out on the woman's little girl. She is one of the sweetest children in my class.

"The feelings you have today should be put into overt action to help the teaching profession. Your actions should go beyond the immediate question at hand."

Ellis Parrish of the Ferndale Education association said that he would attempt to ensure that Suhd remained.

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oard To Keep Ousted Principal

ıre rights as a teacher.

ay M. Belding, former Oak k councilman, urged that the ool secede from the Ferndale rict.

he district overlaps into the side of Oak Park and Royal township and includes all of sant Ridge.

When this proposal was made ral years ago," said Belding, was against it. We had been ing taxes to Ferndale and still owed us these buildings. Now we have our buildings.

"The only problem is, this would call for at least two elections and a lot of red tape."

Teachers counseled parents against keeping children out of school.

"That would solve nothing," several said repeatedly.

"It would be like another Little Rock, and I know Scott Street wouldn't want it," said Larry Sophiea.

The petition course was urged by the school PTA which held one of the several group meetings at the school. It was presented at the mass meeting which gravitated to the auditorium by George M. Zeltzer.

Walters fixed an immediate goal of 2,000 signatures for the petition.

"There are two main issues as we see it," said Zeltzer. "One is academic freedom in the classroom and the other is the undemocratic method used in demoting a principal."

The teachers' statement was:

"We protest the innuendoes that the board has seen fit to accept as testimony that our school is run in an incompetent and slipshod manner. Feigned evidence based on cursory observation cannot be accepted by thinking people.

"We further protest the immoral and unethical actions of the board in the preemptory dismissal of Dr. Scott W. Street as principal of Paul L. Best school."

It was suggested that each individual send a telegram to the board not only protesting the manner in which Street was fired but also the fact that they want him to remain as principal.

e many discussions at Best school Monday night.

500 Protest Principal's Firing

By Robert Maher

OAK PARK — Defenders of Dr. Scott Street, fired without a hearing as principal of Paul L. Best School yesterday, set up skirmish lines last night in preparation for a battle with his foes.

More than 500 parents swarmed into the school for an impromptu strategy meeting.

THE ENTIRE staff of 22 teachers signed a sharply worded protest to the district board of education. It read:

"We protest the innuendoes that the board has seen fit to accept as testimony that our school is run in an incompetent and slipshod manner. Feigned evidence based on cursory observation cannot be accepted by thinking people.

"We further protest the immoral and unethical actions of the board in the pre-emptory dismissal of Dr. Scott W. Street as principal of Paul L. Best School."

Beryle Walters, attorney for Street, said Dr. Lynn Bartlett, state director of public education, has reported a "flood of telegrapms" pertaining to the firing. He said Bartlett is "concerned with the propriety of this summary action and has referred the matter to the attorney general for a ruling."

A MEETING of the Fendale Education Association was scheduled for 4 p.m. today in Lincoln Junior High School, Ferndale. President Wendell Cultice said a member of the Michigan Education Association will be present.

Immediate past president Ellis Parrish said he will present a motion at the meeting calling for the MEA and the National Education Association to disclose Street's position to all members.

Street was removed in a 5 to 1 vote by the board which has jurisdiction over sehools in Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge and a part of Oak Park. The action came two days after he had been honored by a testimonial banquet.

The board had listened to a tape recording in which Mrs. Alice West, 10234 Oak Park Blvd., complained of teaching methods and the manner in which class time was spent in the fourth grade.

HER DAUGHTER is a student in the class and Mrs. West's complaints followed two brief visits to the classroom last month

But more than 50 parents of fourth grade students attended a meeting in the classroom last night to decide what action they could take to retain Street.

No formal action was taken but the fourth grade teacher, Melvin Suhd, who is also vice president of the FEA, said:

"Something must be done with basic issues. Let's develop strength by seeking the recognition of teaching as a profession.

"THE FIRST thing is to get persons with a background in education on our school boards.

"What you people probably don't know is that Scott was asked to resign at a private session but the request was withdrawn when somebody mentioned the upcoming $600,000 bond issue.

"They were afraid such a move would split the community.

"A school board should not be comprised solely of lay people, no matter what their standing. Boards should consist of educators and lay people so that the education of our children has some true basis in educational knowledge."

THE FIRING of Scott caused reactions throughout the school system with many teachers threatening to resign in protest. Suhd said that he will be forced to resign "because of a strong personal attachment for Scott and his ideals" but that the other teachers in the system decided to remain on the job for the "sake of the students."

Roy Robinson, school superintendent, charged that Scott's removal was due partly to politics.

The firing came as the latest round in a battle that has beset the communities for nearly 10 years over the benefits of so-called progressive education as opposed to more traditional methods.

Most of the 500 parents at last night's meeting pointed out that Street's dismissal is only the first—claiming that Robinson himself is to be the next target.

THE BOARD has given Robinson until Monday to come up with the name of a successor for Street who in turn will be appointed as a teacher in one of the schools.

The P-TA today petitioned the board to make Monday's meeting an open one, and asked that it be held in Lincoln High School, Ferndale, so that the "thousands of interested parents may attend."

Robinson, in labeling Street's firing "political," referred to last fall's district school election when Street actively campaigned for two former board members, Mrs. Mary Pence and Nevill H. Geake.

THEY WERE defeated by Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer and Elton Mavon, named board president. These two men interrogated Mrs. West on a tape recording complaint which preceded the firing.

Their election to the board swung the balance of power to the non-progressives.

Action taken following the impromptu meeting of the parents in the school last night included a resolution signed by most of those present. It reads:

"We the undersigned request an open meeting of the Board of Education for the Ferndale School District.

"THIS REQUEST is submitted for the following reasons:

- The undersigned feel that due p[illegible] stitution of the U. S. was not observed in the case of the action taken concerning Dr. Scott W. Street.
- **As taxpayers and parents we feel that in instances where due process is not observed in the management of personnel employed by the Board, there is consequent to this kind of action an undesirable kind of impact upon administrators, teachers, children and youth, and those concerned with the welfare of these children.**
- The open meeting should include discussion of the na[illegible] desirable impact referred to above. We submit this as a reason for a request for the meeting because only through open discussion can the nature of due process and undesirable impact be generally understood."

Parents in the fourth grade meeting recognized the rights of Mrs. West and her husband to complain, but rose in unison to denounce the board action.

Suhd pointed out that the present seven member board has four members who send their children to private schools and another member without children.

THE IMPROMPTU meeting, which was to have been a regularly scheduled meeting of the P-TA executive board, was attended by Thorland Peck, a board member who attended as a "parent and a friend of Scott Street."

Two committees were organized. One to represent the taxpayers in setting up a hearing for Street in which he can face his accuser and have the right of cross examination.

THE OTHER committee would be assigned to seek an injunction against the board's action.

Mrs. Charles Cox, a member of the state board of managers for the Michigan Congress of P-TA, said she would bring the board's action before her group at a future meeting.

Street, 42, has a wife and three children, Mary 12, Patricia 9, a fourth grade student at Best School, and Scotty, 4.

THE BOARD'S action takes effect Feb. 17 after which Street may continue as a teacher under the tenure act. His salary would drop from his present $9,000 to about $7,000.

Zuelzer has insisted that Street had "warnings issued through normal channels," a statement which Street flatly denies.

The testimonial for Street was in recognition of the doctor of education degree which he received from Wayne State

BATTLE PLANS—Beryle Walters (standing, left), attorney for Dr. Scott Street, ousted principal of Paul Best School, addresses a crowd of more than 500 parents who turned out last night for a strategy meeting on the demotion.

Detroit Times Photo by Joseph Weidelman

Identify Mother In Teacher Case

By Charles Manos

FERNDALE — Mrs. Alice West, 32, of 10230 Oak Park Blvd., is the mother whose tape recorded interview was given as part cause for the firing of Dr. Scott Street, Oak Park school principal.

Dr. Street, lauded only three days ago for his educational abilities, was dumped after Ferndale School District board of education members heard the tape recording.

Interviewed in her home, Mrs. West, a high school graduate, said:

"I don't think the board fired Street on the basis of my recording alone. In fact, the firing doesn't seem possible unless they had other complaints. I'm sure they did.

"I don't feel guilty at all. I have done only what I felt was right.

"I feel my daughter would be the loser if classes were continued in the manner in which they were conducted when I visited them recently. With the confusion in the classrooms I observed, you would never know [illegible]

MRS. WEST SAID at the request of her daughter, Diane, 8, a fourth-grader at the Paul J. Best School, Oak Park, and the invitations of teachers, she visited the school twice last month.

"I went one morning and again the next week in the afternoon.

"It was quite discouraging to see the way the classes were being run. They had undisciplined procedure with no order in that atmosphere. I can't see how they could learn anything.

"I NOTICED there was a lack of time spent on the regular basic subjects, that there was much more time spent on free activities."

Mrs. West said she called the classroom activities to the attention of the teachers but they had a difference of opinion on proper procedure.

Rather than argue, she said, she called the school board chairman, Elton Mavon.

"He said he would like to talk to me."

She said he conferred with Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer, nationally prominent pathologist and pediatrician, and then asked here if she would make a recording of her observations.

SHE FINALLY agreed, she said, and the recording was made last Saturday in Dr. Zuelzer's home in Pleasant Ridge. Her husband, Stanley, 33, an electrical engineer for the Detroit Edison Co., Mr and Mrs. Zuelzer and Mr. and Mrs. Mavon attended.

Her husband agreed with her sentiments and with her action, Mrs. West said. She added:

"I didn't think that this alone would be responsible for Mr. Street losing his job, but I have nothing to fear as long as I tell the truth. I want to stand up for my rights."

South Oakland's Own Daily Newspaper

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Royal Oak Hazel Park Ferndale Oak Park Madison Heights Troy Clawson Pleasant Ridge Huntington Woods Berkley Lathrup Southfield

PHONE LINCOLN 1-3000
FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR, No. 28 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1959 EIGHTEEN PAGES—TWO SECTIONS PRICE SIX CENTS • P.O. BOX 311, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN 210 EAST THIRD STREET AT TROY

Ferndale Board Ousts Principal

Best Head Demoted to Teacher

Scott W. Street, principal of the Paul L. Best school, Monday night, was "relieved" of his duties by the Ferndale school board.

The five to one vote was taken after a tape recording of a parent's complaints about the school was played back to the board meeting.

Best school, along with the Jackson school, has been a focal point of a long standing controversy in the district over "progressive" educational methods.

No Tenure for Principals—

Street was not present at the meeting. It was learned that he appeared before an executive session of the board about a month ago. Last fall, he was called on the carpet before the board over adherence to a set of educational principles laid down by the present board majority.

The board directed that Supt. Roy E. Robinson reassign Street to teaching duties in another Ferndale school and to present his recommendation for a replacement for Best principal to a special meeting next Monday. Teachers in Ferndale work under state tenure laws; principals do not.

Street's dismissal as principal came before some 40 citizens at the meeting. It was not on the board's formal agenda. President Elton R. Mavon introduced the recording as the board was discussing another personnel matter.

Complaints—

Mavon said he and Dr. Wolf W. Zuelser had made the recording of a conversation they had had with a couple whose daughter attended Best school.

The mother visited her daughter's class on two different days. She objected to time spent playing chess, "disorderly" library periods and the length of time spent on oral book reports.

She claimed that her daughter was being neglected in such subjects as math and spelling.

The couple was not identified at the meeting. But Mavon said today they were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. West, 10230 Oak Park boulevard, Oak Park.

Daniel E. Irwin, the only board member in opposition to the action (Thorland H. Peck was ab-

—Turn to Page 2—

Suit May Counter Street Ouster; Long Feud Centers on Principal

There was widespread reaction to Scott W. Street's ouster as Best school principal today.

Parents in the school's area scheduled a mass meeting.

Street himself would not comment on the board's action Monday night, but his attorney said Street considered himself as the symbol of the district's long feud over educational policies.

Study Law—

The attorney, Beryle Walters, said possible legal action is being considered, not only against "the manner" of Street's demotion but possibly against the complaining parents whose tape-recorded remarks were played before the board meeting.

Walters said Monday night's board session was "McCarthy-like". "While we do not dispute the board's right under its contract to discharge its employes, we do dispute the manner in which it was done.

"The remarks on the tape reflected on Mr. Street's professional ability and as such constitute libel."

Walter said he may seek an injunction. "We shall probably decide this afternoon."

Called After Meeting—

Street, Walters said, had no advance knowledge of the likelihood of his ouster, or that the parents' complaint would be brought up Monday night.

"He didn't know about it until Mr. Robinson called him at 11 o'clock with what Mr. Robinson said was 'painful news.'

"If I could get my hands on that tape," said Walters, "I would have a basis for action. Right now it's just hearsay and we can't start proceedings on hearsay."

Board member Daniel E. Irwin requested that the tape be made property of the school board but Dr. Zuelzer vetoed the idea saying it was his personal property.

Astounded—

Street's reaction to the ousting was "I'm dumbfounded and astounded" according to Walters.

Walters said that a protest meeting called by "fourth grade parents" for 8:30 p.m., today in the school "likely will spread to a general protest. Parents in the school area are tremendously upset," he said.

Mrs. Charles Cox, 721 Farmdale, Ferndale, director of district seven, Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, today sent the following telegram to Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett, superintendent of public instruction:

"Need your help immediately in looking into the outrageous dismissal of one of our principals at the Paul L. Best school in Ferndale, Scott W. Street. I've known this man for over 10 years and feel this is a miscarriage of justice to the man and to all of us in Ferndale who have worked so hard for a good educational program for our children."

"Street feels he has become the symbol of the 10 year fight over progressive versus conservative education," said Walters.

SCOTT W. STREET

Recalls Party—

"This has come in the wave of a general reaction to new education policies," he said. "The big move now is to go back to the three R's and stop the approach to the child as human being with an individual personality.

"I think this was all triggered

—Turn to Page 2—

Ouster

—Continued from Page 1—

commission of the National Education association.

The Ferndale Federation of Teachers and the Men's Teachers club, of which Street is a member, offered support on a protest letter the association plans to send to the school board.

Parents Support—

As of 10 o'clock this morning, 95 telegrams had been received by the school board from parents demanding the reinstatement of Street.

Thirty-nine out of a reported 40 parents of children in Melvin Suhd's fourth grade room, subject of a tape recorded complaint, signed and sent the following letter to the Board of Education:

"We, the undersigned parents of Mr. Melvin Suhd's fourth grade children at Paul L. Best school, wish to state that we are fully aware of the methods of teaching and the academic program in this classroom. We most wholeheartedly endorse and support the methods, program, Mr. Suhd, and Mr. Bernard Sylvan, the student teacher.

"At a fully attended parents' meeting early in the school year, the academic program was explained by the teacher and endorsed by the parents.

"By means of report cards and parent-teacher conferences, all parents have had equal opportunity to evaluate and discuss the program with the teacher as it affects their individual child.

"We are still in accord with Mr. Suhd's methods and program."

May Stay—

Tuesday night Suhd told the parents he would resign when Street left.

Wednesday, he said there has been so much protest that he "just doesn't know what to do."

Street has been attending a research conference at the MEA camp north of Battle Creek. He is expected to return tonight.

In defense of the board's action, Elton Mavon, president, said in a statement:

"As president of the Ferndale Board of Education, I have been asked to make a statement relative to the recent action of the board concerning the principal of the Paul L. Best school. I wish to summarize the background of events leading up to the decision instructing the superintendent to relieve the principal of his present duties and to assign him to a teaching position elsewhere in the district.

"The board first expressed its dissatisfaction with Mr. Street's conduct as a principal at a public meeting in the summer of 1958.

Reprimanded—

"Through the superintendent, the board, in September of that year, reprimanded Mr. Street for criticizing its adopted policies at a meeting of kindergarten parents held before school opened.

"After discussion of his conduct at a board meeting held on Oct. 27 and Oct. 30, the superintendent was instructed to convey to Mr. Street the serious concern of the board over the reported lack of compliance with the board policy.

"The superintendent was directed to inform Mr. Street that if he would not or could not administer his school according to board policy he would be asked to resign immediately and further that if he said he would comply, that any further evidence of noncompliance would be grounds for immediate removal.

Private Sessions—

"Subsequently, on Dec. 15, the board decided to request Mr. Street to appear before it. He did so on Dec. 22 at which time members of the board again expressed dissatisfaction with his conduct as principal. The board received his assurance that he was complying with its adopted policy. Subsequent information including the interview with the parents which was recorded, caused the board at last to take the action it took on Feb. 2.

"I have gone into this detail because, except for last summer, all of the meetings and discussions leading up to the action of Feb. 2 were private. To my knowledge it is not the board's intent to reduce Mr. Street's current salary which is based on an annual contract."

Principles Outlined—

The "conservative" majority (5-2) of the board adopted a nine-point "Statement of Principles" last summer.

It calls for a specific study program for elementary schools and one or more programs for high schools to insure a "true basic education."

The principles fix responsibility on the teacher for covering outlined subject matter, call for a specific measuring — the A-B-C report card — as an indicator of the child's progress.

The statement was aimed at the so-called conference method of teacher reporting to parents and obliquely at staff-parent curriculum decisions, both of which had been in vogue at Best and Jackson schools.

Teachers Ask Probe of Ouster

(See also Page 19)

Two actions against the Ferndale school board, one by the Michigan Education association and the other by the law firm of Okrent, Baun and Dobreff were threatened today on the heels of a recommendation Wednesday afternoon from the Ferndale Education association to the MEA.

The MEA interceded today on behalf of Dr. Scott W. Street who was fired from his position as principal at the Paul L. Best school. It will conduct a "formal, official legal representation of Street in respect to the school board itself" according to Beryl Walters, attorney for Street.

Board President Elton R. Mavon in a formal statement today charged that Street's demotion followed his failure to comply with educational policies laid down by the board. Mavon's statement detailed a series of "private" conferences with Street.

Don Giese, field representative for the MEA said that the "request" to the school for a hearing would be based, not on Street alone, but on the position of all employes of the school district.

"If their contracts are so lightly taken and they could be dismissed at the whim of the school board," he said, "something should be done.

"We are going to de-emphasize the personal aspect of the case and emphasize the points which put the teaching profession in jeopardy," said Giese.

Giese will meet with MEA attorneys Saturday morning in Lansing to decide just when and how action will be taken.

"Naturally we hope this will result in a reinstatement," he said, "but if the school board is determined to carry through its action, they will have to do it properly."

Walters said the law firm "hopes to take legal action on the basis of a unique law suit which has no precedent."

The Ferndale Education association, Wednesday afternoon, asked the Michigan Education association to advise its members "not to accept the position of principal at the Paul L. Best school . . . until after a thorough investigation by the MEA has been made into the demotion of Scott W. Street."

In a special meeting in Lincoln junior high school, 175 teachers also agreed that an investigation of the Street ouster should be asked of the defense

—Turn to Page 2—

y Detained 24 Hours

ssians today held a U. S. Army and five soldiers on the East t of the West German border. Berlin to West Germany. The convoy had been detained for more than 24 hours with the "obvious intention of creating an incident" on the 110-mile lifeline.

The Red Army was handed two stern protests and demands for immediate release of the men and trucks.

But the Russians brushed off the U.S. Army protests and negotiations for release of the convoy bogged down.

Sleep in Trucks—

The corporal in charge refused Soviet demands for inspection of the open cargo of jeeps on the trucks. He and his men spent the night muffled in blankets in the trucks.

The U.S. Army unit at the Helmstedt checkpoint, just over the border in West Germany, was able to supply the men with hot meals, however.

The Soviet Army let the convoy pass out of West Berlin on the 110-mile run through Communist East Germany but stopped it at the checkpoint at Marienborn at 1:05 p.m. just as it was ready to cross into West Germany.

The Autobahn is the road link from the West to allied garrisons in isolated West Berlin.

The Army announced it was in contact with Soviet officials in Berlin and Frankfurt and was trying to get the trucks cleared into West Germany.

"They (the Russians) indicated only that they would take our request under consideration," said a U.S. Army spokesman after Findlay Burns, political adviser to the U.S. mission in East Berlin, had presented the request.

Deadlocked Jury Gets More Advice

A Circuit court jury resumed its deliberation of the first degree murder charge against ex-convict Raymond L. Alvea today after

0594 70

NEW GOLD WATCH is admired by the family of Principal Scott W. Street of Paul Best school, Ferndale, at the surprise dinner and reception Sunday in his honor. Congratulating the new doctor of education (conferred Jan. 29 at Wayne State university) are Mrs. Scott, daughters, Patricia Ann, age nine, and Mary, age 12, and four-and-one-half-year-old Scott W. Jr. The watch was presented at the community party sponsored by Best PTA and the Ferndale board of education.

Say Now...

Dinner Surprises Principal at Best

A last minute dinner invitation was the ruse used to lure Scott W. Street to Best school, Oak Park, Sunday.

Street, principal of the school, received his doctorate in education from Wayne State university last Thursday. Mrs. Sidney Robbins, PTA publicity chairman, says "that gave us the excuse we needed.

"The surprise party," she continued, "was for more than the doctorate. It was a long overdue expression of our appreciation to Dr. Street for his service to our children."

Dr. Street was given a gold watch on behalf of the PTA and community by Mrs. Friedman. It was inscribed: "For your dedication to education. Feb. 1, 1959."

A cross-section of pupils from every grade at Best performed for Dr. Street on clarinets, violins, the piano and by vocalizing.

Special guests included Thomas Peck of the Ferndale board of education, Supt. Roy E. Robinson of Ferndale schools, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Ketchum of the University of Michigan, and Robert Blume, former Best teacher, and Mrs. Blume.

Mrs. Robert Friedman, PTA president, began the surprise when she called Dr. Street Sunday afternoon.

"There is a dinner at Best tonight," she said. "I know it is late, but could you please attend?"

When Dr. Street and his family walked in, the gym was decorated, the coat racks were full. Mrs. Street was presented with an orchid. PTA women baked their fanciest petits fours for the dessert at the catered dinner.

The guest book was presented to the stunned principal. More than 400 had a hand in the surprise.

Supt. Robinson commented on Dr. Street's "unique quality of handling children and staff as individuals."

Those in the receiving line besides the Streets and Supt. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson were Mr. and Mrs. Guy V. Lancaster and Dr. and Mrs. Earl Kelley, friends and fellow educators of the honor guest.

Dr. Kelley called for a "free hand for Street . . . who has so much to offer."

After the speeches, the gathering, with Supt. Robinson at the piano, sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" to Dr. Street and "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" to Mrs. Street.

Dr. Street has been at Best school for five years.

• • •

Plus New Car in 'Find the Name' Game...Pg. 19

A OP

Detroit Times

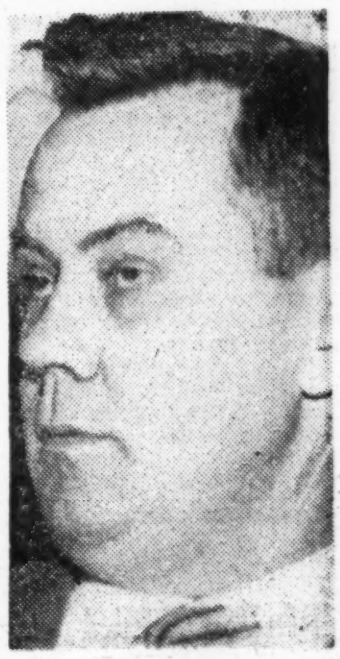
FAMILY EDITION

ge 2. 59TH YEAR, No. 126 3 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1959 WOodward 3-8800 7 CENTS

Markets on Page 15

Principal Honored --Then He's Fired

Politics Is Charged



SCOTT STREET
Feted, then demoted
Detroit Times Photo

FERNDALE—Dr. Scott Street was fired without a hearing today as principal of the Best School.

Roy Robinson, school superintendent, charged the removal, 48 hours after Scott was honored by 400 citizens at a testimonial dinner, was due partly to politics.

Robinson, who described Street as "one of our outstanding principals," said the testimonial dinner itself may have triggered the removal at this particular time.

Street was removed as Best School principal in a 5 to 1 vote of the district board of education, which has jurisdiction over schools in Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge and a part of Oak Park. Best School is in Oak Park.

THE BOARD VOTED after listening to a tape recording by an unnamed woman with two board members acting as interrogators.

Street himself said this morning that he would like a "chance to face my accuser."

He admitted that the board's action no doubt was legal, but questioned "moral and ethical" aspects of the removal.

He said the board gave him no hearing and, in contradiction to claims of one board member, that he has never received any warnings.

IN STATING that politics played a part in Street's removal, Robinson referred to last fall's district school election in which Street campaigned actively for two progressives who were defeated.

The two were former board president, Mrs. Mary Pence and Nevill H. Geake, her running mate. Robinson commented:

"That played a big part of it."

Robinson said the entire school board was invited to the testimonial dinner in Street's honor but that only one member attended. The one who attended was Daniel Irwin, who cast the dissenting vote against Street's removal last night.

Among other things, the principles require the issuance of report cards which had been abolished in the district schools in 1950.

BERYLE WALTERS, attorney and friend of Street's, charged the tape recorded evidence was "libelous and scandalous" and insisted the board have given Street an opportunity to defend himself.

Street said that in a Dec. 22 conference with the school board, Zuelzer expressed concern over complaints from parents. But, Street said, when he asked whether there were any specific complaints or any suggestions for corrections that he might make, Zuelzer said there weren't.

INTERROGATORS on the tape recording were identified by Walters as Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer, nationally-known pathologist and pediatrician, and Elton Mavon, president of the board.

Street is 42 and has a wife

Continued on Page 6

PRINCIPAL: Honored—Fired Without a Hearing

Continued from Page One

and four children. He was an infantry captain in World War II and holds the Bronze Star and Purple Heart with three Oak Leaf clusters.

Wounded three times, he was discharged with a 30 per cent disability.

HE WAS AN infantry captain, spent two years overseas in the North African and European campaigns.

The 85th Infantry Division, of which he was a member, received a President's Citation for taking Castle Hill in northern Italy.

Following the meeting which lasted until midnight, Street said he was "astounded and dumfounded."

"I am still an employe of the board of education," he added, "and will offer no other comment, except to say my life reached its highest ebb (the banquet) and the lowest in 48 hours."

STREET SAID he had no forewarning of the board's action and knew nothing about it until a board member called him at his home at midnight. The call was made by Daniel Irwin, the only board member to vote in his favor.

However, Zuelzer said the board had considered such action as early as last October or November and that "warnings were issued through normal channels." He added:

"This is very unfortunate and none of us has any taste for this sort of thing. But the tape recording only documented a situatnon on which we had had a number of complaints from individual parents."

ZUELZER REFUSED to identify the woman on the tape. He said the school board had decided to keep her identity secret so her daughter, a fourth grader at the Best School, would be "protected." Zuelzer described the woman as of "good general background" and her husband as a professional man.

The woman had made a tape of her own on two visits to her daughter's classroom about a month ago, Zuelzer said. She had gone to the school because teachers urge parents to visit, he added.

She was critical of methods used and of the manner in which class time was spent, Zuelzer said:

The tape she made of a morning class period showed that a 10-minute spelling period was held, that children picked their own list of words and that there was no supervising or checking by the teacher, he added.

PART OF THE REGULAR morning class time was devoted to a chess game and children left the room "as they pleased and without explanation," he said.

The afternoon when the woman made a tape at the school, he added, the class had an hour's library period in which the children went two by two to the library while others stayed outside thumbing through magazines and even comic books.

He said the woman was critical because the teacher sat on a window ledge to read a story, while pupils lay or sat on the floor around her. The woman felt fourth graders were old enough to sit at their desks, he added.

At the end of the afternoon period when the woman visited the classroom, Zuelzer added children demanded the class be dismissed for the day 10 minutes early.

The action of the board is effective Feb. 16 after which time he may continue as a teacher under the tenure act at the salary guaranteed by his master's degree, Superintendent Roy Robinson said.

Robinson said the board had "never done anything like it before and insisted he himself knew nothing about it.

"I DOUBT THAT all members of the board knew of the proceedings before the meeting," Robinson said.

The testimonial banquet was attended by educators from the state's three major universities Walters said. Street was presented with a watch by Dr. Earl Kelley of Wayne University, who recently sponsored the principal's doctorate there.

Last night's meeting at which Street's removal was voted was open and well attended.

Thorland Peck, a board member, was not present.

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Detroit Free Press

Thursday, February 5, 1959 THE SECOND FRONT PAGE Pa

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'Progressives' Fight Demotion

"Progressive" Teacher Melvin Suhd and His Fourth Graders

'IT'S INFORMAL, BUT THEY LEARN'

A Day in 'Progressive' Class

BY JACK CASEY
Free Press Staff Writer

It's been a long time since I sat through a fourth grade class.

I spent Wednesday with a "progressive" teacher, Melvin Suhd, and his 41 fourth graders in a crowded classroom in the Best School.

Its principal has been fired by the Ferndale School Board for encouraging progressive education.

Suhd is an outspoken progressive educator and has said he will resign because of the board's action.

* * *

WATCHING Suhd at work, I was impressed with one fact—this was not the kind of fourth-grade class I remember.

I think these children are learning more than I was taught.

It's much more informal, but there wasn't any rowdiness, unless you'd call it that when 8, 9 and 10-year-olds all want to answer a question at once.

* * *

A FEW children showed off when Free Press photographer Bud Johnson and I showed up. And a few muttered because they thought I was the new principal.

The desks are pulled together to form what looks like three big picnic tables. The children sit facing each other. Suhd moves around a lot.

I had asked Suhd to conduct his class as he regularly does—and he told me he had no intention of making any changes.

He put the children through a 45-minute drill in arithmetic.

Fifteen minutes of that time was spent on a multiplication contest between two teams of youngsters ranging from very bright to not very bright.

* * *

ONE YOUNGSTER handled 57 "flash cards" in a minute. Another got only 10 because he bogged down on some difficult problems.

The children told me there is intense competition between these teams.

The brighter arithmetic students drill the slower ones at home.

To encourage children who don't care much about arithmetic, Suhd uses a progressive technique—he tells the boys it will let them figure their bowling scores and batting averages with less hard work.

* * *

THE WALLS of the room are hung with paintings of snow done by the children.

Best School is only four years old and is all on one floor. It's a modern building and you can get into most classrooms in the four wings directly from outside.

Instead of a recess in the afternoon, we had cupcakes and ice cream to celebrate the 10th birthday of Donald Rubin.

And we listened to a phonograph record about the weather—why it rains and snows. There was some discussion afterward about the snow.

* * *

THE PUPILS next turned to reading, aloud, from a weekly magazine called "Explorer." They were learning about the effect of heat on various materials—how heat or cold will make things expand or contract.

The day ended at 3:30 p.m. with a story about Abraham Lincoln. Children interested enough in Lincoln could do additional reading at home.

Suhd also assigned voluntary homework to anyone interested on what happens when heat is applied to the air inside a balloon.

Everyone was assigned homework in arithmetic — whether they wanted it or not.

* * *

A TOUCH of humor came just before the class ended.

A child raised a question about heat: Would a glass taken from a refrigerator break faster than one taken from a table in a warm room if hot water were poured into it?

Everyone seemed to have an opinion.

Finally, one youngster suggested that the matter be settled democratically—with a vote.

"Votes don't solve anything," Suhd said—suggesting that the youngsters might want to try the experiment themselves, or find a report on it in the library or at home.

MEA Quiz Asked In Ferndale

And Ex-Principal Leaves Town

The battle over "progressive" versus "conservative" education continued Wednesday in the Ferndale school district, but the man who was the cause of the latest round left town.

Scott W. Street, demoted Monday night by the school board from principal to teacher at the Paul L. Best school, left for Battle Creek.

He plans to attend a two-day meeting of the Research Committee of Michigan on curriculum at the Michigan Education Association's camp.

Meanwhile, 150 teachers, members of the Ferndale Education Association, met in the Lincoln High School auditorium and unanimously resolved to ask the MEA to enter the controversy.

The resolution asks the MEA to urge its members not to accept the position of principal at the Best school "until a thorough investigation by the MEA has been made into the demotion of Street."

* * *

FROM HIS insurance firm office in Detroit, school board president Elton Mavon said Street's successor will be named Feb. 16.

"We will hold a study session—an informal meeting—next Monday to discuss possible successors," Mavon said. "For very obvious reasons, the meeting will not be public."

Mavon said he was "aware" of the controversy over the board's decision but had not been contacted directly by any group demanding a public meeting about Street and "progressive" and "conservative" education.

"All I know about that is what I heard through the grapevine," Mavon said.

"But I do know it is an active group. My telephone rang scores of times between 2 and 3 a.m. Wednesday morning. But each time I answered, whoever was calling would hang up."

The school board president said he hoped to have "some kind of statement ready Thursday to give our side of this whole matter."

Street was demoted by a 5-1 vote because he was operating against a policy opposing "progressive" education. One board member who has supported Street was absent.

* * *

THE DEMOTION followed charges by the mother of a Best school fourth grader who said she sat through two afternoons in a class taught by Melvin Suhd, 34, a "progressive" teacher and supporter of Street.

The mother charged that the class was unruly, that the basic "three Rs" were being ignored and that her daughter had told her she had "forgotten how to subtract."

Suhd and several other teachers at the school said they would resign unless the board reconsidered its action and about 400 parents promised a campaign for Street's re-instatement.

The Detroit News

EDITORIAL PAGE

36- WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1959

More Light, Less Heat—Ferndale Need

Since commenting on the firing of Scott W. Street, principal of the Best School in Oak Park, we have heard in joy or sorrow, gratitude or anger, from practically everybody. Yet still it seems to us that the things that need to be said and done are not being said or done.

Neither a formal hearing for Dr. Street, nor various contemplated legal actions, nor teachers' boycotts, nor parents' mass meetings move the unhappy row any nearer settlement. Perhaps nothing can, but it seems to us tragically ironic that education should thus become an issue of war instead of reason.

At bottom, the only matter of any lasting importance is to provide the best possible schooling for students in the Ferndale school district. That is not anybody's ready-made "system," progressive or conservative.

Both sides argue from preconceptions and use facts selectively to bolster their case. Still, as we said before, nothing like an objective study of the Best School has even been attempted by the school board. The horrible examples cited by the conservatives to justify their attack are matched by tales of triumph cited by the progressives to show that their way is right. Both are quite beside the point.

They prove only that teachers at Best School, like conscientious teachers anywhere, have some successes and some failures. What no one knows or appears even willing to consider is how these successes and failures balance out, and even more importantly whether by intelligent study the virtues of the school might be saved while its faults are corrected.

There is no need and no rational justification for putting progressive and conservative education on an either-or, take-it-or-leave-it basis. There is no need for the Ferndale board representing the majority of voters in the district to ride rough shod over the wishes of the majority of the parents in the Best School area. This is neither democracy nor common sense.

Men of good will and sincere conviction sit on both sides. We are thinking particularly of the leaders of both groups. If something more constructive than emotional blowoffs and injured teacher morale is to materialize, it is time they got together to begin the long, hard task of making peace.

Blind Tyranny

The community row in the Ferndale school district which erupted in the sudden firing of Scott W. Street, principal of the Paul L. Best school, is neither simple nor savory. It involves politics, personal antagonisms, taxpayer fears, and apparently racial prejudices, as well as the avowed conflict between those who believe in "old-fashioned" and those who believe in "progressive" education.

There is, however, no need to try to disentangle the background, because the issues that lie on the surface are sufficiently grave to override all other considerations. The gravest issue of all is the attitude of the school board as expressed in its high-handed action.

At the last election Ferndale voters chose two new "conservative" members to give the board a conservative majority of five to two. The two new members campaigned frankly on the issue of getting rid of the key "progressives" in the school system, Dr. Street and the superintendent, Roy Robinson. In the narrowest political terms, therefore, the board is now carrying out 50 per cent of its popular mandate.

But how does getting Dr. Street's scalp serve the cause of better education in the Ferndale district, which surely ought to be their first concern? There isn't a conservative board member that knows—or apparently even cares. Dr. Wolf W. Zuelzer leader of the attack, would not even consider a defense of the Best school on the ground that its students were competent. Their learning, he said, was not the primary question. He was more concerned with the fact that Dr. Street was not carrying out school board policy.

Of five board members voting against Dr. Street, only one admitted having ever visited the school. The board has never delegated anyone to visit on its behalf. The board has made no attempt to verify the charges of dissatisfied parents or develop its own investigation of the merits and shortcomings of Dr. Street's progressive methods. Its conclusions in short were formed by prejudice and the elections returns. We wonder how distinguished Dr. Zuelzer would have become in his profession of pathology had he drawn scientific conclusions on such grounds.

Declaring war on progressive education the Ferndale board has missed the opportunity to study it and find out how bad or how good it really is, judged by its results and measured against the more traditional methods practiced in other schools in the district. The victory over Dr. Street is not in fact a victory for conservatism at all, but a deplorable triumph of the closed mind.

SECTION B

DETROIT SUNDAY TIMES
February 8, 1959

Criticizes Firing of Principal

By Charles Manos

The firing of the Paul L. Best School principal by the Ferndale school board is a threat to our entire education system, a Detroit educator and psychologist said Saturday.

Dr. Clark E. Moustakas, teacher, child therapist and graduate student supervisor at Merrill-Palmer, believes the action of the board has jeopardized the individual rights of pupils and parents at the Best elementary school.

Dr. Scott Street, principal of the school, was removed Monday night in a 5-to-1 vote by the board on the grounds that Street failed to comply with policy.

DR. MOUSTAKAS agrees that a school board should set up the policy governing the schools in its jurisdiction.

"However, the individual school should be allowed to develop this policy," he said.

He believes that Best, under the leadership of Dr. Street, has made major contributions in modern teaching methods for all school systems.

The Best curriculum of recognizing the individual talent and aptitude of the pupil has been watched closely by other school districts.

"OF THE MANY schools I have visited and worked with, Best is the only one that fully recognizes the individual," he said.

Dr. Moustakas, father of four children, has been on the Merrill-Palmer staff for 10 years. He has authored several widely read books on child guidance.

"What is significant in the Best program is that it has been accepted by an overwhelming majority of the parents," he said.

The statement is supported by the fact that about 500 parents of Best pupils met Tuesday night to protest the action of the board.

"THE REAL issue here is not progressive education against traditional methods," Dr. Moustakas said, "but a more determined effort by the board to have a standardized method . . . definite routines . . . standard texts . . . standard classroom procedure.

"This all fastens the child to his seat."

The program at Best is geared to help the individual child without affecting progress in the three Rs.

"CHILDREN ARE given individual projects which lead to a social solidarity and a true exchange of ideas," Dr. Moustakas said.

"This is unlike the forced group efforts provided by standard methods."

He spoke against the criticism leveled at the teaching of chess to Best fourth graders.

"For one thing, chess calls for a certain amount of concentration in the study of possible and logical moves," he said. "It also provides avenues for reading on the history of the game."

Dr. Moustakas said curtailment of the Best program would be a loss to the entire community.

The Detroit News
EDITORIAL PAGE
36- WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1959

To the Editor: We, the Metropolitan Group of the Michigan Visiting Teachers' Association, are a professional group specifically designated to promote the mental health of children in school. Therefore, we feel a professional obligation to point out that the reported method used by the Ferndale Board of Education to demote Dr. Scott Street was very destructive to the mental health of children in school.

Children have to feel that the school is a stable institution. They feel the impact of sudden and unexplained changes. They are confused by the variety of conflicting attitudes around them. Insecurity and low morale of school staff is very detrimental to children. This climate precipitates emotional problems in children which of course impedes any effective learning.

ELEANOR BRAMAN,
Chairman.

Thursday, Feb. 12, 1959—THE DETROIT NEWS—9

15 of Private School Staff Protest Ferndale Firing

Fifteen members of the Merrill-Palmer School staff today protested the firing of Dr. Scott W. Street at Ferndale's Paul Best School, calling it a "flagrant violation of academic rights."

In a letter, the educators told members of the Ferndale Board of Education that their action 'is being questioned by educators throughout the state and s putting the Ferndale system n disgrace."

ALL PROFESSIONALS

The 15 signers of the letter lentified themselves as "professional workers in anthropology, psychology, sociology and education" at the private school.

Their letter read:

"It seems to us that the action you have taken has indicated your unwillingness to sponsor and foster a minority point of view within the Ferndale School System; that your orientation has been one of maintaining a uniform and consistent standard and application within Ferndale through making grade work comparable from one school to the next . . .

MAINTAIN STANDARDS

"We certainly feel that it is important to maintain high standards of education within our schools and have ourselves worked for and encouraged a bettering of educational practices and procedures.

"However, the evidence in Ferndale would indicate that the Paul Best School has maintained and in some cases exceeded the standards of excellence established within the other schools of the district.

"Here it seems that the issue is not essentially one of excellence of education but rather one of standardization."

ASKED TO RECONSIDER

Urging the Ferndale board to reinstate Dr. Street, the educators asked:

"In your interest in bettering the education of your own community, is it possible that you have overlooked the value of diverse and individualistic approaches to education within any system?

"Is it possible that you have not appreciated the diversity within Ferndale which makes it an outstanding example of a democratic community within the greater Detroit area?

"Is it possible you are unaware that your action violates academic freedom and the integrity of the teaching profession?"

KEY ISSUE

Who Should Guide Method Of Teaching?

BY DON BECK
Free Press Staff Writer

A lot of things got simmered in the background during the "progressive" versus "conservative" education battle that erupted in the Ferndale school district.

On the surface—but only on the surface—the battle centers around Scott W. Street, demoted by the Ferndale Board of Education from principal of the Paul L. Best elementary school to teacher, effective Feb. 16.

Street is an advocate of "progressive" education. The Ferndale school board is against "progressive" education and in favor of what it calls "basics."

When the school board voted, 5-1, to demote Street last Monday, Street's supporters cried foul. There was a lot of talk about "fascism" and "undemocratic, dictatorial methods."

Street and his supporters argued that the schools should be run by educators.

* * *

SOME OF the background can be clarified at this point.

School boards in Michigan are charged with setting policy for their schools. They control curriculum, hire personnel, decide on books, assign students to specific schools, set taxes to operate the schools—in short, school boards run Michigan's schools.

Legally, the Ferndale school board was well within its rights in demoting Street.

It also was well within its legal rights in deciding that "progressive" education will not be the educational policy followed by Ferndale schools.

* * *

"PROGRESSIVE". education was a major issue in school board elections in the district and those opposed to it were elected.

Street spoke in favor of "progressive" candidates and said after his demotion that this could have entered into the board's decision.

Street probably would have been fired, a board official has implied, except that, as a teacher, he comes under Michigan's teacher tenure law and can only be dismissed for cause.

* * *

CAUSES FOR dismissal are limited and, in many cases, long court battles follow attempts to fire teachers.

Courts have tended to support teachers unless it can be proved they have done something that almost cries out for dismissal.

Ferndale school board president Elton Mavon said he and the other four board members who voted for Street's demotion did not want to become involved in a court battle.

* * *

STREET HAS two supporters on the school board — one who voted against his demotion and another who was absent from the meeting. Both face election in June.

This means the "conservatives" are in a strong position and only the "progressives" can lose.

* * *

MAVON EXPLAINED the board's action by saying that it was in a position similar to that of a board of directors.

"If the company is making money — and if the system is run right — the board doesn't get into the act much.

"But if it isn't run right, then the board gets right into it and gets a new administration."

* * *

MAVON AGREED that, despite the fogginess, the basic issue boils down to:

"Who is running the schools?"

He answered his own question.

"Street was warned several times to do things our way. He ignored these warnings."

* * *

ONE OF STREET'S supporters is the superintendent of Ferndale schools, Roy Robinson. He is under contract until July, 1961.

Robinson said he thinks "progressive" is the wrong word.

"The differences are not extreme enough to merit the terms progressive and conservative," he said. "They aren't really that far apart.

"They are 95 per cent the same. The trouble is, when people look at them, they see only the differences."

HE DESCRIBED the differences as chiefly three:

1—Emphasis on cooperation among students instead of competition.

2—Purpose — what are the children learning, versus how they learn it.

3—Teachers accept differences in students and adjust their teaching accordingly.

Boiled down, the end seems to be the same for both "progressives" and "conservatives"—well educated children who can take their place in a complicated society.

* * *

THE MEANS to the end is the difference.

Free Press reporter Jack Casey sat through a "progressive" fourth grade class in Street's school, taught by one of Street's outspoken supporters, Melvin Suhd.

Casey's reaction was that Suhd's fourth grade wasn't basically much different than the "conservative" fourth grade class he attended as a child.

There are 40 children in Suhd's class, ranging from very bright to not very bright. On the average, they are about six months ahead of most fourth graders in the United States, based on standard tests.

The 34-year-old teacher gives his students a lot of leeway in class, but in the end, they come out as well—or better—than children taught by "conservative" advocates of "basics" like the "Three Rs."

* * *

ONE THING appears certain in the Ferndale situation. There obviously is a healthy interest in education on the part of parents.

Fiske, Redington

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EDITOR—Redington Fiske
ASSOC. ED.—Lowell Kerr
MANAG. ED.—Jacqueline Erickson

EDITORIAL OFFICE
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, N.Y., U.S.A.

January 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On June 18, 1956, I asked you and other American leaders interested in our foreign markets to comment on an editorial in the Chicago Tribune. This editorial, of which we sent you a reprint, discussed the United States Department of Justice's intention to apply the Anti-Trust Act to American companies with investments and activities outside the United States. This would apply to American companies which compete with foreign corporations that operate abroad, without such legal restrictions. Many of these companies vitally serve the national interest. I mentioned the fact that the Justice Department decided arbitrarily the degree and type of bigness that is or is not contrary to law.

I received fascinating responses to this letter. They indicated that the problem of anti-trust regulation in foreign commerce was having the thoughtful consideration of leaders throughout the country. On October 5, 1957, the New York World Telegram ran the enclosed story by Edward Tomlinson, its expert on Latin America, cabled from San Jose, Costa Rica. He spotlights the dangers to the United States of extension of the long arm of the anti-trust authority beyond our boundaries. The article points out this is contrary to the professed policy of the United States to encourage private capital investment in Latin America, brought up at the recent Inter-American Economic Conference at Buenos Aires. The story states that such action by the Justice Department abets anti-American and communist interests in Latin America, which use it as a basis for propaganda aimed to injure the standing of the United States and of American corporations in these countries.

Since 1952, there has been an increasing tendency by the Justice Department to interpret the anti-trust laws to extend beyond our national boundaries, although these laws were originally enacted to regulate domestic business and to protect the American consumer.

As Editor of Export Trade and Shipper, I am deeply concerned with the future of our world trade on which so large a part of our prosperity depends. Whatever the personal attitude of the recipient of this letter towards protection or free trade, we must agree that American overseas investment ought to enjoy fair opportunity to benefit, without prejudice, from our foreign markets.

I think this matter is sufficiently important to warrant your positive interest. I believe the subject demands discussion in wider circles than it has reached to date. I would be glad to have your own personal comment on the situation.

May I hear from you?

Sincerely,

Redington Fiske

Redington Fiske
Editor

Enc.

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Business—Finance—Industry
Charles G. Haskell, Business and Financial Editor
NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1957

United Fruit Suit Called Aid to Reds

Negates Our Aims, Writer Says

By EDWARD TOMLINSON,
Special Writer.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 5.—In the last few weeks the Eisenhower Administration has gone all out in defense of United States private capital in Latin America, pointing out the great economic and social benefits it brings to our sister republics.

At the Inter-American Economic Conference in Buenos Aires our delegates even said the amount of loans they get from the Export Import Bank and other federal agencies will depend largely on the amount of private U.S. investments they attract to their countries.

Later, Washington announced that no government agency will make loans to exploit and develop oil resources in any country because ample private capital is available.

Called a Slap.

These and similar policies and statements have been interpreted by the press and responsible leaders from Mexico to Argentina as a slap at the nationalistic politicians and other anti-United States elements, including the Communists, who harass and threaten to nationalize or confiscate North American business enterprises south of the border.

In view of the position we took at the Buenos Aires Conference and the statement on oil, it is no wonder that friendly governments and businessmen here in the Central and Middle American countries are amazed at the attitude the administration has assumed toward the United Fruit Co.

The Justice Department is about to haul the fruit company into a Federal Court in New Orleans and prosecute it as a "vicious mnoopoly" in Latin America. Thus, the United States is now out to protect the people of these countries from one of the very "private enterprises" whose virtues it has extolled.

What is more, by this action our government tacitly and publicly admits that the recent Communist campaign against the fruit company was justified. A Guatemalan official, who asked not to be quoted, because it might appear that he was meddling in United States affairs, was bluntly critical of Washington's plans to bring suit against the company.

'Confirm' Red Charges.

"Here in Guatemala," he said, "the fruit company was the first and one of the main targets of the Communists, long before they succeeded in infiltrating the government. In fact, they used the company as the principal whipping boy against previous governments.. They charged that former officials had sold the nation to the 'monopolistic Yankee exploiting' fruit company.

"Now that we have fought a war to rescue the country, including this North American business organization, from the Reds," he went on, "you come along and openly confirm what they had been saying about the fruit company and about us. Worst of all, this is being done while we are still trying to reestablish democratic and anti-Communistic institutions and processes in Guatemala."

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17

ELATIONS
INCE 1934

Willis S. MARTIN COMPANY Incorporated

FIVE THIRTY FIVE WEST WAYNE STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Fitzgerald, John D.

January 8, 1959

F

no

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I tried to reach you on the telephone last evening after your radio news program but was told that you were leaving for the airport.

The purpose of my call was to see if it would be possible for you to come out here in late February or early March. WANE, the radio and television affiliate of CBS, has just completed arrangements for the installation of a moving news sign, similar to the old Times Building set up. It will be located on one of our leading department stores and is one of the first in the midwest.

WANE will service the sign with news from early morning to midnight. There will be special ceremonies inaugurating the new service and I am extending a cordial invitation to you in behalf of Reid Chapman, Station Manager, to be the special guest on this occasion.

The time could be set any day during the weeks of February 16, 23 or March 2. In other words we would meet your time table. Your news program could originate from WANE studios here.

It would be terrific if you could do it, Ed. Ruth and I would like you to see our home and family.

I will call you Friday night to learn of your reaction.

Cordially yours,

WILLIS S. MARTIN COMPANY, INC.

John D. Fitzgerald

John D. Fitzgerald

JDF/rs

MEMBERS: American Association of Advertising Agencies • American Marketing Association • Public Relations Society of America
Trans-American Advertising Agencies Network

Flannery, Frank

January 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Flannery:

I have your television proposal. Your idea may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

Thank you for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Flannery
11 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

mcc

W. Fleisher

August 21, 1959

Dear Wilfrid:

I am sure that you must have had more than your fill of visiting firemen, but I do want to let you know that Janet, and our son Casey, and I will be arriving in Stockholm on September 3rd. We shall be staying at the Grand Hotel. We hope to see you then, but since the radio newsroom seems unable to supply us with a telephone number for you, perhaps you will give us a call.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Wilfrid Fleisher
18 Sturegatan
Stockholm, Sweden

gw

Fleming, John L.

March 23, 1959

Dear John:

For years I have been telling Louis Seltzer that he overwrites, and now he has done it again.

I've made no plans at all for the year and am merely trying to carry on until I'm "liberated" on the first of July. If you are in town before then, I would like to have a chance to chat with you.

As ever yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. John L. Fleming
Aluminum Company of America
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

kt

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Aluminum Company of America

Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

February 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It isn't very often that I read something that makes me say, "I wish I had said that."

However, that certainly was my first and strongest reaction to Louis Seltzer's editorial about you in the CLEVELAND PRESS last Wednesday. My second thought was to tell you how completely I agree with Louis and to express a hope that if, as he said, you need to know that here and there you are picking up support for your mission, you know some of it can be found in my office.

Best regards.

Cordially,

John

JOHN L. FLEMING
General Manager
Public Relations

JLF/ab

Fleisher, W.

18 Sturegatan
Stockholm

Oct.3, 1959

Mr.Edward Murrow
c/o CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London

Dear Ed:-

As you know, Henrik Hahr -- number 2 man at Sveriges Radio -- wrote me that their man in Gothenburg would look after the Johansson end. So I telephoned to Gothenburg and found that Sjoblom (the Gothenburg representative) knew nothing about it. I then called Hahr back and he promised to get busy, but let time slide so that Johansson is now in the U.S. and never was approached.

Apparently the Swedish TV feel they cannot tackle the fighter, because of their feud with him. You know that the Swedish TV refused to air the bout here and that it was broadcast by Radio Luxemburg.

My conclusion is that the Swedish TV will be willing to help with technical arrangements if some filming is done here, but you cannot count on them for the contacting.

Johansson is now in New York and is due in Hollywood next week to make a film. This will occupy him for about three or four weeks. He is moving his headquarters to Geneva to avoid the high Swedish taxation. He is booked for a south-American tour in January-February.

Let me know if there is anything I can do for you here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Wilfrid

Wilfrid Fleisher

Flemming, Peter

July 9, 1959

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Flemming:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 24th. Your comments about my programs are greatly appreciated.

I hope that when I return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Flemming
76 Remsen Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

76 Remsen St.
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
June 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to wish you a pleasant sabbatical, and to say that by God this is going to be an awfully long year for us out here.

It has been hard to bear the departure of Mr. Sevaraid, but it is practically going to kill us when Amos, Andy & Andy are all we have to show for what has been just about the most rational fifteen minutes on radio.

In the interim, and by way of another network, we shall depend, for our sanity, upon Mr. Morgan's nightly reflections, but be advised that, without the knowledge that your return to the barricades in 1960 is assured, the struggle against the tumult of misinformation, fallacy and cant would soon cease.

Very truly yours,

Camilla and Peter Flemming

Fletcher, C.

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

200 BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
ROckwell 1-0100

OFFICE OF
C. SCOTT FLETCHER
PRESIDENT

June 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Radio-TV -- CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Fund for Adult Education will shortly announce a new venture in education for public responsibility.

This venture, which has been endorsed by President Eisenhower, Herbert C. Hoover, Harry S. Truman and Adlai Stevenson, is designed to improve and expand educational opportunities for those now or soon to be in positions of public responsibility so that they may meet the challenges of the times creatively and with informed dedication to the public welfare. Its development will be undertaken in collaboration with educational institutions, and certain voluntary national organizations in the fields of business and industry, agriculture, labor, education, the professions and government.

The enclosed statement, which will not be made public until June 17, explains the nature of the need which the project is designed to meet and describes the activities which the Fund has already launched or has planned for the near future.

I believe you will agree that what is most essential to the success of this program is wide-spread public understanding of the need for it. Whatever you can do to create such understanding by way of public comment will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

C. Scott Fletcher

EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

A Statement

by

The Directors

of

The Fund for Adult Education

NOT FOR RELEASE
UNTIL JUNE 17th

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

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Foreword

The Fund for Adult Education, an independent organization established in 1951 by The Ford Foundation, was assigned as its concern "that part of the educational process which begins when formal schooling is finished." The Directors of the Fund defined its special task as "that of supporting programs of liberal adult education which will contribute to the development of mature, wise and responsible citizens who can participate intelligently in a free society."

During the past year the Directors concluded that special efforts should be made to improve and expand educational opportunities for our public leaders, particularly those younger men and women who are emerging as future leaders. Fifty outstanding persons in various fields of thought and activity were consulted. Eighteen of these were brought together on September 8 and 9 to review a proposed analysis and approach.

Guided by their comments, the Directors then prepared and issued a statement inquiring into the ways by which the American people can increase and make better educational opportunities for leaders, particularly emerging leaders, to improve in and prepare for their public responsibilities.

The Fund has received endorsements from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Mr. Harry S. Truman, and Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson. It has sent its statement to more than 125 national leaders in various fields--requesting their reflections, recommendations and suggestions.

On the basis of their replies and further planning, the Directors of The Fund for Adult Education now make the following statement to the American people.

EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

This statement is an expression of concern and a proposal for action.

The concern is that we, the people of the United States of America, must better fulfill our duties to ourselves, to our nation, and to the world in order to be equal to the responsibilities which are ours.

The proposal is that we increase opportunities for our mature citizens to prepare themselves through systematic education for their responsibilities as citizens of the 20th Century.

* * *

The Concern

Man now faces opportunities never known before. When he copes with certain massive social problems such as over-population and war, he can realistically envision everybody with decent diet, clothing and shelter; he can hopefully provide everybody the opportunities for medical care and education. He can think of reaching toward the stars -- figuratively and literally.

This same man faces challenges never known before. There is an ever-present danger of a nuclear war, destroying the conditions of civilized living, even distorting the genetical inheritance of the human race. With or without war, there is danger of a grim tyranny over all mankind.

If man is to make use of his opportunities and meet his challenges, he must match his expanding knowledge and increasing control of physical nature with expanding self-knowledge and increasing self-control. Those

who believe that this can be done only through human freedom are called upon not only to do the best they know how, but also to find and develop new resources of will, courage and wisdom.

Belief in human freedom is belief in the capacities of the individual: his moral abilities voluntarily to respect restraints and assume obligations; his rational abilities to understand alternatives and to choose wisely; his personal initiative and social cooperation to take part and to share in self-government. Belief in the capacities of the individual is belief in the power of education.

* * *

The free society of the United States gives wide scope for freedom to all its people.

> Our society embraces many philosophies and religions. We have a decentralized and diversified system of education. We have a privately operated system of information and opinion.
>
> All citizens share in the rights and duties of political self-government. We have choices of political parties and candidates, and we ourselves can join these parties and seek office.
>
> All citizens share in the rights and duties of our economic system based upon free choice. We have choices in our work and in the use of our property.
>
> We have opportunity, through active participation in many non-governmental organizations, to set and to strive to realize great social goals.

All these opportunities dictate responsibilities equally great.

And these responsibilities -- the vital requirements of freedom itself -- are continually growing in size and complexity. Citizens today are called to make judgments on an ever-broader range of issues.

For example, we must realize continual economic growth, yet maintain workable stability. We must be concerned with our domestic economy and at the same time have a regard for the economies of other free nations.

We must make proper use of expert knowledge, yet preserve control by the people.

We must give freedom of opportunity for exceptional talents, yet provide equality of basic opportunities for all.

We must develop more effective cooperative action while enhancing individuality.

We must maintain great military strength without becoming militaristic.

On the world scene, the future of the American people and the future of all other peoples are intimately involved one with another. The United States has become the leader of the free peoples of the world and the hope of those who want to be free. Therefore, a high order of public responsibility would be required of us even if the Soviet Union and its satellite nations were not bidding to rule the world. But they <u>are</u> seeking world domination. They threaten and challenge all peoples who are free or who would be free.

While their obvious threat is physical, their more subtle challenge is in the realms of beliefs and values. They challenge our fundamental conviction that free people can govern themselves. While always ready to use their military might, they patiently wait -- expecting free societies to fail the long harsh test of moral purpose, political will and social wisdom.

The capabilities of the Soviet society rest squarely upon Soviet education. Soviet achievements in industry, agriculture, technology, science, diplomacy, propaganda, warfare and many other fields attest the effectiveness of this Soviet resolve to make education a disciplined instrument of national purpose.

* * *

This danger gives an urgency to our meeting the requirements which are inherent in freedom. Our education -- dedicated to freedom -- must be as purposeful and as effective as communist education for servitude.

Yet clearly our education cannot be imitative. As our principles and purposes are profoundly different, so, too, must be our practices. Their system calls for uncritical acceptance; ours seeks reasoned conviction. Theirs aims at conditioned response; ours seeks voluntary action. Theirs rests on compelled service; ours progresses through individual initiative.

If tyranny is to work, men must be tutored in totalitarianism. If freedom is to work, education enabling individuals to develop their greatest potentialities -- and inspiring them freely to serve the welfare of their society -- is indispensable.

We must educate more effectively. This is the judgment of hundreds of thoughtful men and women whom the Fund has consulted.

This judgment is borne out by many surveys and studies which demonstrate serious deficiencies with respect to skills, knowledge, attitudes and motivations. Many of our people are not able to read, write, listen or speak effectively. Many have no realistic understanding of what our way of life is and how it works -- politically, economically and socially. Many know little about the cultures, the languages, the religions, the institutions and the ways of other peoples. Many are ignorant of basic facts, forces and ideas of the modern world, such as geographical relationships, population trends, nationalism, democracy, science and technology, and global interdependence. Many put low value upon participation in public affairs, particularly political affairs. Many feel no motivation to take responsible part in public affairs, particularly political affairs. And, affecting all of this, many have no appreciation of the connection between the goals of education and the goals of our civilization or of the need to continue their own education throughout life.

Recommendations

Those consulted by the Fund viewed education for public responsibility from many angles and made many suggestions. However different their interests or emphases, there was clear agreement that education for responsible freedom is a process which should begin with birth and end only with death, and should be continuously and conscientiously served by many institutions, organizations and agencies in addition to formal schools.

We should improve the education of people before they become adults.

A person lives his most formative years before he starts to school, and while he is in school, many other influences -- some more powerful than the schools -- surround him. Parents should pay primary attention to the home as the most important of all educational institutions, and should not relinquish its basic roles to the schools. Adults should seek in all other ways -- through churches, youth organizations, community agencies, voluntary organizations, businesses, labor unions, local government, books, magazines and newspapers, radio, television and films, etc. -- to make these influences educative for good. They should do so not only for the sake of young people, but also for the sake of their own continuing education as responsible adults.

The American people should vastly increase the financial support of schools, colleges and universities. We must pay our teachers and educators much more. We can afford to do so. We cannot afford not to do so. And, while more money is necessary, money alone is not enough. We need to understand the goals and the issues of education better, and give more honor to our teachers and our educators.

The principal educational task of schools, colleges and universities is to discipline and enlighten the minds of its students -- to teach them how to think; to communicate; to analyze, to criticize, to judge, to decide; to be familiar with basic facts and ideas; to cultivate their curiosity and to release their powers of creativity; to have them learn to learn. This tremendous task leaves no room or time for the irrelevant, the trivial or the merely indulgent.

The best grounding in all formal schooling at all levels, both for special tasks and for general responsibilities, is a broad education in which the social, biological and physical sciences, mathematics, the humanities and the arts are learned in concert and in their relationships.

Primary and secondary schools must give general education, so that they can fulfill their private and public responsibilities, to the two-thirds who end their formal schooling with or before high school, and must also prepare the one-third who go on to colleges and universities.

Higher education should be regarded as a privilege to be won -- neither granted to those who do not earn it by ability and motivation, nor denied to those who do. Higher education must prepare young men and women for exceptional responsibilities, both in their work and in their citizenship.

Formal schooling at all levels should educate better with respect to an understanding of our free society and how it operates; with respect to the facts and relationships of the modern interdependent world; with respect to the languages, ways, institutions and goals of other peoples. And higher education should put strong stress upon motivating and preparing for public leadership.

These requirements may seem like a fanciful formula for perfection. On the contrary, they prescribe most realistically the requisites for a free society: common wisdom and uncommon abilities among all people, so that each person may play many roles with competence and at least one role with distinction. These educational goals are impossible of achievement unless formal schooling, even through the college or university,

is regarded only as preparation for an education to continue throughout life.

We should improve the opportunities for all people to continue their liberal education after they become adults.

An important change is coming about in adult education. More and more people are participating in it, not to "catch up," but to keep up and to advance. This is true with respect to both specialized and general education.

In such fields as medicine, the law, education, the ministry, the armed forces and business, much of adult education is advanced education for the already highly educated. It is at the frontier of knowledge, in both theory and practice.

In increasing numbers men and women are also continuing their general or liberal education in order to broaden their specialties, or to fulfill their duties better, or to develop their capacities as individuals, or purely to enjoy the life of the mind.

Thus, much of adult education is becoming the real education of effective highly educated persons.

This trend should be strengthened, and The Fund for Adult Education will continue its efforts to do so. Opportunities for all adults to continue their liberal education should be expanded and improved so that they may perform effectively and responsibly all their major private and public roles.

One of their major private roles is as parents, who bring new human beings into life and who are the most important influences upon these new

lives. Many parents have unwittingly abdicated their responsibilities for giving their children opportunities to realize sound values, emotional stability, and spiritual and intellectual growth. These responsibilities parents cannot assign to other institutions. If they are neglected, done poorly or done wrongly, the best that other institutions can hope to do is to repair. And parents cannot expect to train children as they would their household pets. To educate their children properly, they must educate themselves as well. Through continuing their own education parents can strive to make the family the best possible environment for the future parents and citizens of our society.

Another major role of mature persons occurs on the job. It is a private role, because it is the means whereby a person and his family can be self-supporting. It is also a public role, because thus we make our contributions to the goods and services of the society, and because all our decisions in our work have social consequences. These consequences always intimately affect those we work with. Even though jobs must be done, we are bound to consider always whether we are helping or hindering those we work with in the development of themselves as human beings. Sometimes these consequences are far-reaching, affecting large areas of the society, and perhaps the whole society. Adults should continue their liberal education in order to fill this role constructively and responsibly.

A third major role of the mature individual in our free society is as a citizen in the community -- or, better, in communities, for we live in many at the same time: ranging from the neighborhood, through the city,

state and nation to the world; and of various kinds, bound together by common concerns, ideas and purposes. As citizens, we are involved, not just in those activities we call political, but, more broadly, in all the social activities by which we conduct our affairs in the free society of the United States. Adults should continued their liberal education so that they can prove informed, thoughtful, purposeful and wise as citizens.

We should take into account far more seriously than we have done the critical role which the mass media -- books, magazines, newspapers, radio, television and films -- play in strengthening or weakening the intellectual fiber of our nation. The mass media, particularly radio and television, can encumber -- or they can enlighten -- education, across the entire span of life, from before the years of schooling, during formal schooling, and throughout the decades of adult life. These must be regarded as educative forces and used imaginatively and responsibly for enlightenment and understanding. Only through continuing education -- both by those who operate these media and by those who receive them -- can this be done.

Most urgently, we should improve and expand educational opportunities for those who bear public responsibilities -- our leaders, particularly those younger leaders who are emerging.

Leadership in our nation is an intricate and dynamic force. It operates throughout society. It operates both within and outside government. It summons service both professional and voluntary. It pervades and affects every sphere of our society: political and military,

economic, social, cultural. A free society requires more leaders than other kinds of societies.

The preservation and improvement of free institutions demand that able people exercise public leadership and that they be well prepared for that leadership. Yet there is much evidence of the inadequate preparation of our public leaders, lay and career. Many persons who wish to give leadership in their community, state or nation do not know how to get started. Many leaders, even as they try, find that their education and experience have not equipped them for the service they wish to give. Leaders have few opportunities to prepare for greater effectiveness except those provided "on the job," through often unnecessary trial and sometimes calamitous error. Educational opportunities to help adults in vocations and to advance special interests are numerous and readily financed, but educational opportunities to help public leaders to understand and generally advance the common welfare are lacking or inadequate.

There is no single or simple pattern by which our leaders can prepare themselves for their public responsibilities. But both systematic study and practical experience are essential. Our schools, colleges and universities and our various organizations are capable of expanding and improving opportunities for systematic study, through a variety of forms. And the activities in our thousands of communities and our millions of voluntary organizations give rich opportunities for learning through practical experience.

Particular attention should be given to younger men and women who, by their interests, aspirations and abilities, seem most likely to

assume greater responsibilities in the future.

The Proposal

The Directors of The Fund for Adult Education, therefore, propose that varied and systematic opportunities be provided for the education of leaders and emerging leaders for their public responsibilities.

Although many organizations, agencies and institutions are now providing educational opportunities for their adult members and other adults, not enough are aimed directly to serve and equip our present-day and future leaders for their public responsibilities.

These responsibilities include both governmental and non-governmental roles. In government they range from membership on the school board to the appointive or elective positions in state, federal or international bodies. The non-governmental roles also range from local committees to world associations or societies.

The clientele for these educational programs should be: (1) those who now bear public responsibilities -- in private or semi-public or public positions, in the local community or the state or the nation; and (2) those who by their accomplishments and promise seem likely to assume these responsibilities during the next five, ten or fifteen years.

The aims of the educational experiences should be to fit leaders to cope with questions of values, ends and means, and their appropriate relationships; to strengthen and sharpen their motivations to assume public responsibilities; to understand and deal effectively with questions of public ethics; to understand the nature and role of

leadership in the American society; to understand the affairs of other peoples and America's relationships with them; to understand and be at home in social and governmental complexity; and to move effectively within the shifting boundaries that divide and relate private and public interests.

The educational experiences should be of two kinds: (1) systematic and sequential study of principles and issues, problems and situations in public affairs, ranging from the local community to the world; and (2) practical experience through participation in the affairs of the community, state and nation, and of voluntary organizations.

These educational opportunities should be provided both in educational institutions -- universities, colleges and schools -- and within the circles of various organizations.

They should be given the necessary support, including financial support, by educational institutions and agencies of many kinds, both public and private -- governmental units, corporations, unions, organizations and associations. Unless agencies of all kinds provide encouragement and incentives and, where necessary, financial aid and "time off" to their members to take advantage of these educational opportunities, they will not be widely offered or used.

The Directors of The Fund for Adult Education are aware of the magnitude of the task that they propose be undertaken. It will require commitment, imagination, energy, money and time from many sources. It will be expensive. But its cost will be slight compared to the

consequences if it is left undone, for this could mean the very undoing of our free way of life.

In a letter to the Fund about this project, President Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote: "I hope many social, cultural, educational and philanthropic agencies will join with the Fund in improving the opportunities of our people systematically to prepare and develop themselves wisely and well for public responsibility. Personally, I attach special importance to liberal education affecting present and potential leaders, men and women who, accurately informed and able to reason critically and creatively, may well serve as focal points of information and stimulation in all the communities of this free land."

* * *

Because of the magnitude of the task, The Fund for Adult Education can hope only to give stimulation, encouragement and aid to this proposal. It must try "to manufacture yeast, not bread." As a start, the Fund will concentrate on four major activities:

1. Projects in cooperation with the mass media;
2. Work with educational institutions;
3. Work with national organizations; and
4. Fellowships.

1. Projects in Cooperation with the Mass Media

The purposes are to call attention to the need for education for public responsibility, to encourage fresh thinking about the nature of leadership in our society and how to

prepare for it, to identify obstacles in the way of better leadership and activate efforts to remove them, to encourage the expansion and improvement of educational opportunities for leaders and emerging leaders, and to stimulate these to use their opportunities.

Several radio and television programs are being planned for 1959 and 1960. A radio series has been completed as a result of a grant to New York University; it consists of thirteen half-hour dramatizations of Alexis de Tocqueville's analysis of life in America. Other radio and television programs will deal with representative American figures and the American scene today.

Awards will be given in 1960 for the six best outlines for books on the nature of leadership in positions where executive decisions and actions have public consequences. Additional funds will be made available for writing the two or three best books outlined.

Awards will be given during 1959 and 1960 for the six best speeches or articles on leadership. These will be published in a volume and given wide circulation.

A series of lectures on education for public responsibility will be given under Fund auspices in various parts of the country by distinguished Americans during the coming years. These will be taped for radio and television, and will be published.

2. Work with Schools, Colleges and Universities

Upon request, the Fund will send a brochure describing the kinds of aid and assistance it is able to provide to schools, colleges and universities undertaking projects in education for public responsibility. Grants will be made to a few selected institutions for program development and promotion; grants for pilot projects will be made during 1960. In addition, the Fund will maintain a clearinghouse of information; will hold special institutes, conferences and workshops; and will make available expert consultants to advise on the development and promotion of programs.

About ten colleges and universities will be given financial aid to establish regional centers for training personnel engaged in projects in education for public responsibility.

3. Work with National Organizations

Similarly, upon request the Fund will send a brochure describing the kinds of aid and assistance

it is able to provide national organizations undertaking to expand educational programs for public responsibility. Grants will be made to a few selected national organizations for program development and promotion; grants for pilot projects will be made during 1960. In addition, the Fund will maintain a clearinghouse of information; will hold special institutes, conferences and workshops; and will make available expert consultants to advise on the development and promotion of programs.

Particular attention will be paid to special audiences, such as business, labor, agriculture, government, certain professions, etc. The Fund is already working with organizations concerned with these fields.

4. Fellowships

The Fund Fellowships in adult education and in the mass media for 1960-61 will put special stress on education for public responsibility.

Special training awards for persons in universities and organizations who are involved in education for public responsibility projects will be made in 1960.

These are the beginning steps of what will be a larger and continuing program of activities.

* * *

The Directors of The Fund for Adult Education appeal to the leaders of the United States to enlist the imagination and resources of their institutions, organizations and agencies in a vigorous national effort to improve and expand educational opportunities beyond those which are now available so that our people will be more responsibly free and more freely responsible.

The idea of freedom is rooted in the conviction that, as a spiritual creature, the individual is of supreme worth; as a moral creature, he is responsible for his actions; as a rational creature, he is capable of governing himself.

Our first necessity is to renew our faith in the fundamentals of freedom. Freedom has not been tried and found wanting. It has merely been tried and found difficult. Our task is not to make it easy, but to make it understood. It can be defended and preserved only in the way that it can be served and fulfilled -- by the will and the wisdom of free men.

(Signed)

The Directors

The Fund for Adult Education

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1959

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

I congratulate The Fund for Adult Education for concentrating its efforts on "Education for Public Responsibility." Thomas Jefferson argued eloquently that freedom requires an ever-rising level of education and understanding among all the people. The people possess the basic social power and must use it wisely.

Formal education at every level has primary responsibility for preparing young people for creative adulthood. But intellectual growth cannot, must not, stop when individuals complete formal schooling. Hence, I applaud institutions which provide adult educational opportunities.

Adult education often is directed to a particular individual interest. No matter what the field, this is meritorious. Personally, I attach special importance to liberal education affecting present and potential leaders; men and women who, accurately informed and able to reason critically and creatively, may well serve as focal points of information and stimulation in all the communities of this free land.

I hope many social, cultural, educational, and philanthropic agencies will join with The Fund in improving the opportunities of our people systematically to prepare and develop themselves wisely and well for public responsibility.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Dr. C. Scott Fletcher
President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

HERBERT HOOVER

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York 22, New York
April 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

I am heartily in accord with the statement, "Education for Public Responsibility," prepared and signed by the Directors of The Fund for Adult Education, because it calls attention to a pressing national need.

No matter how adequate our schools and colleges may be, they cannot encompass the whole range of learning. In fact, the necessity to specialize when in these institutions in order to earn a living is in itself a limitation on wide learning.

Constant new scientific discoveries, new inventions, and new ideas steadily change the world about us and for the most part can only be included in our minds by adult education as they happen.

The down-to-earth fact is that individuals with a purpose in life must continue "adult education" all of their lives. From it can come the satisfactions of participation in the world around us, and from it must come competence for participation in the problems of our government and our society. To understand these problems and the wisdom and insights of the ages as expressed in the great works of literature and the arts, is a part of enlarging our lives.

Government in a free society is not only a protection of freedoms and an aid to the advancement of public welfare. A large part of the government of free peoples lies in the voluntary activities of our people outside of government. The more things we impose on the government,

HERBERT HOOVER

the more our freedoms will be impaired. The more we accomplish through participation in the great voluntary associations of our people, the less will be the encroachment of government in our lives. Today there are probably half a million religious, educational, scientific institutions, national societies, trade associations, and community welfare organizations operating for public good outside of the government. Preparation for participation in them is a fundamental part of adult education.

And beyond these activities is the national need for individuals who have prepared themselves for public service. Their preparation is, again, in part "adult education."

I wish The Fund for Adult Education success in this important endeavor.

Faithfully yours,

Herbert Hoover

Mr. C. Scott Fletcher, President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

STEVENSON, RIFKIND & WIRTZ
135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE FINANCIAL 6-5180

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
SIMON H. RIFKIND
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
WILLIAM McC. BLAIR, JR.
NEWTON N. MINOW

IN NEW YORK
PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE

IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
STEVENSON, PAUL, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
1614 EYE STREET, N.W.

April 7, 1959

Mr. C. Scott Fletcher, President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

I welcome your statement of the problem of adult education, or continuing education, as I like to think of it. It is good to know that the Fund for Adult Education plans to exert vigorous leadership, both in research into what is most needed to preserve and extend our liberties and those of the free world and in the effort to provide greater educational opportunity for our mature citizens. I fully share your concern and I like the direct way in which you are dealing with it.

I see an imperative need for at least two levels of continuing education. The first is education -- through the humanities and the social studies -- in awareness and responsibility. I mean training in the ability to read and to listen critically, and to form judgments in the light of the facts and the public interest. The exercise of such responsibilities as voting, participating in public discussion (even paying taxes!) serves democracy and freedom only as it reflects the best use of a citizen's critical powers. At this level of continuing education I should guess almost everyone might be a potential pupil.

The second level I think we need is for education not so much for leadership as of leaders. I think we could do a great deal more to encourage our citizens who are willing to accept leadership responsibilities in the community -- private as well as public. I should think studies of such questions as why people become leaders, what qualities enable them to succeed, what are the sources of discouragement, and others, might provide fruitful materials for leaders to use in continuing their own education.

Finally, I am skeptical of assumptions that Soviet education is simply education for servitude. Of course Communist youth are not taught to criticize the party or its policy. But they are well trained for the lower levels of decision-making, and they assuredly acquire a discipline of learning whose fruits are dramatically apparent. I think perhaps we shall do better for our own future if we concentrate more of our energies upon critical study of ourselves and our own civilization and less upon worry about the Soviet future.

I think the Fund for Adult Education is on the right track and I am encouraged by this new initiative in "Education for Public Responsibility." Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson

aes/ce

HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

June 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

I am, of course, very much interested in adult education in this country. I believe that our grown people need such a program, and a continuing one, and you are to be congratulated on the fine work you have begun.

In answer to a letter on the subject which I received from my good friend, the Hon. Chester Bowles, I said that native American adults needed education in the affairs of their government much more than our new citizens from foreign lands who must, of necessity, be thoroughly acquainted with the history and workings of our government. It seems that our own people sometimes fail to appreciate what they have and what they must do to keep it.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Mr. C. Scott Fletcher, President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

Flick-Flood, D.

December 11, 1959

Dear Miss Flood:

Thank you for your letter of November 15th and for your enclosure.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is in Europe on a year's leave of absence, he has not yet seen your letter, but I shall send it on to him as soon as I have a new forwarding address.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Dora Flick-Flood
Composers, Authors and Artists
of America Inc.
47 West 55th Street
New York, New York

COMPOSERS
AUTHORS
AND
ARTISTS

OF AMERICA INC.

DORA FLICK-FLOOD (retiring)
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47 West 55th St., New York City

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Fort Worth, Texas
SILVER DAY, *Historian*
Elyria, Ohio
EVELYN HORNSBY MIMS, *Ass. Historian*
Fort Worth, Texas
JENNIE M. PALEN, *Custodian*
New York, N. Y.

November 15, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Always top compliments for your broadcasts!

Having just watched another unique one this evening I could not resist writing the following.

This past June I decided to send one of my poetry publications - CROSS-COUNTRY SILHOUETTES - a story in sonnets of our country, to Premier Khrushchev. In fact, I sent two copies. One I autographed to him and, in the accompanying letter said the other might be given to a friend if he desired. Postage of about $4.00 for this! So far I have received no answer! Later I learned Mr. Khrushchev was to be in the United States and at the Waldorf - about five minutes from my home. I sought out the headquarters, 35th floor. With much politeness on the part of all - there being quite a number of gentlemen-in-waiting - I gave two more books into the care of Mr. V.S.Lebedev, First Assistant, to be taken directly to Mr. Khrushchev. So far no answer!

Meantime during June and early July copies were sent to all the present Governors of our States. Their kind letters to me began to arrive very shortly. I have letters - much appreciated - from all the Governors except those who were in Russia at the time! Capable secretaries carried on.

I have a feeling that our writers are not entirely law-bound as to what they may write but I am inclined to believe the heart with its inherent freedom enters into the situation.

Thanking you for your patience and wishing you "good luck" in every way I am

Cordially

Dora Flick-Flood

Dora Flick-Flood

WITS AT WORK !

Dora Flick Flood

I had always dreamed of some day seeing St Peter's Cathedral in Rome. While travelling through Europe last summer the moment was about to arrive. With the thermometer clutching 110 degrees I trudged up the innumerable steps to the entrance of this hallowed spot.

Many travellers from many countries had the same urge. All were in colorful attire, even as I. At last when I was about to step over the threshold, the guard, a small harmless looking individual suddenly decided that I needed special attention and came toward me quickly saying, as he pushed me out, «You are not properly dressed. You can not go in !»

This was indeed a shock ! Indeed it was a blow ! I thought I was dressed as well as any.

At once the crowd looked me over. Some went on — others stood and gaped. Then a kind soul mentioned in Italian that I should have more over my bare shoulders. I was wearing the usual summer sleeveless dress.

What to do ?

Certainly I was not coming all the way from New York City to St. Peter's in Rome and then not get into it.

I put my wits to work. Stepping into a handy corner shaded by one of the large pillars — it was, remember, 110 degrees — I pulled on the shoulder strap of my silk slip fresh and clean that day. First one strap and then the other was soon torn loose. Now to pull the slip down and step out of it. Next to throw it over my shoulders like a fashionable scarf. And then I walked triumphantly past the guard into St. Peter's in Rome.

Flood, L + J

Merry
Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

Lottie & Joe Flood

Flood, Lottie + Joe

The Home of The "Great Guys" Gallery

SILENT PARTNER

4414 SHOALWOOD AVE.
AUSTIN 5, TEXAS

CORRESPONDENT

1959
Greetings to all, once again!

We are happy to meet you, in this way, once again. To our deep regret, this will be our last holiday letter to you. Hereafter, you will always receive a card. Though it will carry no personal word, we ask a favor of you. Do read between the lines the message that you surely must know we are sending.

The eyes of the "correspondent" demand a long rest (due to a cataract). We wish you could know what this project has meant to us, through all these years. We've had the great privilege of meeting some of you in person, some in our own home. Others have kept in touch with us by mail, and even by phone. We hold genuine appreciation for the splendid service you have given, in your particular field, to hosts of people who have been unable to tell you so.

We seek yet another favor, and trust it will not be a burden to you. If you have a home or permanent mailing address, please let us have it. Should that change, will you send us a post-card with the new address, especially as the holiday season approaches?

To the Networks, the Press, the News Agencies, to all others, our gratitude, warm and sincere, for their gracious and untiring effort to keep us posted on your addresses, at this season, year after year. Seventeen years ago, the first photos, for the gallery, came. Some of our Great Guys have passed on, but their photos and mail are still treasured. Some autographed and dated photos are still missing and vacant places still waiting for them. We shall keep looking for them -- till they come. Soon? Please!

God grant that the Divine Spark in man will be fanned into flame, consuming self-seeking, hatred and prejudice. When we pray, "Thy Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven", may we acknowledge that His Will is Love and Peace for all men, everywhere, for He is no respecter of persons. "All ye are brethren".

The world still waits for the sunrise of that day when Peace shall usher in the dawn of our one-world's glory as God planned and created it. It is for us so to live that it will be brought into visibility.

Faithfully,

Lottie & Joe Flood

Lottie and Joe Flood

Our dear Ed Murrow, -

Whenever this reaches you, wherever you are, may may you be conscious of Divine Wisdom, Power and Protection. May every wish that you carried with you be granted in the fullest measure.

Your photo came 3-12-46 and we can never fully thank you for all you've given us during these years. We are deeply grateful.

Both of Us.

Flueher, Kuhlman

Ignore

P. O. Box 2222
Pebble Beach, California
September 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% C.B.S. Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed articles describe quite thoroughly Harry Morgan's unique idea in U. S. foreign relations, the application of the idea, and the results.

It is my desire, however, to fill you in on a few details regarding Harry Morgan himself--his background, his motivation and the ingenious ways he has found, through his own imagination and initiative, of making his idea a reality.

First of all, it should be clearly understood that there is no financial motive involved whatever. Harry has never had much money, and he is presently working his way through Rutgers University by teaching English to foreign students five nights a week. In addition to the support mentioned in some of the enclosed articles, Harry has so fired the imagination of KLM Airlines that this company pays for his air travel in Europe each year. Also, the Hilton Hotels are enthused about the program to the point of offering Harry and his foreign guests accommodations and meals, free of charge, whenever they are in a city where a Hilton Hotel is located.

Harry feels that his idea should have the interest and support of many people in our country, not just a few. He, therefore, raised the money for the transatlantic transportation of his foreign guests by donations of $1.00 apiece by 3,000 people; therefore, 3,000 people actually have already played a part in bringing these "ordinary" European citizens over to see America for themselves. I am not sure that the articles point out that Harry has tried to select people who in turn are in contact with many people in their own countries thereby spreading the truth of what they have actually seen in this country to as many Europeans as possible.

It should be clear that this program is in no way a duplicate of the government exchange program. You may be interested to know that in selecting candidates for these trips, Harry Morgan works in close contact with newspapers which are quite critical of the United States. They give him addresses of some of their young subscribers whom they consider possible candidates for a trip to the United States. Then when they return, these people are asked to report their first hand impressions of our country through these critical newspapers.

I believe it does not need to be said that no one supporting Harry receives or expects to receive any recompense for their effort. They are merely adhering to his motive of expressing international friendship and endeavoring to increase understanding of our much misunderstood country and its policies in other nations.

I hope to give this program the fullest possible assistance in my particular area, and I have further suggested to Harry that he endeavor to find as many similar volunteer regional representatives as possible all over the country. Through this system, more money might be raised to enable more foreign citizens to see America first hand who otherwise might find such a trip an utter impossibility. It is hoped, however, that no matter how many we are able to bring over, the tours can always be kept small and informal as they are now. There should be a sufficient number of people in this country who have the time, the money and the willingness to escort four or five visitors around our country for the seven or eight weeks that they are usually here, as Harry is doing at the present time.

The reason I am writing this to you is to familiarize you with this outstanding young man and his admirable program. This letter was not solicited by Harry Morgan. I volunteered to write it when I met him a few short days ago for the first time.

Harry Morgan is quite a modest man, and I am under the impression that he does not find it too easy to "toot his own horn" to outstanding national figures such as yourself.

I am sure that any amount of the vast assistance that it is within your power to give will be greatly appreciated. Thank you in advance for your interest and support.

Yours very truly,

Kuhlman Fluehr

Kuhlman Fluehr

KF:jcp

Enclosures

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Oct. 18

FLYING MAGAZINE would like to know if you would like to interview Gill Robb Wilson on the 7:45. Mr. Wilson would like a few words with you on the phone to discuss this.

MX Murray-Hill 7-8080

No

Flying magazine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Harriet Feinberg

NEWS FROM / FLYING

366 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK • MURRAY HILL 7-8080

"FLYING" EDITOR WARNS OF GRAVE DANGER FROM AIRFORCE CUTBACKS

Wilson Fears Satellite And Missile Hysteria Will Weaken Manned Airpower Strength

New York, Oct. 21 -- Warning that a "fatal ambush of the United States could resulst if government leadership continues to "jump on the Sputnik bandwagon", Flying magazine editor Gill Robb Wilson says that the "rush to the bandwagon, whether for self-promotion, national pride or plain ignorance, displays a lack of responsibility."

The prominent aviation authority and military adviser writes in an editorial in the November issue of Flying that "I do not doubt the ultimate significance of the intercontinental missile. I do warn that until the missile system is an indisputably reliable substitute for manned aircraft, airpower must not be curtailed."

Wilson says that the satellite, launched by the Russians Oct. 4th, "in no way affects the current power of U.S. air force to saturate the Soviet Union with atomic retaliation if this country is attacked."

He points out that the "real danger" lies in the current government efforts to stretch the defense budget equally among a "hydra-headed" military command.

"Giving the Army and Navy budgets equal to that of the Air Force," Wilson says, "is like insisting that a young giant and a palsied old man be given an equal amount of nourishment."

In pointing out that the maintenance of manned airpower strength is vital to the security of the U.S., Wilson proposes a reorganization of the current defense structure.

"If chauvinism is so crystallized in the military establishment of the United States that it has become impossible to have defense because of budget divisions among three services, why not abolish all three and have a single service? Or if that's still too bitter a pill to swallow, give the Air Force to the Army or Navy -- but for God's sake, let's have some defense."

# # #

A ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLICATION

GILL ROBB WILSON

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Gill Robb Wilson, Editor and Publisher of FLYING magazine, has been an outstanding leader in the aviation field for more than 30 years.

Among America's first fliers, Mr. Wilson was a pilot with the French Escadrille 66 and, after this country's entry into World War I, became a flying officer with the U.S. Second Army Bombardment Group. After the war he intensified his interest in military flying as a member of the "Mitchell coterie", the small group of flying men who supported the views of the late General Billy Mitchell. To this day, he has remained in the forefront of the battle for air supremacy.

As a war correspondent and aviation columnist for the New York Herald Tribune, Mr. Wilson covered World War II in the European and Pacific theatres. He attended the Bikini atom bomb tests, made inspection tours of Arctic bases in Alaska, Greenland and Iceland; covered the Greek Civil War and made numerous tours with the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and Near East.

Over the years, Mr. Wilson's energies have extended to every branch of aviation. He was chairman of the first Aeronautics Committee of the American Legion; was director of the New Jersey Department of Aviation for 15 years; consultant to the Federal Government on lighter-than-air

development; made the first national airport survey as airport consultant to the Government; was four times president of the National Aeronautic Association; was co-founder and director of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; president of the National Association of State Aviation officials; a member of the committee which developed the Civilian Pilot Training Program and he created the plan for the Civil Air Patrol, organized it nationally and established its first anti-submarine patrol units.

Mr. Wilson was president of the Air Force Association of the United States and [redacted] Chairman of the Board. He is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Air University and a consultant to the Training Command of the USAF. He has been a consultant to the Air Force and the Department of Commerce for 20 years and has testified before numerous Congressional committees on aviation legislation. He was also a member of the Congressional Aviation Policy Board, and is presently serving as Vice President of the Air Force Historical Foundation.

He has three university degrees, including that of Doctor of Science, and was a varsity athlete at Washington and Jefferson College. Past president of the Wings Club of New York, Mr. Wilson is a member of the American Legion Aviators' Post, the Q.B. (Quiet Birdmen) and the Players Club.

###

Flynn, Err

June 22, 1959

Dear Errol:

Thanks for your letter of May 24th which appears to have taken its time getting here.

This is merely a note to say you may quote anything of mine that has been said, so long as it is in context.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Errol Flynn
Goldstein, Golenbock
and Barrel
295 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mc

B R

Beach and Reef / Hotel and Yacht Harbour

PORT ANTONIO • JAMAICA, WEST INDIES • CABLE ADDRESS: "BEACHREEF" • TELEPHONE: PORT ANTONIO 666

May 24, 1959.

Dear Ed,

Putnam & Sons are shoving out a book of mine in September and they seem to think quite well of it. I would like to use some quotes of yours in your own particular and funny style in your writing, on the air, and of course the TV waves. Could I have your permission to use these? You can be sure that I will respect what you have said and written.

I will be back in New York from this strange island where I live in two weeks, and if you will be kind enough you can contact me at the above address or Goldstein, Golenbock and Barrel, 295 Madison, to give me a clearance to quote you, if you are in accord.

I have long admired your stuff and I wish I could do as well myself. Will you let me know?

Your friend,

Errol

Errol Flynn.

P.S: If, by the way, you would like any information from me about the Cuban Revolution - Castro, his brother Raul, the Argentine "Che" Cevara, and the political situation existing there today - I will readilyhelp you out to the best of my ability. Having spent the last half-year there, I think I know a bit about the current situation. I narrowly missed being arrested for making a motion picture about "The Cuban Rebel Girls" without the new Government's sanction. They got mad as hell when they found the film had been shot and was in New York, and a complaint came in from Sir Carrol Reid, Sir Alex Guiness and a number of other sirs, whose names escape me, who claimed they were not getting the co-operation I was. It is quite a funny story. All the best.

Mr. Ed Morrow.

Folsom
Frank

FRANK M. FOLSOM
480 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

1 April 1958

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your call the other day. Our people contacted General L. V. Murrow and are now working with him on this project. I am very grateful for your thoughtfulness - and your friendship.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Fontanne, Lynn

March 16, 1959

Dear Lynn:

How typically gracious and generous of you to send me the note about SMALL WORLD. It's fun to do and, occasionally, I think something gets said that is worth saying.

I am off to our beloved London for a few days on the weekend. When come you and Alfred again to New York? Janet joins me in sending much love.

As ever yours,

Miss Lynn Fontanne
Ten Chimneys
Genesee Depot
Wisconsin

KEM/hl

Fontanne, Lynn

TEN CHIMNEYS
GENESEE DEPOT
WISCONSIN

March 1st — 59

Dear Ed-

We do so enjoy 'Small world' and 'person to person' in fact anything you have your hand in — you give us more pleasure than any other programme on television. The one today was especially entertaining in spite of Miss — China's heckling of Joe — Alfred and I were furious with her — ~~but~~ she was beautiful but beastly —. I do hope so many years will not go by before we meet our love to you both

Lynn

(Fontanne)

Foosaner, S J

FOOSANER, SAIBER AND SCHLESINGER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

SAMUEL J. FOOSANER
SAMUEL S. SAIBER
NORMAN E. SCHLESINGER
JACK N. HONART

11 COMMERCE STREET
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY
MARKET 3-9160

CABLE ADDRESS:
FOOSAIB

March 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed chatting with you, when you visited us for dinner, at the "Satellite" in Cocoa Beach, Florida, on Sunday, March 1st.

Pending my calling you after your return from Berlin, I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my recent book, "Tax Uses of Life Insurance."

Because of your ready grasp of so many subjects, it may prove to be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Foosaner

S. J. FOOSANER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SJF:sl

Foozaner

POST OFFICE - "GOD GIVE ME STRENGTH"

MARYLAND FARMER WITH CRAWLEY

CHOO-CHOO BELLA

MARION ANDERSON - GHANDI MEMORIAL

LOUIS ARMSTRONG - NATIVE DANCE

EDUCATION - COLORADO SCHOOL BONDS - MRS. MEYER

REED HARRIS

MCCARTHY's ATTACK ON MURROW

NEW JERSEY WOMEN FOR CASE

GRANDMA MOSES ON HEAVEN - DYING

TRUMAN

OPPENHEIMER

SHREVEPORT

MCKELDIN AND SHELLALAGH

MALONE - (HAWAII AND ALASKA) HIGH BUILDINGS

SENATOR ALEX. SMITH - FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

IKE - "SHOOT A MAN IN THE BACK"

FRENCHMAN - KOREA

REUTER IN REICHSTAG

ANNE FRANK

ED IN THE FLOOD

UREY - TOWER

PUERTO RICO SHOW

RICKOVER

WARREN GETTING TIE CUT OFF

BULL SESSION IN LOST CLASS OF '59

G.I. COMING HOME FROM KOREA

DIRKSEN AND SANDBURG IN "SOLEMN ASS"

SEA OF GALILEE

WEST VIRGINIA KICKERS

U NU AND MARGARET CHASE SMITH

IKE IN HARLEM

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE

CASPER

MRS. SMART - BOOK BURNING

RADULOVICH

INDIANAPOLIS

HUDDLESTON

SALVATION ARMY IN LAS VEGAS

BANDS:

GASTONIA, ETC.

CANON CITY, COLORADO

PHILHARMONIC

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC

FEUCHTWANGER

SOUTH AFRICA - SUNDAY DANCE

STEEL DRUMS ALCOA SHOW

INDIAN RAGA

RANGOON

GOLD COAST ROWERS

GRAIN SHIPS

WILD AND WOLLY SON OF WEST - TAFT

IKE - IOWA - SONG

ROTARY AND KIWANIS - MADISON JETS

MIG 15

ROTATION BLUES

PUBS IN LONDON - I'M GLAD I'M AN ENGLISHMAN

SILENT NIGHT

PASSOVER

IKE SINGING"MAMIE"

TRUMAN PIANO

"AMI GO HOME"

"IF I'D KNOWN YOU WERE COMING" - HAWAII

"ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS" - KENYA

HANDS:

STRIJOM

WORDS AND LETTERS

WHOLE WORLD IN HIS HANDS

TAFT - IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

OPPENHEIMER AT BLACKBOARD

SHERMAN ADAMS WITH DRUM (GOLDFINE?)

MECHANICAL HANDS - OAK RIDGE

BLOOD BULLET

NORWALK VFW VIGILANTES

CONGRESSMAN ROBISON (DON'T DEBATE AFFIRMATIVE SIDE ON RECOGNIZING RED CHINA)

Foreign Policy

TIMETABLE OF US FOREIGN POLICY SINCE WAR

1945 Sept 2	VJ-Day
1945 Oct.27	Truman:"We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights & self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force. . . We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed on any nation by force of any foreign Power."
1945 Dec 6	US lends Britain $4.4 billons.
Dec 21	General Marshall arrives Nanking to end civil war in China.
1946 Jan 14	Baruch plan submitted to UN atomic energy commission.
March 6	US-sponsored Japanes constitution published.
July 4	Independent Philippine Republic proclaimed
1947 Feb 24	Britain informs US she unable continue aid to Greece and Turkey after March 31.
March 12	Truman doctrine proclaimed.
April 24	Hope of Big Four colaboration vanishes with breakdown over German issue at Moscow meeting of Big Four foreign ministers.
June 5	Marshall Plan announced at Harvard.
Sept 2	Rio treaty signed in which American nations agree to assist each other against aggression
1948 Feb.26	(Communist coup in Czechoslovakia)
April 1	(Soviet blockade of Berlin begins.)
May 14	Independent state of Israel proclaimed, recognized by Truman de-faco.
June 11	Senate adopts Vandenberg resolution to provide "certainty in advance concerning the intentions of the USA" and to break with tradition of no foreign entanglements.
June 28	(Cominform expels Yugoslav communists)
July 4	Berlin airlift begins.
1949 Jan 20	Truman announces Point Four program in inaugural
Apr 4	North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington
Sept 8	US aid to Jugoslavia begins.
Sept.22	US,Canadian & Brit.govts announce first atomic explosion in USSR.

1949	Oct 1	(Chinese People's Republic inaugurated in Peking.)
1950	Jan 5	Truman declares US has no desire to establish military bases on Formosa, will not pursue course leading to involvement in Chinese civil war, will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa.
	Jan 12	Acheson in speech defines US defense perimeter in Far East, omitting Korea & Formosa.
	Jan 31	Truman announces order to develop H-bomb
	May 25	Tri-partite US-British-French declaration for maintaining status quo in Middle East
	June 25	North Korean Communists invade Korea .
	June 27	Truman orders US naval & air forces to cover & support South Korean troops. Orders 7th Fleet to prevent attack on Formosa, calls on Chinese govt of Formosa to cease operations against mainland. UN submits resolution to Security Council recommending all member-states "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel armed attack. Passed by 7 votes.
	Sept 15-16	At NATO Council session in NY US proposes to set up West German military units.
	Nov. 30	Truman seems to suggest atomic bomb will be used in Kora Atlee decides to visit Washington.
	Dec 4-8	Attlee visit ends without pledge not to use atomic weapon in Korea
1951	May 18	UN General Assembly adopts embargo on strategic materials for communist China
		Truman sends Russia text of Goodwill resolution passed by congress expressing friendship of American people for all peoples on earth.
	July 18	Acheson proposes understanding with Spain to supplement defense of Western Europe
	Aug 6	Soviet Union, answering good will resolution, proposes peace pact by 4 great powers & Red China, and ban on atomic bomb and disarmament.
	Sept 8	Japanese peace treaty signed
1953	Jan 20	Eisenhower inaugurated
	March 5	Stalin dies
	May 10-29	Dulles tours Middle East, asked Nehru to warn Peking to accept truce In Korea. Broaches Bagdad pact.
	May 11	Churchill proposes summit conference

1953	July 27	For an armistice signed.
	Aug 12	Soviet Union explodes first H-bomb
	Sept 26	US-Spanish defense agreement signed (valid 20 yrs)
	Dec 8	Eisenhower presents atomic peace plan at UN.
	Dec. 14	NATO Council finds France reluctant to sign EDC. Dulles tells press that if not signed: this would compel an agonizing reappraisal of basic US policy.
1954	Jan 12	Dulles announced massive retaliation as policy to deter aggression.
	Jan 25-Feb 18	Big Four foreign minister (in Berlin) decide on Geneva conference for settlement Korean question and for an armistice in Indo-china.
	March 1	US explodes H-bomb in Marshall Islands
	March 28	Caracas Doctrine announced at Pan-American conference. (Communist control of any American state would require counter-measures).
	March 29	Dulles calls for united action in defense of Indo-China.
	April 16	Nixon (off-record talk at Natl Press Club) advocates sending US troops to Indo-China.
	April 16	Eisenhower, trying to save EDC, promises US will keep troops in Europe, Germany included, as long as that area is threatened, and will consult with Allies before reducing its forces in Europe.
	May 19	US signs defense pact with Pakistan.
	June 30	Dulles acclaims overthrow of pro-communist Guatemalan government.
	July 21	Geneva conference on Korea & Indochina, which failed to settle Korean question, partitioned Vietnam and neutralized Laos & Cambodia.
	Sept. 3	Communists put military pressure on offshore Islands, Formosa.
	Oct 4	Western European Union approved at London.
	Oct.20	Eisenhower at news conference says there is no longer any alternative to peace.
	Dec 2	US re-leashes Chiang Kai-Shek, Eisenhower rejects blockade of Communist China because it would be act of war.
1955	Feb 8	(Malenkov resigns, Bulganin is new premier)
	Apr 23	(Bandung conference)
	May-July	US signs agreements for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy with 26 states
	May 6	West Germany joins NATO
	May 15	Austrian State treaty signed.

1955	July 18-23	Summit conference. Eisenhower proposes aerial inspection,
	Aug 1	Talks with Red China on ambassadorial level begin in Geneva
	Sept. 20	(USSR grants sovereignty to East German)
	Sept 27	Robert Murphy negotiaes with Tito on aid
		Egypt announces acceptance of Soviet arms.
	Oct 27-Nov 16	Geneva conference of foreign ministers end without agreement
	Nov 1	Dulles visits Franco; Nov 6 visits Tito.
	Nov 22	Bagdad Pact meets for first time, with US an observer.
	Dec. 22	Khruschev rejects Eisenhower aerial inspection proposal
1956	Jan 18	Aid agreement giving Jugoslavia $95 million (most of it a gift) signed. On same day, Soviet-Jugoclav credit agreement published in Belgrade, for $110 millions over 10 yrs.
	Jan 25	US tells Israel it not prepared to provide arms "at this time"
	Jan 28	Long letters between Bulganin & Eisenhower published. Bulganin proposes 20 yr treaty of friendship based on non-interference in each other's a fairs, settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with UN charter, strengthening of economic, cultural relations. Eisenhower declines. Calls for prompt measures to unify Germany, freedom of East European cpative nations to choose own form of government, acceptance of open skies proposal, and fr ee movement of news, people & ideas.
	Jan 30-Feb 3	Eden and Lloyd in Washington with no outstanding results.
	Feb 22	Eisenhower announces setting aside 44,000 pounds of U-235 for domestic, and similar amount for certain foreign users.
	March 7	Eisenhower declares warns that conflict between communists and free world broadening in economic & political field
	March 19	Eisenhower asks congress for $4,859,975,000 foreign aid
	March 20	Dillon in Paris announces wholehearted US support of France in search for liberal solution in NorthAfrica.
	March 26-8	"Little" summit meetings of Eisenhower, Dulles with Canadian, Mexican heads of state, without agenda, communique or results.
	April 4	Eisenhower speaking on Middle East leaves doubt whether US forces would aid attacked country in Middle East.
	April 21	Eisenhower tells editors: "Interests & purposes of US & free world do not conflict with legitimate interests of R _____ .

1956 June 9	Dulles: "Neuytrality . . . except under exceptional circumstances is an immoral and shortsighted conception."
June 12	US rejects negotiations on foreign minister level with Red China
June 28-30	(Poznan riots)
July 3-10	Nixon tours Philippines, South Vietnam, Formosa, Thailand, Pakistan, Turkey, Sapin
July 19	US withdraws offer to help Egypt build Asswan dam.
July 26	Nasser seizes canal
July 25	House-Senate confempes cut foreign aid to $3,766,570,000
Aug 16-23	London conference on Suez
Sept 19-21	Second London conference on Suez.
Oct 1	Canal Users' association meets
Oct 22	Hungarian revolt starts.
Oct 23	Israeli mobilization reported
Oct 29	(Israeli army marches toward Suez Britain and France intervene)
Nov 3	US signs to provide $98,300,000 aid to Jugoslavia Poland says it is ready to negotiate for American aid
Nov. 6	US calls for cease fire in UN
Nov 15	First UN forces arrive in Egypt
Nov 24	UN General Assembly calls on Britain, France, Israel to comply with resolution of Nov 2, demanind withdrawal from Egypt.
Nov. 28	US ambassador tells Syria of US concern over Soviet arms shipped to that country
1957 Jan 1	Eisenhower announces he will ask congress to authorize more economic aid for Middle East, and pass resolution designed to deter communist aggression in Middle East area.
Jan 5	Eisenhower submits Esienhower doctrine plan to Congress.
Jan 30 to Feb 9	King Saud in Washington
March 9	Eisenhower doctrine resolution signed
March 21-24	Bermuda conference with MacMillen , Lloyd. Certain guided missiles to be made available to Britain
April 6	Nixon reports to Eisenhower on his visit to 8 African countries. US tanker reaches Elath via Gulf of Aq uaba
April 8	Dulles proposed development fund of $750 million for long term foreign aid. Stassen begins unfolding disarmam ent proposals, in London
April 24	US stresses that independence of Jordan is vital
April 27	US grants $10 million to Jordan
April 24	US agrees to changes in status of trade between its allies and Communist China, while maintaining its own embargo
April 22	Dulles (AP luncheon): "We seek the liberation of captive nations. . . . We do not ourselves incite violent revolt."

1957 May 7 U.S. stations Matador guided missile unit on Formosa.

Foreign Policy Assoc.

January 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Nason:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 13th and for your generous comments concerning the Philadelphia appearance of my colleagues and myself.

I shall greatly enjoy seeing the Foreign Policy Bulletin and the Headline Series which you so kindly propose to send to me. Your thought in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Nason
Foreign Policy Association
345 East 46 Street
New York, New York

mcc

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
345 East 46 Street
New York 17, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 13, 1959

R.C. Thanks.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You and your colleagues put on a brilliant performance in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia last Tuesday evening, and it was obvious that the top-draw Philadelphia audience was thoroughly delighted. As the Foreign Policy Association was one of the co-sponsors of this occasion, I send you our warmest congratulations and thanks.

It has occurred to me that you and your colleagues on this program might enjoy seeing the publications of the Foreign Policy Association, and therefore I am taking the liberty of entering on our books complimentary subscriptions to the Foreign Policy Bulletin which appears twice a month and the Headline Series which appears every other month. Unless advised otherwise we shall send these to the address to which I am directing this letter.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Nason

John W. Nason

JWN:jg

Fornwalt, Russell

Russell J. Fornwalt
223 East 30th St.
New York 16, N. Y.

January 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your very nice comment in response to my recent request for suggestions for young people on choosing a career.

I liked very much your point - "they should not be afraid to change" - because I think that philosophy is important to an individual's growth.

I am most grateful to you for your interest and helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Russell J. Fornwalt

Russell J. Fornwalt,
Big Brothers, Inc.

Fornwalt, Russell J.

January 15, 1959

Mr. Russell J. Fornwalt
Big Brothers Inc.
223 East 30th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fornwalt:

In answer to your question, I can only suggest that, when boys and girls choose their lifework, they should not consider it as a permanent and unchangeable decision, in short, they should not be afraid to change.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

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VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
BIG BROTHERS, INC.
223 EAST 30TH ST.,
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

RUSSELL J. FORNWALT
Vocational Counselor

December 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am now preparing an article for boys and girls of high school and college age, and I'd be pleased to have your advice and help on this one question - -

What would you say is the one single factor that boys and girls should consider most in choosing their life's work?

As you know, many young folks find selection of a career to be a difficult matter. That's why I'm asking several people who have distinguished themselves in various fields of endeavor for suggestions.

I realize that your schedule of TV and public speaking commitments is very heavy at this time of year, but let me assure you that a few words from you will mean a great deal.

With deepest appreciation.

Sincerely,

Russell J. Fornwalt

Russell J. Fornwalt
BIG BROTHERS, INC.,
223 East 30th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

P. S. Greatly enjoyed your most stimulating article in recent issue of TV GUIDE.

Fosdick, Dorothy

October 3, 1958

Dear Dorothy:

I am grateful to you for sending the article by Senator Jackson. It is interesting and timely.

Yours very truly,

Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Miss Dorothy Fosdick
Office of Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

September 30, 1958

Thanks.

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am taking the liberty of sending you this article by Senator Jackson on the anniversary of Sputnik which has been released by the Hearst Headline Series.

I thought this might come in handy in case you are doing a round-up or comment on or near October 4.

Best regards,

Dorothy

Dorothy Fosdick, Office of
Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF SPUTNIK: WHERE WE STAND
By Senator Henry M. Jackson

A year ago, the Soviets launched their first Sputnik. The Soviet Union, not the United States, had made man's first step into outer space.

We were shocked and shamed. For weeks the country was at fever heat. Congressional hearings were launched and sober editorials written. A bewildered America started a great re-examination of its national course and destiny.

A country barely one generation into the industrial age had now surpassed us.

If Sputnik had been only an isolated technical triumph, it would not have been too alarming. But this was no brilliant fluke. It was part of a clearly discernible pattern -- a pattern of ever-growing Soviet achievement in science and technology. It was the product of a tremendous industrial plant and thousands of scientists and engineers skillfully directed to produce this masterpiece.

Much good came of our national appraisal.

In the realm of science and technology we have made considerable progress in mobilizing our best brains, and in giving new direction and drive to our scientific effort.

We have launched a National Aeronautics and Space Agency to expedite space research.

The structure of the Defense Department is undergoing a long-needed reorganization.

The state of American knowledge and education is receiving serious attention -- and Congress passed a National Defense Education Act, to stimulate science and mathematics study, without neglecting the humanities.

But, with each passing month and week the memory of Sputnik is growing dimmer. Now we take consolation in the fact that we have launched <u>four</u> satellites to the

Soviet three, notwithstanding the fact that theirs weigh thousands of pounds and ours are little "basketballs".

Despite our growing complacency this is the situation that prevails today:

The Soviet leads us in the development of ballistic missiles.

The Soviet is rapidly overcoming our advantage in manned airpower -- and at present rates will surpass us by mid-1959.

The Soviet Union is out ahead of us in number of submarines. We have clear superiority in the nuclear submarine -- but we are in grave danger of losing our lead in that area too. The Soviets have it within their power to build a larger nuclear submarine fleet than ours by the mid-1960's, assuming no step-up in our present and planned construction programs.

The limited war capability of the Soviet Union, both in quality and quantity, is superior to ours.

The Soviet Union is able to produce new weapons, in some instances, in half the the time that we require.

The Soviets are turning out about twice as many trained scientists and engineers as we are, and many of them are first-rate scientists.

The Soviet economy continues to grow at the rate of about 6 per cent a year, while this year our economy has not grown at all.

With more and more goods available, Moscow can maintain high defense expenditures, meet the minimum demands of the civilian economy, and disrupt world markets by offering goods for export.

In part the challenge is a military one. This is formidable enough, but the military is only a portion of the threat, and it is not the most difficult to deal with.

The fact is Moscow confronts the free world with a total challenge, across-the-board. Moscow is determined to "reach and over-reach" the United States in

production, in science, in education, in standard of living, in trade, in diplomacy -- even in foreign language study.

Today, we and our hopes for a decent and law-abiding world are up against a powerful antagonist.

Unlike the Nazis, Soviet leaders can be patient. They plan a generation ahead. They are out to become the Number One nation, but they know they cannot do it next year, or the year thereafter -- perhaps only in twenty or thirty years.

As Khrushchev once expressed it: "We can wait. The wind is now blowing in our faces. We can wait for better weather."

This all-out, relentless challenge creates a dilemma for us. We are in a 365-day-a-year competition, that will not end next year or the year thereafter. It will go on for decades and maybe generations. Can we do what is required, day in and day out, when we do not have providential warnings like Sputnik to arouse us?

Democracies commonly respond grandly and vigorously to the dramatic challenge. But they are weak on the follow-through. They have difficulty staying on the job unless the adversary just about scares them to death.

Pearl Harbor saved us in World War II. But what will save us in the rugged and risky competition that stretches ahead? After the furor raised by its Sputnik, Moscow may hesitate to alert us so well again.

This is a supreme time of testing for the democratic process.

Can we rally a truly national effort, enlisting the abilities, the ideas, and the energies of all Americans, and then sustain the effort indefinitely?

I believe we can. There is no real reason why we should fail.

We have great advantages on our side. We are still the most advanced industrial nation in the world.

Ours is a dynamic economy. It has nowhere near approached the limit of the rate at which it can expand.

We have the will to productive work and we have profuse talent.

We have the enormous benefit of a free society, and we have the tradition of respect for human dignity and liberty that really counts abroad.

Here are some of the things we should do:

We must accelerate the growth of our economy. We must step-up our defense effort. We must strengthen our education in the sciences and in the social and humanistic studies.

We must expand our technical cooperation programs, to help our friends abroad help themselves. We must cement our alliances by implementing constructive programs so that our allies feel they are building something -- not simply defending something.

We must rally our best talent in all fields to work on the burning issues of national policy.

It is easy enough to state these goals. What we need are policies and programs to achieve them.

We know pretty well <u>what</u> we should do. Our task now is to buckle down and <u>do</u> it.

Perhaps the Russians do not realize this, but forcing this competition upon us, as they are, they give us the historic chance to prove the superiority and power of freedom.

#####

Foster, Carolyn

May 6, 1959

Dear Miss Foster:

Many thanks for your gracious note of last week.

I am pleased to know that my opinions are respected by you.

I hope that when I return next year, it will be with a program worthy enough of your continued viewing.

Sincerely,

Miss Carolyn Foster
2254 C Hancock Road
Ft. Sam
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Jay W. Foster
2254-C Hancock Road
Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

Mr. Murrow -

May every good thing be available to you in this, your sabbatical year.

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Murrow for your enjoyment of the good and the beautiful. These come to the traveler with the perceptive awareness and the learned opinions which inevitably are yours. Good luck, sir. God be with you.

Carolyn Foster

Many Happy Returns

Foster, Mike

March 20, 1958

Dear Mike:

Very many thanks for sending me a wire on my twentieth anniversary. It was more than nice of you to remember, and I am deeply appreciative of your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mike Foster
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66 Street
New York, New York

mce

763-56

Q43CC 2D NL PD

WUX NEWYORK NY MAR 12 1958

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS TV

485 MADISON AVE NYK

CONGRATULATIONS, ED, ON YOUR 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF BROADCASTING. EVEN THOUGH NOW YOU'RE "OPPOSITION," HOPE YOU HAVE AT LEAST 20 MORE YEARS AHEAD OF YOU.

BEST,

MIKE FOSTER

ABC
7W66

607P

BY WESTERN UNION

Foster, M.S.

November 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Foster:

Thank you so much for your very attractive and tasty gift of Hesperian Fruits. Unfortunately, your package arrived while Mr. Murrow was in London, but I should like to express appreciation on his behalf for your thoughtfulness in sending them.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Myron S. Foster
Myron Foster's Hesperian Orchards
Wenatchee, Washington

Foster, Myron S

May 5, 1958

Dear Myron:

Thanks very much for the note on Campbell River.

I am very much afraid we can't make it this year. The plan at the moment is for Janet and Casey to go West late in June stopping in Spokane and then going over to Bellingham to see my Mother. I shall fly out about the first of July and Casey and I are committed to travel down the Rogue River with friends for six or seven days.

It may be that I will be able to join the family in Spokane, in which case maybe I can stop off in Wenatchee on my way to the Coast. I will let you know.

It would do me good to see you again for I regard you with true affection.

As ever yours,

Mr. Myron S. Foster
Myron Foster's Hesperian Orchards, Inc.
Wenatchee, Washington

fc

HESPERIA

MYRON FOSTER'S HESPERIAN ORCHARDS INC.

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

Call Thomas —

May 1, 1958

Dear Ed -

Please note the attached letter from Campbell River, B.C.

If you folks are planning on doing any fishing this year, I would like to see you try this spot.

I have been going to Campbell River for eighteen years and it is the most restful vacation of which I know. Janet and Casey would enjoy it. They have both King and Silver Salmon. Fishing is done from row boats - with only oars as power - and only light tackle is used. Also, there is good trout fishing in the mountain lakes back of Campbell River.

August is the best time for the large Salmon.

Accomodations and meals are plain but good.

Earl spent two weeks with me there in 1955 and was anxious to go back again.

If you are interested, please let me know and I will make reservations for you.

With best regards to all, I remain

Sincerely,

Myron.

MYRON S. FOSTER

'30 '01

Mm

* * "THE · GIFT · OF · THE · GODS" * *

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24th April 1958.

Mr. Myron Foster,
Myron Foster's Hesperian Orchards, Inc.,
Wenatchee, Wash.

Dear Myron:

We have for acknowledgment your letter of April 21st and hasten to apologize for not having confirmed your reservation with us for this Summer before this. It truly was an oversight on our part for although we had your reservation set out on our chart as usual, we completely forgot to write the covering letter. I think the reason for this was simply that we keep requests filed with us during the Summer months while guests are here in a special file which we refer to when making up our charts and assigning space in March each year. For some reason or other, your letter got filed in the regular correspondence file and it was only your "prompting" that brought it to light.

The reservation we have been holding for you is as follows: for arrival Sunday, August 17th to departure Sunday, August 31st, a Lodge cabin on the upper level and adjacent to the Lodge. You will be interested to know that we have been doing a little re-modelling work on these cabins, along with those on the beach level, and I think you will find them much more comfortable and attractive.

Joanie and Georgia join with me in sending along our most cordial regards to you and Mrs. Foster, and we shall be looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to your visit with us in August.

Sincerely,

Alan M. Maclean per J.M.

Alan M. Maclean, Manager,
PAINTER'S FISHING RESORT.

AMM/jm

Foster, Myron

HESPERIA

MYRON FOSTER'S HESPERIAN ORCHARDS

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

August 11, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

Belated acknowledgment and thanks for your letter of July 21. Your testimonial is very good and I am sure will do a good job for us. It is now in the hands of our printers, and in a few weeks we will have the finished Brochure. I will send you a copy.

I am leaving the 15th for two weeks at Campbell River, B. C. Hope to land a big one or two.

We have had a very hot summer all June and July - 90 to 100° and still hot.

I will get all the details on the Chilco Lake trip for next year and let you know about reservations. My hunch is that we won't have to make reservations too far in advance. It is in the wilds and not known world wide like Campbell River.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely,

Myron.

Myron Foster

"THE · GIFT · OF · THE · GODS"

July 31, 1958

Mr. Myron S. Foster
Myron Foster's Hesperian Orchards Inc.
Wenatchee, Washington.

Dear Myron:

Belated thanks for your note of July 10. The fishing sounds wonderful. What is the deadline for making reservations? I should think we could make it some time in August next year, but, as you know, I lead a sort of uncertain life, and would like to delay a definite commitment as long as possible, without inconveniencing you or the people who run the lodge.

As ever yours,

EMM:skh

HESPERIA

MYRON FOSTER'S HESPERIAN ORCHARDS INC.

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

July 10, 1958

Dear Ed -

With reference to our conversation, when you were here, about our next year's trip to Chilco Lake in B. C., my Hood River friend just returned from there a few days ago. A party of five caught 258 trout - largest one ten pounds and smallest - one pound.

They fished the large lake; small mountain lakes and the Chilco River which runs out of the large lake into the Frazier River. I did not realize this stream was so large but he said it was as much as 200' wide in places and runs thru virgin territory for hundreds of miles. He reported excellent fly fishing.

I am getting all of the dope from him for next year and we will plan to make our lodge reservations in advance. He says the later in the summer the better the fishing.

My friend has a nice boat on the lake which he says we can use.

Watched your TV program the other night and enjoyed it very much.

Kindest personal regards to Janet, Casey and yourself. We enjoyed visiting with you.

Sincerely,

Myron

MYRON S. FOSTER

Foster, Natalie.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Natalie Foster

January 6, 1959

22nd + Cary St.

Mr. Jack Stone of WRVA-TV in Richmond called concerning the luncheon being given for you on Thursday.

He says there will be about 26 members of the Working Press there. This figure includes Editors of the Richmond papers as well as those of neighboring communities. The lunch is set for one at the Commonwealth Club, which I gather is the oldest, most revered club in Richmond.

Mr. Stone plans to introduce you by saying that you are in town on an assignment and that you wanted to meet some of the local press. He then hopes you will make a few brief remarks and then call on some of the editors and newsmen for their opinions. He also says that the luncheon will not be a long, drawn out affair.

Mr. Stone says that if any of this does not meet with your approval, may he hear from one of us, otherwise he will go ahead as outlined above.

Foster, Robert

February 12, 1959

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter of February 3rd and the newspaper clipping you enclosed. There have been lots of them and many equally ridiculous.

Sorry to hear that CBS has been disappointing you these past few months. If you have any specific criticisms, I would be sort of interested to hear them.

Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Robert L. Foster
434 A Avenue
Cowego, Oregon

mmc

BL 1-3066

ROBERT L. FOSTER, D.M.D.
454 A Avenue
Oswego, Oregon

February 3rd, 1959

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is an article that appeared in the morning Oregonian. I thought perhaps you might be interested even though much of it is written in the ridiculous vein.

I didn't see the program but it has caused plenty of comment around here.

In the same trend of thought CBS has dissappointed me greatly these past few months. I get the feeling of being brain-washed. All of the newscasters seem to be pushing the same theme of anti-administration, anti-foreign policy and just plain "anti".

I will admit I like to here the more pleasant things of life and not so much criticism. Besides - I'm a Republican and you guys are pouring it on a little heavy!

Know you are busy so will close by wishing you, Janet and Casey the very best.

Sincerely,

Bob

BOB FOSTER

BF/js
enc.

Murrow Accused of Plot To Sabotage Television

By HAL HUMPHREY
Special Writer, The Oregonian

HOLLYWOOD—When a restaurant diner asks his companion to "Please pass the salt," what is he insinuating? That the chef has goofed? Or maybe he is unleashing a subtle attack on all restaurateurs accusing them of sabotaging the public's metabolism as part of a Red plot to weaken our defenses? In this age of suspicion and diabolical conniving, one thing we know for sure—nobody asks for salt just because he prefers the stuff on his food.

H. Humphrey

Today we must guard against being taken in by the simple statement of fact. For example, I'll wager that those of you who tuned to Ed Murrow's CBS radio report on "The Business of Sex" 10 days ago were naive enough to believe Murrow was simply shedding light on the use of pretty girls to close business deals. Right? Well, you're wrong.

I heard the program, and I was sucked in too. How was I, or anyone else, to know that CBS and Murrow were in league with the labor unions, and probably Krushchev himself?

NAM Penetrates Screen

It took the National Assn. of Manufacturers to set us all straight. With its typical faculty for cutting through smoke screens, the NAM knew instinctively that Murrow was drawing a sexy herring across the path of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee.

That Murrow is a cagey one, isn't he? Of course, I'm still a little dumb apparently. I haven't figured Murrow's angle. What does he get in return from the labor unions? A yacht maybe? Or, better yet, his very own union?

Westbrook Pegler intimates that the report was pure hoax. I got the impression Pegler put no more stock in the existence of call girls than he put in Orson Welles' famous radio broadcast about the men from Mars. If this be true, then I'm even more confused about Murrow's motive.

There's something back of all this, and now that the NAM and Pegler have had their turn, I'm going to make my charge against Murrow.

I claim the whole thing is a dastardly plot to bring back radio. I know people who, since the Murrow broadcast, have pulled the old superheterodyne out of the attic, plugged in the earphones and now are waiting impatiently for Murrow to tell them the real story behind Red Riding Hood and the Wolf.

Frank, Reuven

April 23, 1958

Dear Mr. Frank:

I agree with you.

I can only hope that you and my other friends in the news business appreciate that Mr. Day's opinions "were necessarily not my own."

Sincerely,

Mr. Reuven Frank
National Broadcasting Company
RCA Building
New York, New York

fe

THE HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT

NBC NEWS

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N. Y.
CIRCLE 7-8300

REUVEN FRANK
Producer

April 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought John Day's comment last night in accepting your Emmy was an outstanding experience in tastelessness.

I am not surprised that he made it, but I should be surprised indeed if you did not somehow dissociate yourself from it.

Cordially,

Reuven Frank

Frankel, Mortimer

November 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Frankel:

I have your letter of October 24 and regret to have to tell you that I cannot accede to your request since I already have too many prior commitments of a similar nature.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mortimer Frankel
Survival
175 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mac

SURVIVAL
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.
ORegon 7-6868

October 24, 1958

MORTIMER FRANKEL
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I don't know whether you've ever seen SURVIVAL. The enclosed issue - the current one - tells its own story. Single-handed, with a pint-size paper and less than 500 subscribers, I've been able to stir up the beginnings of a real, militant non-radical peace movement. In San Francisco and in Chicago, Ike was picketed by no-war-over-Quemoy petitioners who read my paper, and who hadn't been doing anything about it before.

The time has now come, as it must to all unsupported "do-good" publishers, when I have to flash an SOS. I tossed in my savings ($1000) to get launched, and have since hocked my insurance. I lose just under $200 on an issue. People applaud, but few subscribe. They're scared, or they've forgotten how to read, or God knows what.

My background for this job includes about 25 years of newspaper, magazine and radio journalism, plus a year as publicity director of Sane Nuclear Policy in New York. Despite the tiny circulation, leaders of all the Quaker and peace groups in this country read me - and are beginning to stir their stumps.

Will you underwrite a few issues? What I mean is, will you contribute $1000 toward the continuance of SURVIVAL? I can't think of a more direct way to help the cause of peace. I am now nearing the end of my resources, or I wouldn't go begging.

Sincerely,

Mortimer Frankel

Frazier, Carlton J.

March 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Frazier:

Thank you for your letter of February 16.

It was most kind of you to send me a copy of "The Lord's Tables." I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

It is good to hear that Bishop Ledden is so impressed with Marian Anderson and that the Syracuse Area is enthused about the film, "The Lady From Philadelphia."

Sincerely,

Mr. Carlton J. Frazier
The Methodist Church
332 South Warren Street
Syracuse 2, New York

THE METHODIST CHURCH
SYRACUSE AREA
SYRACUSE 2, NEW YORK

W. EARL LEDDEN
BISHOP

GLADYS J. GODDEN
SECRETARY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
Carlton J. Frazier — Director
Room 506 - 332 South Warren Street

February 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

in re: enclosed

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of "The Lord's Tables," a meditation used yesterday by Bishop W. Earl Ledden, in which he makes particular reference to Harry Golden's "Only in America" and Albert Schweitzer.

This is at the suggestion of a correspondent from Philadelphia who writes in a letter received this morning:

> Having seen Mr. Harry Golden on television only last evening with Edward R. Murrow...I would feel that Mr. Golden would welcome (as Edward R. Murrow might, also) the opportunity to read the first six paragraphs of Bishop Ledden's meditation as a commentary on his book Only in America to the extent that it makes reference to Dr. Albert Schweitzer.
>
> Certainly Albert Schweitzer needs no defense, but the limitations of Mr. Golden's (and I mean this in the best sense) Jewish insight to Christian motivations might to this extent be illuminated. **

(I have also sent a copy of "The Lord's Tables" to Mr. Golden.)

You would also be interested in knowing - on another matter - that Bishop Ledden is deeply impressed by the role of Miss Marian Anderson in the contemporary scene. This office is circulating among the 886 churches of the Syracuse Area two prints of the "See It Now" film, The Lady from Philadelphia.

Sincerely yours,

Carlton J. Frazier

CARLTON J. FRAZIER

CJF:mm
encls/

** Correspondent:
Mr. J. Bruce McCullough
Garden Court Plaza
47th and Pine Streets
Philadelphia 43, Pa.

Bishop to Use Radio to Talk To Thousands

Bishop W. Earl Ledden is using radio and tape recordings to speak Sunday morning to the "Syracuse Area Methodist Family" extending from Buffalo to Malone and from the Canadian border to northern Pennsylvania.

Under auspices of the laymen's organizations of the Central New York, Genesee and Northern New York Methodist conference, he is addressing both a series of men's communion breakfasts and family groups in their homes.

Bishop Ledden's address, "The Lord's Tables," is being broadcast from a number of radio stations in the territory, including the following in this paper's circulation area:

WHAM Rochester	8:05 a.m.
WBEN Buffalo	8:00 a.m.
WHEN Syracuse	8:05 a.m.
WIRA Ogdensburg	8:00 a.m.
WLEV Wellsville	8:00 a.m.
WKBM Coudersport, Pa.	8:00 a.m.
WENY Elmira	8:00 a.m.
WSCU Ithaca	8:00 a.m.
WHKV Hoosville	8:30 a.m.
WHEX Olean	2:05 p.m.
WSCY Malone	2:05 p.m.

In addition, about 50 tape recordings are being used for playback to groups of men meeting mostly in subdistrict gatherings.

Through this combination coverage it is expected that a large part of the Syracuse Methodist Area's over 200,000 membership will be reached, as well as tens of thousands of others in the denomination's constituency.

Bishop Ledden is personally speaking at a breakfast in Grace Methodist Church, Rochester, with his message to be transmitted from there over the facilities of WHAM Radio.

Syracuse Post-Standard
Feb. 14, 1959

THE LORD'S TABLES

BISHOP W. EARL LEDDEN

A Communion Meditation Received by Radio in the Churches and Homes of the Syracuse Area of The Methodist Church on the First Sunday in Lent, 1959, and Sponsored by the Laymen of the Central New York, Genesee, and Northern New York Conferences.

For many weeks, now, the book "Only in America" has been Number One on the nation's Best Seller list. It has fascinated the reading public with its fresh appraisals of men and events, its broad tolerance and manifest spirit of goodwill.

But it seems to me the author stumbles in his appraisal of Albert Schweitzer. He writes, "Dr. Schweitzer has not been on the firing line during the past two or three decades. He did not risk the give and take of political controversy in the national or international arena..... the greatest living men are those who are in there all the time, raising their voices in a world which seems to have lost faith in itself."

You see, our contemporary appraisals have so much to do with "political controversy" and "raising their voices." This is a test of being "in there all the time."

But the last thing Albert Schweitzer wanted was to raise his voice. The thing he shunned was "political controversy." And why? Because he wanted to be really "in there." Because he wanted to be actually "on the firing line."

So he went to equatorial Africa, face to face with appalling suffering, disintegrating poverty, terrifying superstition. He went not to raise his voice, but to lift his hands in healing, to exalt Christ as the Great Physician.

For decades he has been "in there." And the Afridans have understood, the restless masses of the world's repressed peoples have taken note, the advanced nations of mankind have honored him with the Nobel Peace Prize - and often called him "the world's greatest man."

Albert Schweitzer made his life a shining symbol of sacrificial Christian service to God and his fellow man. The world has recognized something holy, something sacramental, about it. "Sacramental" because it revealed a deed that had meaning great enough to relate God and man.

This is an essential characteristic of a sacrament. It is distinguished by deed more than by word. When Jesus instituted the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper He did not command His disciples, "Say this in remembrance of Me," but "Do this in remembrance of Me."

Of course the deed in the Sacrament of Holy Communion must be more than a fleeting ceremony. It must turn our thought to that Saving Deed on Calvary where Jesus gave His life as the Redeemer of the World. It must be the sign of our devotion to Christ, pledge of our "walking from hence-

forth in His holy ways." Participation in the Sacrament is indeed a holy transaction between God and man.

We remind ourselves of this as we enter into this act of devotion in the annual Communion Service sponsored by the laymen of the 886 Methodist churches in the Syracuse Area, and shared by our more than 200,000 members. This morning we are gathered in two types of assembly: laymen are meeting as groups in churches throughout the Northern New York, Central New York, and Genesee conferences; families are gathered about their breakfast tables receiving this Communion Meditation by radio simultaneously with the laymen in the churches.

A table is central at both places. At the church it is called The Lord's Table. In the home, too, I am going to call it The Lord's Table.

This does not seem a strange or unnatural combination to me. For as a small boy I was familiar with The Lord's Table at church, and The Lord's Table at home. My father always spoke of The Lord's Table at church in hushed and reverent tones. And I remember kneeling at that table by his side long before I knew the full meaning of our common act of worship. I think of it when I see the inscription on the wall of my old college chapel. These are the words:

"This is the Chapel. Here, my son
Your father thought the thoughts of youth,
And heard the words that, one by one,
The touch of life has turned to truth."

And I am grateful to my father that he early had me hear words and share experiences that, across the years the touch of life has turned to truth.

But he did very much the same thing for our table at home, too. His voice was raised in prayer there at daily meals. And after breakfast we knelt around that center of our family life and it became The Lord's Table - our Family Altar. His radiant Christian faith, his life of prayer at both these tables of the Lord, set a melody in my soul that is yet singing. To this day I think of him in the words of Sidney Lanier,

"His song was merely living aloud,
His life a singing with his hands."

Well, I want other children to grow up with this sense of the true relation of home and church. I think you do, too. And it seems to me we can do this in a way our families will never forget if during this Lenten Season we give thought and prayer to The Lord's Tables.

As so many of us are now assembled for Holy Communion let us think first about The Lord's Table at church. It is sacred to us as the symbol of the table in the Upper Room where Jesus gathered His disciples at the last supper, just before His crucifixion. Here He told them how He wanted to be remembered. He gave them no symbol of the triumphal entry, or the feeding of the five thousand, or the healing of the sick, or the offer of a crown. No. He took the bread and broke it and gave it to them saying, "Take, eat, this is My body, which is given for you."

And, mark you, He did this before His death. He was telling them how He wanted

to be remembered and how they were to understand the events of the day ahead. He - not Pilate, not Caiaphas, not the crowd - He determined the meaning of that Calvary transaction. It was to be not so much death as life. He did not tarry long at Golgotha. He was en route to the resurrection - and all points beyond! He was opening up a way to God, a way that meant human redemption and life everlasting.

All this the ritual of Holy Communion attempts to capture in words. But the infinite truth is too great for fragile, finite words - it breaks through language and escapes. But sensitive souls at Holy Communion sense, between the syllables, enough of the unspeakable truth to feel the peace of God in the congregation, and the love of God in their own hearts.

Participation in this sacrament of Holy Communion is, for the Christian, a high and holy privilege - purchased at awful cost on that "hill far away," and preserved for us through the centuries since by generations of martyrs "in spite of dungeon, fire and sword." No one of us is worthy to draw near this sacramental table; no man on earth is, of himself, worthy to administer this Holy Sacrament. He who administers the Sacrament is the first to receive the sacred emblems of the body and the blood of Our Lord because he feels himself most in need of God's love and forgiveness.

The invitation is not limited to members of our church - or of any church. Just listen to it: "Ye that do truly and earnestly repent of your sins...." That surely includes church members conscious of their transgressions - and also those who have neglected the church, perhaps have not been inside a church for years. If you, in the words of the invitation, "intend to lead a new life following the commandments of God and walking from henceforth in His holy ways" you are included in the call to "draw near with faith."

This Lenten Season is a good time - it is the time - to renew your vows to the church, or to make your first commitment to Christ and take your place in the household of faith. Remember, then, throughout this sacred season of penitence and prayer, the sacramental meaning of The Lord's Table at church.

It does not reduce the awesome meaning of Holy Communion to remember that as in the early church there can also be The Lord's Table at home. There, too, Our Lord can be present in the breaking of bread. There, too, many deeds of love and devotion may be done "in remembrance of Him." How this exalts the home as a sacred place; the common meal, as a sacramental act; the Christian family, as a holy institution.

Can you think of anything that could mean more to our churches and our contemporary society than to recapture this early Christian insight as to the sacramental nature of the home? How this would empower our young people to meet inevitable testing experiences as life unfolds! How this would qualify and equip them to make sacramental use of the enormous power now at man's disposal, recognizing it as God's gift, and holy,

and to be employed for the blessing of God's children - not for the demolition of the world! Such matters of life and death, survival or extinction, will be determined in our homes more than in any public institutions. For they are related to character, goodwill and understanding, moral conviction and religious faith. Strengthen your home, then, during this Lenten Season. As the family breaks bread together around your familiar table recognize that you can make it The Lord's Table if you have Christ in your remembrance. At that table, each day during Lent, use the little devotional manual "The Upper Room," and discover a spiritual kinship with the 10,000,000 fellow Christians around the world who, that same day, will be reading the same Scripture and offering the same prayer. Cultivate the spiritual security and the inner serenity of a Christian home - for the sake of your precious family, and in remembrance of Christ. Open your own life to the holy influences and the high companionships of The Lord's Tables. Thus will your church and your home be drawn together - your home blessed, your church strengthened. Then will the Communion prayer be answered in your own life, and you will begin to "grow into His likeness."

Let us unite our hearts in this Communion prayer:

"Grant us, gracious Lord, so to partake of these memorials of thy Son Jesus Christ, that we may be filled with the fullness of His life, may grow into His likeness, and may evermore dwell in Him, and He in us. Amen."

METHODIST PUBLIC RELATIONS
Carlton J. Frazier - Dir.
Rm 506 - 332 S. Warren St.
Syracuse 2, New York

WEL/cf M9b5

Freed, Arthur

December 5, 1958

Mr. Arthur Freed
Arthur Freed Productions
Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Studios
Culver City, California.

Dear Mr. Freed:

I regret that I shall be unable to write the article you request. I am working an eight-day week these days and spare time for anything extra is unfortunately a very rare commodity.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

CABLE ADDRESS: FREEDPIX

ARTHUR FREED PRODUCTIONS, INC.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS / CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

November 24, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On December 15th the Screen Producers Guild will go to press with another issue of its unique publication "The Journal".

This circulates to some 1500 persons, newspapers, magazines, columnists, executives; a circulation which ranges from the New York Times to European, African and Asiatic publications in the Motion Picture Field.

As editor of the forthcoming issue, I would be grateful if you would write an article for the Journal. It may run from 600 to 1,000 words, The general content of this issue will cover: "The Movies -- Today and Tomorrow?" and/or "The TV Film -- Today and Tomorrow?"

I would like your article to concern itself with the Motion Picture Producer, from your own viewpoint; neither a blurb nor a diatribe, but a frank and honest exposition of the Motion Picture in its present pattern, and as you believe it may or should become.

I am sending you ~~under separate cover~~ attached one of our past Journals so you may see its character.

I will be very thankful if you will do this because the Journal came into being when I was President of the Screen Producers Guild and it is still very important to me personally.

Sincerely,

Art Freed

AF:ha

Arthur Freed

Volume 2, Number 2, August 1954

THE JOURNAL

OF THE SCREEN PRODUCERS GUILD

THE FIRST FOUR YEARS ARE THE HARDEST

by Arthur Freed, President S. P. G.

The Screen Producers Guild was born in troubled times. Around its cradle have blown the gales of the most drastic revolution in the history of our Industry.

Divorcement had just knocked the props from under the traditional forms of film marketing and threatened the very structure of the major motion-picture companies when we were hit by the massive threat of TV, with its unprecedented competition of free entertainment on home screens. To many the situation seemed hopeless, and the end of the Industry was freely predicted. Financial publications and national magazines took to writing about us in the past tense. Our obituary columns were all set up.

It was at this time and against this background that the Screen Producers Guild, under the leadership of its founder-president, William Perlberg, went into business four years and three months ago. The first general reaction was, "Why should *producers* have a guild?" To us, the answers seemed obvious.

Actors, writers, directors and others had long taken for granted their right to organize within the Industry. Justifiably, they expected the Industry to recognize them—and it did. Only the producers who, individually, were contributing notable achievements to the Industry, had no unified voice and no recognizable identity.

The Motion Picture Industry Council had been formed to include all the talent groups, crafts and unions as a collective voice in the public-relations of the Industry. There was no representation there of a single Screen Producer.

It was common practice for the guilds to arrange for (*Continued on Page* 16)

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
SCREEN PRODUCERS
GUILD

Published by the Screen Producers Guild
141 *El Camino Drive*
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone: CRestview 6-6277

Edited by
JOHN HOUSEMAN

Designed by SAUL BASS

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"WE" AND "I"

by Carey Wilson

With this issue the *SPG JOURNAL* appears under a new ægis. Before going back from the editorial "WE" to the private "I," perhaps we may be permitted a nostalgic farewell glance and summation.

The JOURNAL began as the proverbial gleam in the eyes of the working producers of Hollywood. It was a small and feeble voice, at first, unaware exactly how to say what it wanted to say and not too sure as to exactly which ears it wanted to reach.

The first issues of the JOURNAL were put out, deliberately, in the modest size and primitive pattern of an amateur publication. Its circulation was limited to Guild membership, plus a few score selected persons who were felt to form the nucleus of a future audience for our ideas, comments and principles.

From the first there was a flattering response. With every issue our circulation extended itself to new and broader fields. Today, the JOURNAL goes to persons or departments of several hundred American publications, including all of the nation's leading newspapers; to a selected list of cinema and/or theatrical publications outside of the United States, each of which has been placed on our circulation list at its own specific request; to a seemingly authoritative list of motion picture executives on both the East and West coasts. Also on our mailing list are all those school, colleges and universities which include some serious elements of motion picture instruction in their curricula or student activities.

To all these, and to any individual who can show a genuine concrete relationship to the American motion picture, our publication goes forth eagerly—and free of charge. From such individuals, organs or organizations that are not on our mailing list but would like to be, an application to join the circle will be most happily received.

The JOURNAL is in its third year of publication. During that time it has managed to discuss in its columns a substantial number of cinematic cabbages and kings. Many of its opinions, usually controversial and frequently prophetic, have been substantiated by later happenings.

Surprising? It shouldn't be.

If the men who produce our films, the men who are responsible for coordinating all the magnificent and indispensable contributions of art and craftsmanship that go into the making of our motion pictures—if these men cannot achieve worthy and accurate perspectives and philosophies about our industry, then who can?

And so, as I turn over the contents of my well-worn briefcase to my successor, I cannot help voicing a certain pride in the achievements of the JOURNAL from its inception until now. A good beginning has been made. The once small and tentative SPG voice will be heard in ever firmer and clearer tones in the years to come.

With that past and that promise for the future, I place the editorial "WE" in the hands of John Houseman. The shop is continuing under new management. The stock of merchandise offered will be, I'm sure, of superior quality.

SPG NEWS

PRODUCERS MEET PRESS

As the JOURNAL goes to the printers, the second of the new series of SPG Round-Table Luncheons has just been held. From these informal, hair-down sessions between Producers and the Press have come frank and illuminating comment on the present and future of the industry.

The first Round-Table had hardly scraped its chairs into position when "PRODUCT" . . . . or rather the lack of it, became the chief topic. The press (Edwin Schallert of the Los Angeles Times, Tom Pryor of the New York Times, Joe Hyams of the New York Herald Tribune, Ezra Goodman of Time, Hedda Hopper, Vance King of the Hollywood Reporter, Dave Kaufman and Joseph Schoenfeld of Daily Variety, William Weaver of Quigley Publications, Paul DeVoe of Film Daily and David Webster of the Wall Street Journal) wanted to know why Hollywood's output of feature films had diminished to a point where theatre-men were loudly protesting.

From SPG members Arthur Freed, Buddy Adler, Julian Blaustein, Charles Brackett, Carey Wilson, Louis Edelman, Samuel G. Engel and John Houseman came some answers:

Freed—"Routine fear of unconventional or controversial stories . . . it takes a lot of obstinancy and belief of an individual to push such projects through today. This is a limiting factor upon the flow of motion pictures . . . . "

Blaustein—"Greater public discrimination and demand for only quality entertainment . . . plus the lack of sufficient creative talent to meet the resultant higher demands of first-class film-making. These can no longer be met by the mass production methods of the past."

Wilson—"Rising costs . . . the first of the Andy Hardy pictures cost $181,000 to shoot seventeen years ago. It, and its successors in the series, averaged over $2,000,000 grosses. Today, it would cost nearer to a million to make them and they would have to face the competition of dozens of 'family picture' series offered the audience at no cost via television."

At the second Round-Table, though the nominal topic was the industry's public relations, TV quickly got into the act when Producer Frank Rosenberg predicted that pay-as-you-go-TV would eventually replace many neighborhood theaters throughout the country.

The increasing trend to boom-or-bust box-office was also discussed and its implication spelled out by Producers Carey Wilson, Charles Brackett, Jerry Bresler, Walter Mirisch, Jerry Wald and Lawrence Weingarten.

The Press at the second Round-Table included Dick Williams of the Los Angeles Mirror, Phil Scheuer of the Los Angeles Times, Bill Brogden of Daily Variety, Vance King of the Hollywood Reporter, Ivan Spear of Boxoffice Magazine, Ethel Rosen of Film Daily, William Weaver of Quigley Publications and Ann Lewis of Showman's Trade Review.

SPG AWARDS

The SPG Annual Milestone Award, outstanding accolade for long-term personal contribution to the American film industry, will have its first tandem- winner this year. The men to be honored are motion picture leaders Joseph M. and Nicholas M. Schenck.

Over 100 universities and colleges throughout the United States and Canada have been invited by Guild President Arthur Freed to enter the second annual SPG Intercollegiate Film Awards competition.

THE DIRECTOR AND THE LADY

DIRECTOR GEORGE STEVENS TALKING: "I have never before heard a producer's job outlined so accurately, nor the responsibility of the producer in the motion picture industry so clearly defined. I feel that this speech should be made available to all students of motion-picture production, and would also make a fine refresher course for Hollywood people."

TALKING ABOUT: SPG Member Harriet Parson's recent speech to the General Federation of Women's Clubs International meeting in Denver. Said Miss Parsons in part:

The Producers Job

"A producer's credit appears on the screen for exactly two seconds—two seconds out of a running time of anywhere from an hour and a half to two hours and a half. That two seconds sometimes represents months of work, thought and political maneuvering . . . some times years of planning and effort."

Casting

"On rare occasions, the producer is fortunate and miraculously gets his ideal cast. Sometimes he compromises because he has to meet a starting date. Sometimes he postpones his picture rather than accept a compromise cast. Frequently, out of dire and desperate necessity, he cudgels his brains until he comes up with some new and interesting conception which had not occurred to anyone before. In the motion-picture business, necessity is the mother of off-casting."

Directors

"You must find a director sympathetic to your material . . . He must be able to bring to the picture a definite style—his own unique style which stamps him as a creative director. Yet this style must be in accord with the interpretation the producer has originally set for his film and which it is the producer's function to maintain from inception of the idea to finished film."

Women

"If there is anything in the world men are less enthusiastic about than women drivers it is women executives . . . They may frequently spread rose petals in your path—but watch out for the banana peel always lurking underneath!"

HAS ANYBODY HERE SEEN CRUZE'S "HOLLYWOOD"

New York's Museum of Modern Art Film Library plans to devote an extended Fall series of runnings to films specifically *about* Hollywood.—"Hollywood Through The Looking Glass."

To help make the series as complete as possible, Curator Griffith is asking for the loan of any and all film material about motion picture making. Specifically the hunt is on for a print of the 1923 Paramount picture "Hollywood." Directed by James Cruze, it boasted such names as Cecil B. DeMille, Will Rogers, Gloria Swanson, Pola Negri, Charles Chaplin, Doug Fairbanks and Mary Pickford in its cast.

In addition the museum would welcome any private footage on Hollywood that anyone in the industry might have in his personal vault, cellar or attic. The JOURNAL has set itself up as clearing house, and any information or film can be passed on by contacting Guild offices.

INDUSTRY HONORS

Y. Frank Freeman

In awarding an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Y. Frank Freeman at recent Commencement exercises, University of Southern California President Fagg paid the following tribute to the Vice-President of Paramount Pictures and to the motion picture industry as a whole:

"The diploma which I give you and the hood with which you will be invested evidence your membership in an association of resourceful persons who have used a silver screen to mirror man's ambitions, vanities and vices . . . his virtues, services and sacrifice so that—with humility and determination — he can purge himself of evil and cultivate that which is good."

AS OTHERS SEE US

by William H. Wright

"Hollywood people," the agent had told the Chief Steward and he had told the passengers.

They were ready for us—Screenwriter Al Beich, my wife and I—when we walked into breakfast that first day on the Norwegian freighter which took us to the Far East on the first leg of our trip around the world.

We answered their questions or tried to, since they were penetrating and direct, even those from the missionary ladies of Southern Baptist persuasion, whom thirty years in the Orient had not robbed of a lively curiosity about Occidental phenomena.

As with their interrogation, so with that of the librarian and the grade school principal and the Filipino lawyer. They were concerned—vitally concerned—about something that had long been a part of their life, had contributed to it and enriched it and would continue to do so, they hoped, in the future. They wanted to hear about Hollywood motion pictures and Hollywood people.

The press sought us out in Kobe and Tokyo and in Hong Kong and Singapore. Because I was a Hollywood producer the newpapers wanted to *tell* their readers what I had to say—in front-page articles with photographs. We ducked the press after a while—took too much time from our crowded itinerary—but we couldn't duck the people. Everywhere the interest in Hollywood continued unabated. The Balinese wood-carver in Den-Pasar, the truculent Indonesian bureaucrats and the morose Dutchmen in Djarkarta, the Indian doorman at the Raffles Hotel in Singapore, the manager of the tin dredge outside Kuala Lumpur, the homesick young British shipping agent at Penang, the chief engineer on the Swedish freighter, the Chinese jeweler who repaired my watch in Aden, the British major going home on furlough after two years of counter-espionage in Malaya—all these and many more brightened up and struggled across the language barrier to ask about Hollywood.

What did they ask? Questions as varied as their cultures, questions reflecting their educational backgrounds, their economic levels, their dominant interests; technical questions, questions about America as seen in Hollywood movies, questions such as: How do you get the camera inside the taxicabs? Do you really have that many automobiles in America? Do the movies contribute to juvenile delinquency? Why do Americans bathe so much? Why do you always change the stories of the novels? What makes movies cost so much to make? Do movie producers realize their responsibility? What does a producer do? Does Marilyn Monroe walk that way all the time? Why don't you make a picture about cock-fighting? Is it true you make pictures for fourteen-year olds? Why don't you make more pictures in the Orient? Why doesn't Greta Garbo make another picture? Why do they call it an Oscar? Are movie stars socially respectable? Questions like these and a myriad more.

We answered them, as best we could, and thereby came to realize what we should have known all along—that we here in Hollywood, in our preoccupation with treatments and techniques, with continuities and castings, with temperament and with time, are too beset with the trivalities of the trees to see the fundamental realities of the forest.

There is a big backlog of good will in the world today for America and its meaning, and of all the contributors to it, you can put down Hollywood and its motion pictures right at the top of the list.

SPG member William Wright has among his recent production credits "Stars in My Crown," "Young Man in a Hurry" and "Naked Spur."

THE INDUSTRY AND THE CODE

HOW IT ALL STARTED: Hollywood's current reexamination of its self-imposed Production Code was sparked early this year when Producer Samuel Goldwyn sent his now-famous letter to M.P.A.A. head Eric Johnston.

"I believe the time has come when it is imperative to bring the Production Code up to date. As one of the initiators of the Code, I have never for a moment wavered in my belief—nor do I now—that the principle of the Code is essential to the well being of our industry. It is only through sound self-regulation that, as an industry, we can avoid the excesses that lead to unbridled censorship.

"Nevertheless, we must realize that in the almost quarter of a century since the Code's adoption, the world has moved on. But the Code has stood still. Today there is a far greater maturity among audiences than there was 25 years ago—and this is true of the young people as well as of the older ones.

"Audiences today realize what creative people have always known—that drama is worthless unless it has integrity and resembles life. To portray life honestly on the screen requires a greater degree of latitude, within the bounds of decency, than exists under the Code. The time has come to recognize this fact.

"Of course, there are many aspects of life that can never be portrayed on the screen. The Production Code Seal must never serve as a license for filth or

DOLLARS AND SENSE AND CENSORSHIP

by Jerry Wald, Vice President and Executive Producer in Charge of Production, Columbia Pictures Corporation

No one likes censorship, least of all some censors themselves.

A guardian of public morality in Pasadena, California, when asked to explain her position as a city censor put it this way: "We don't censor the movies. We aren't censors. We just tell the exhibitors what pictures they can't show."

There is an American anathema to censors and censorship, proudly stated in the First Amendment and most recently expressed by a Supreme Court ruling which held the censorship of movies, except on grounds of obscenity, unconstitutional. The motion picture industry has fought a slow and steady campaign against censorship during the last quarter of a century, and has imposed on itself its "Code," a system of basic principles and accompanying specific rules, which, taken together, constitute what has been termed "Self Regulation." And self regulation has been successful in many respects. The number of State Censorship groups has decreased from twenty-odd to seven. Self regulation forestalled the unthinkable—but the then growing—possibility of federal censorship. Self regulation drove out the smut peddlers and the quick-rich producers who might have befouled America's screens, but for the inhibitions of the Code and the necessity for a Seal of Approval.

Today, once again, the old question is being asked: Does Hollywood effectively follow its own regulations on screen morality as expressed in the Motion Picture Producers Association Code? And inferentially another question is raised: Why are there periodic attacks on the Code itself, and how valid and thoughtful are they?

There are three main schools of thought on the Code.

There are those who would not alter a single comma or (*Continued on Page* 8)

vulgarity or for violation of the basic principles upon which the Code is founded. But neither must the Code serve the purposes of every pressure group which has a special prejudice.

"Unless the Code is brought reasonably up to date, the tendency to by-pass it, which has already begun, will increase. This can lead to excesses which will do our industry a great deal of harm. I want to see the Code continue as a respected guide of conduct which is observed, not disregarded, by picture makers. But to preserve it as such, we must bring it into harmony with the times.

"I therefore suggest that a meeting be called of all producers who are signatories to the Code to discuss the need for modernization of the Code and the specific manner in which it can best serve not only our industry but the public. I am sure that out of this would come a better and sounder Code and an end to the present movement to disregard and nullify it. It is vital this be done before it is too late.

Sincerely,
SAMUEL GOLDWYN"

Feeling this to be a vital subject to all who make, show and view motion pictures, the JOURNAL presents five specially-written pieces covering various aspects of this delicate question.

"A PERSON CAN DEVELOP A CODE"

(To be sung to the tune of "Adelaide's Lament" from "Guys and Dolls")
by F. Hugh Herbert, President of the Screen Writers Guild

Some months ago when the controversy over the Production Code was flaring up again in the public prints, as it is wont to do intermittently, I wrote to Mr. Eric Johnston, in my capacity as president of the Screen Writers' Guild. I offered the services of the Guild in amending or streamlining the Code to conform to changing opinions and mores. I pointed out to Mr. Johnston that the Constitution of the United States, generally regarded as the most perfect instrument ever drawn by mortal man, had undergone and profited by 22 amendments, and I tactfully suggested that the Production Code, as originally drawn, could never be rationally defended as a more perfect instrument than the Constitution of the United States.

In his reply, Mr. Johnston stated that if the Guild had any suggestions to offer, they should be submitted in writing and that they would then receive the earnest consideration of his office.

Whatever hope may have been engendered by this polite response was dissipated shortly thereafter by a press release from Mr. Johnston's office to the effect that everybody was very happy with the Code as it then stood, and that no revisions were contemplated.

Any comments which I might have to make on the Production Code would probably be regarded as being steeped in prejudice. I am the author and co-producer of a motion picture which was recently denied a seal by the Johnston office amidst considerable publicity. Yet there is no malice in me. I am merely concerned with a working arrangement that will enable writers and film-makers to go about their business without trivial or irrelevant interference. (*Continued on Page* 10)

THE INDUSTRY AND THE CODE

DOLLARS AND SENSE AND CENSORSHIP, by Jerry Wald

(*Continued from Page* 6) syllable of it. Actually, there is no responsible element within the motion picture industry itself which holds that the Code is so sacrosanct that it is above criticism. One of the Code administrators put it this way:

> "What is forgotten is that the Code is a document produced by the Producers. It was created by the picture makers, is financed by them, and could be abolished by them by simple fiat. The authority enjoyed by the Code Office is derived from the motion picture companies alone, and the Code staff can only deal with those elements of morality, decency and propriety which are inserted into the Code by the producers themselves . . . one who charges that the Code operates in a messianic mood to protect audiences from 'reality' is saying that it is the motion picture industry as such which labors under this compulsion. Such a concept is ridiculous on the face of it."

A second category of Code detractors seeks outright scrapping of the Code, and no industry restraints of any kind. The history of our industry proves that this will not work. If the making of motion pictures could be left entirely in the hands of men like Harry Cohn, Darryl Zanuck, Dore Schary, Jack Warner, David O. Selznick, John Ford, Cecil B. DeMille, William Wyler, Samuel Goldwyn, Don Hartman and Hal Wallis and other film creators of the same standards of good taste and common sense, it can be safely assumed that there would be few violations of public morals or mores. But peripheral producers, smut salesmen, pornography peddlers in for a fast filmic buck are not concerned with moral values, good taste, or the welfare of the industry. To such as these, the removal of restraint as exemplified in the Code would seem a welcome invitation for a steady stream of filth on celluloid.

A third group argues that changing times call for reasonable and intelligent changes in the Code. References in the Code, for example, to the law of the land as expressed in Prohibition Era legislation are, of course, anachronistic. Other regulations are rooted in fear of audience resentment in the South. The New South of 1954 is not the South of a quarter of a century ago. There are other rules in the Code which bear similar study and consideration. Just as styles in clothing change, so does entertainment. Basic moral principles as set forth in the General Principles of the Code are, as agreed by all parties, an expression of fundamental moral precepts of our civilization; but there is plenty of leeway for interpretation in the subsequent rules.

Recently "Variety" conducted a survey among 175 metropolitan newspapers to gauge editorial reaction to censorship. Many of the papers editorialized that the Code could stand revision. Associate Editor William P. Clancy of "Commonweal," a Catholic publication, made this interesting observation: "Some of the provisions are good; some are indifferent; some are anachronistic; some are stupid; and some are practically vicious." The most ardent industry defender of the Code, those who insist that the Code is the only answer to the problem, would, nevertheless, agree that the Code can stand rethinking and changes.

The Code is a dynamic document, with resilience and room for fresh approaches.

One further group must be mentioned—the one which attacks the Code loudly and vociferously, with scattered press releases and well-publicized interviews, for the sake of newspaper space and box-office build-up. It is not unknown to time the blasts against the Code with the release dates of specific pictures for the sake of publicity attention. And a picture of indifferent quality and doubtful revenue potential can be bloated up to pay-off proportions if the blasts are properly timed. This kind of attack—it is rarely responsible Code criticism—is clearly a disservice to the industry.

It has been said—and usually without convincing evidence—that the Code, because of its regulations, has served to stultify box-office. "If," the reasoning seem to go, "we might operate without some (or many, or all) of the restrictions of the Code, we might produce the kind of motion picture entertainment which will bring people back into our theaters, and away from television, night baseball, hot-rod races, a good book, or a beautiful blonde."

Responsible producers might give this statement some credence if those who express this point of view would be specific.

I am not aware as a producer that the Code has ever adversely affected the aesthetics of the screen, nor has it so watered down a powerful work—play or novel or original—that an imaginative and conscientious producer could not offer powerful entertainment within good taste. Nor has it kept good entertainment, tastefully produced, from being a box-office smash.

Darryl Zanuck, in considering the Code and its relation to box-office, wrote me: "I have been associated, as you know, with many controversial pictures and I have had many fights with the Breen Office and with other outside censorship groups. It is my belief that the Code protected me far more than it ever harmed me. I defy anyone to name me ten best-selling novels or ten successful stage plays in the last ten years that could not be put on the screen because of Breen Office refusal. Frankly, I do not believe there were five in ten years. When you can make 'From Here To Eternity' and 'A Streetcar Named Desire' and have them both turn out to be box-office hits, then I fail to see what all the furor is about."

An analysis of the first ten of all-time top grossers raises the interesting question: how much more would these pictures have made without the regulations of the Code under which they were produced.

Would a less restrictive Code have improved the box-office potentialities of any of these? In what way, for example, would greater license have meant a greater box-office revenue for "Gone With The Wind" or "From Here To Eternity" or "The Robe"?

It is my belief that had scenes or sequences been added to any of the above-named pictures, in violation of the Code, public resentment would have hindered the final outcome. Undoubtedly, there is an audience for smut, just as there is an army of peephole purveyors who are waiting for an opening. Any downtown mainstreet has a rich array of burleycue houses, and they've long suffered from box-office anemia despite their fleshy entertainment. Those who insist that pictures would be better without the restrictions of the Code fail to offer any intelligent reasoning to show why. The phrase "freedom of the screen" is supposed to be a magic cure-all which will make better pictures, increase theater attendance, send the profit graph curve onward and upward, and, presumably, elevate the arts. It is all a very pretty philosophic thesis, but it makes no sense in terms of demonstrable facts.

The fact is that the Code has never stood in the way of good picture making or showmanship. The honest and skillful producer can still, with the application of good taste, common sense and creativeness, tell every and any good story that has ever been told.

THE INDUSTRY AND THE CODE

"A PERSON CAN DEVELOP A CODE" *by F. Hugh Herbert*

(*Continued from Page 7*) The trouble with any code, whether it be for morals or working rules, starts the instant it is set down on paper. Almost inevitably, a borderline case arises or a contingency crops up which was never envisioned by the framers of the document. In such case, and they are by no means infrequent, the question of semantics rears its ugly head. In other words, when the framers of the Code said thus and so, did they really *mean* thus and so, or is this subject to the individual interpretation of those who currently have to administer the Code?

In this connection, I would like to cite an instance which has considerable bearng on this problem. Several years ago I was connected (financially) with the production of a motion picture based on some stories of mine. The script had been submitted to the Johnston office and a conference was called to attempt to iron out certain alleged Code violations. Briefly, the situation involved concerned a nice little girl of 17 (Shirley Temple) who, for good and sufficient reasons of her own, pretended, for a short period that she was engaged to an amiable character (David Niven) who was characterized as being of the Tommy Manville persuasion, and who had already been married six times. The parents of the girl took a dim view of the alleged engagement on the grounds that the man was old enough to be their daughter's father and that he had shown scant regard for the sanctity of marriage by virtue of his plural wives.

The representative of the Johnston office explained to me that this was in violation of the Code and that such a character as the one portrayed by Mr. Niven could not be allowed. I pointed out to Mr. Johnston's representative that: (A) the engagement was merely a story device and there was no intention on the girl's part or the man's of entering into matrimony, (B) that the character portrayed by Mr. Niven was not being held up as desirable, but to the contrary. The girl's parents and, in fact, all adult members of the cast went on record frequently and vociferously to the effect that the character portrayed by Mr. Niven was deplorable, and that every effort would be made to prevent such a rake from entering the bosom of this respectable, God-fearing family.

These arguments carried little weight with Mr. Johnston's representative. Instead, he came up with what I consider one of the most remarkable suggestions I have ever heard, which I will attempt to quote verbatim.

"We do not wish to be arbitrary," he said, "and we are not trying to prevent you from making this picture, on the contrary, we would like to *help* you make it."

I thanked him for these kind words, after which he fell into a reverie and then said that he would like to think for a moment, and hoped that he would come up with a suggestion which would resolve the matter to the satisfaction of all parties. After much deep thought, he finally said, "As I understand it, Mr. Herbert, for the purposes of the story, it is necessary, temporarily, for this young girl to pretend that she is engaged to a thoroughly undesirable character?" I told him that this was a masterly summation of the problem. At this point, the gentleman said with a happy smile, "How would it be, Mr. Herbert, if instead of characterizing him as a Tommy Manville character, you characterized him as a Mickey Cohen character?"

This suggestion, I might add, was not made facetiously. I asked the gentleman whether he was serious in suggesting that under the Code a character reputed to be a gambler and a panderer, a man presumably connected with any number of hideous crimes, would be considered more desirable than an amiable young man with too much money and the disturbing habit of getting married every now and then.

The answer: "Yes."

As a footnote to the above, I should add that a subsequent conference brought forth a mutually satisfactory compromise. The character portrayed by Mr. Niven had been married three times, instead of six.

I quote this instance neither in sorrow nor in anger, but merely to illustrate my contention that the Code could profit by reasonable, rational amendment. The Code has been criticized frequently on the grounds that its harsh and rigid injunctions have prohibited the making and exhibiting of pictures dealing with many vital social and sociological themes. I am not one of these critics. I recognize that such topics as incest, homosexuality and drug-addiction are properly subjects for the dramatist or the novelist, but hardly desirable in a field of mass entertainment where such a large proportion of the audience are children or minors. Nor do I believe that these injunctions have worked any hardship on the producers. The themes which I have named, and others which might be taboo, are infinitesimal compared to the legitimate themes of dramaturgy which could never be in violation either of the articles of the Code, or of good taste, or of good showmanship.

The Code was designed for two purposes, both admirable. The first was the pious hope that it would prove to be a bulwark against state and federal censorship. The second, roughly stated, was that its provisions and injunctions would protect the morals of the American public and, particularly, those of tender years.

Viewing some recent pictures and, particularly, their advertising, one is justified in questioning the success which has attended its operation in the second field.

A few weeks ago, glancing through the amusement section of a newspaper in search of a picture which my wife and I might go and see, I was somewhat startled and shocked by their advertising, which also comes within the jurisdiction of Mr. Johnston's office. I clipped three advertisements and sent them to Mr. Johnston with a letter which I will quote in part.

" . . . . Of these three pictures, you will note that the first is advertised by a drawing of a sea monster of unknown species embracing, and simultaneously leering at, the nude or practically nude body of a young girl.

"Of the second, you will observe that it depicts a gorilla or large species of ape carrying in its arms the body of a nude or practically nude girl.

"Of the third, you will note that it depicts a mechanical man or robot carrying in its arms the body of a nude or practically nude girl.

"I, personally, have not seen any of these three motion pictures, but the implications to be drawn from the advertising are, you will agree, inescapable. Either these motion pictures depict or dramatize sexual perversions of the most unnatural and appalling nature, or else the advertising is fraudulent. In either contingency, I believe you will also agree with me, they demand your attention."

I am eagerly awaiting Mr. Johnston's reply.

An Anthopologist's View: "Every known human society exercises some explicit censorship over behavior relating to the human body, epecially as that behavior involves or may involve sex . . . Even the complete absence of clothing does not prevent the exercise of certain canons of modesty and shame."

—Margaret Mead, "Sex and Censorship in Contemporary Society"

THE INDUSTRY AND THE CODE

CHANGING TIMES

by John A. Vizzard, Assistant to the Director, Production Code Administration, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

The winds of controversy have blown hot and have blown cold over the Production Code these last several months, but one burning question is still as yet unanswered. This is whether the Code, being a "living document for living people" as Mr. Eric Johnston called it, should be allowed to "obey the law of life which is change" as Mr. Arthur Mayer puts it.

Those who are not hostile to the Code, and who favor a system of self-regulation in principle, but who believe that in the practical everyday world it should be subjected to changes to keep in pace with changing times, are puzzled and deeply chagrined over the resistance they encounter in some quarters against disturbing a status quo which might easily turn into a state of stagnation.

On the one hand we have those who point out that there is an element of permanence to the basic principles of the Code, which is not subject to fluctuations of new generations or new cultures, any more than are the Ten Commandments. In rebuttal against this notion are the claims of the contrary school, such as the magazine "Commonweal," that such a concept is little short of towering arrogance, since the Code was not revealed in a flash of lightning on Mount Sinai, and the equating of the Code with the Ten Commandments is an effort to create the impression that the Code is the product of Divine Authorship.

It is necessary to supply some clarification on this point. What are some of the things which are basic to the Code, and could not be changed? And on the other hand, what are those areas of the Code which can and should be changed, when the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Motion Picture Association of America dictates that the time and circumstances are proper?

Answering the last question first, it is clear that there is no necessary permanence to the Code provision which prohibits the use of the words "hell" and "damn." These are not even moral problems. They are problems of usage and fitness.

Secondly, there is no moral reason for not changing the Code clause forbidding miscegenation. This is a purely social and pragmatic Code provision. Some people have even argued that it is flatly immoral in itself, and should not be embodied in a "moral" document.

Thirdly, certain Code provisions such as the one which forbids the showing of "details of smuggling" have rather obviously outlived their usefulness. There is no reason on earth why this kind of thing could not be changed, if deemed wise.

Lastly, the Code clause governing the exploitation of the narcotics theme is an item of prudence and experience alone. It *can* be changed if those who are responsible for the Code think it *should* be. The prob- (*Continued on next page*)

PROFESSIONAL OPINION

"We've got to have those boys with scissors. Think what would happen if we didn't. I like censors—in moderation."

Mae West, as told to Hedda Hopper

lem, however, is not quite as simple as appears on the surface, and there is much room for discussion pro and con.

What, then, are some of the unalterable items in the Code's makeup? Would it be the Code clause which insists that all crime and sin be punished? No. For there is no provision in the entire document which says that this is a must. In matter of fact, the original draft of the Code stated baldly that sin and crime *need not* always be punished, so long as the audience is made to know that they are wrong. The big idea of the Code is to make certain that what is wrong (in pictures) is shown to be wrong, and what is right is shown to be right. Punishment for sin is only a vivid device for achieving this goal. It has no intrinsic value of its own, other than, perhaps, being good drama most of the time.

In striving to reach its goal, however, the Code runs from time to time into that prevalent school of thought which believes that the current conduct of a group of people is the measure of the moral values that are acceptable. What this school of thinking does not realize, or does not take the trouble to grasp, is that there is a vast difference between that which is "accept*ed*" and that which is "accept*able*" in the moral order.

It is possible for the conduct of even a very large group of people to be retrograde, and in the direction of corruption. The slaughter of millions of unfortunate Jews in Hitlerian Europe was accept*ed*. It is not accept*able* to people of reason and decency.

Cannibalism was accept*ed* among the peoples of the South Seas. It is not accept*able* to civilized men. Incest among the royal families of ancient Egypt was accept*ed* as an established fact. This does not mean it is accept*able*. The slaughter of human beings for sport was accept*ed* in ancient Rome. This was only a sign of the downward progress of this civilization and is not a measure of what is tolerable under any canons of morality whatsoever.

In consequence, the idea that the Code should be allowed to fluctuate upwards or downwards with the general pattern of conduct of a given time is not a salutary norm to follow. There are those who point to the so-called findings of a book like that of Dr. Kinsey, and argue that standards of sexual relationships in the mid-twentieth century are vastly different from those in grandma's day. Therefore the Code should adjust itself to "reality" and allow for more leeway in the exploitation of stories of fornication and adultery. The "adultness" of the foreign films is frequently cited to buttress this claim.

The fallacy of this argument lies in the common presumption that "what *is, ought to be*." The exact opposite is sometimes true.

It is in precisely this kind of area that those who seem to be dragging their heels about Code changes are offering the reluctance. It is with reference to this kind of thing that they cite the Ten Commandments.

Another example can be had from a well established and current New York stage play, in which a very charming murder is perpetrated by some very likely scoundrels, where the rooting interest of the plot is totally in favor of the murder. This is an inversion of moral values. It is accepted without protest by the patrons who attend the theater. This is not necessarily a guide to the judgment that it is accept*able*.

Much the same can be said for standards of modesty, although here we get into a more subtle and less fixed area. Just the argument that what is done, and accepted, is necessarily acceptable, is an intrinsically fallacious one.

In conclusion, it would be an error to look to everything that happens in society, even on a large scale, or to those values which govern the popular novel, or the New York stage, or the foreign film, or the night club circuit, all of which are equally members of the entertainment family along with American made films, as the measure by which the Code should adjust itself "to keep pace with changing times." It may be a positive and long step backwards.

THE INDUSTRY AND THE CODE

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE THAMES

LONDON LETTER:

A new type of film censorship, the X. certificate, is the latest headache for British film makers. In the past producers complained that their pictures were mutilated by an arbitrary film censor. Now it is the other way round. For our Board of Film Censors is led by Mr. Watkins. He distinguishes himself by being the first British censor to object to censorship on principle.

"We should make films about all kinds of controversial subjects," says Mr. Watkins. "The relationship between the sexes, indeed, our whole approach to sex should be more adult. It should not be the censor's function to tell grown-ups what they should or should not see. Our job is to prevent children from seeing films unsuitable to their age."

This, broadly, is Mr. Watkins' view. He is an enthusiast who warms up to a theme. "Provided we have the right to keep children away," he continues, "producers are now free to tackle subjects hitherto taboo."

To bring this about Mr. Watkins introduced the X. certificate. On the face of it, it would seem that we are on the threshold of enlightened film making. As usual there is a snag.

Exhibitors claim that the family audience is not only the best guarantee for production solvency, but its only chance. They cannot afford to lose the children. So films with an X. certificate are banned on two out of three of the major circuits.

To make matters worse, Mr. Watkins believes that in the past children have been admitted to unsuitable pictures. The A. certificate, which allowed children to see a film only if they were accompanied by grown-ups, was often abused. Children were adept in pretending they were accompanied by strangers in the queue. So today a film containing a frightening sequence or certain types of love scenes is likely either to be drastically cut or labelled with the dreaded X. And Mr. Watkins fights for his X. with the ferocity of a tiger.

This, combined with the unofficial censorship imposed by public relations officers who must be satisfied before they will grant 'shooting' facilities on their client's premises, tends to make British pictures more and more tepid and remote.

Recently one of our most successful film directors was forced to abandon a story about a young couple in war time because it fell in the X. category.

"Now, go away and get your teeth into a subject suitable for children of all ages," he was told by the head of his company.

"You mean," he replied bitterly, "my milk teeth."

J. C.

MEMPHIS LETTER:

The Memphis Public Affairs Forum recently planned a debate on theatrical censorship and asked me to send a rundown on the Memphis situation to the eminent New York attorney, Arthur Garfield Hays, who had been invited to state the case against censorship. A couple of weeks later, I got a three-sentence letter from Mr. Hays, to wit: (1) "Thanks for the data on Memphis censorship. (2) However, I have just heard that the meeting is off, as nobody seems to want to defend censorship down your way. (3) This is encouraging."

Among those who had been asked by

the Public Affairs Forum to defend censorship was the 88-year-old chairman of the Memphis and Shelby County Board of Censors himself, Lloyd T. Binford. But although Mr. Binford refused to defend censorship, he continues to practice it—as whimsically, erratically and tyrannically as ever. So there is little cause for encouragement.

Loss of revenue by exhibitors, distributors and producers because of Memphis censorship is hard to estimate. Memphis-banned films are customarily shown a few miles across the Mississippi River in West Memphis, Arkansas. Yet though thousands of Memphians think nothing of crossing the river to view banned 'A" pictures, no West Memphis run can recoup for producers and distributors the loss caused by a Memphis ban. Two Memphis exchange managers estimate that a top film, one that would gross $10,000 in its first week on Main Street in Memphis and an additional $10,000 to $15,000 in later suburban runs, will gross no more than $4,000 to $6,000 in West Memphis.

It is the Memphis exhibitors, naturally, who suffer most, business-wise, from cenorship. Not only do they lose revenue; in these days of production cutbacks, they find it even harder than most exhibitors to secure product. So far this year, for example, they have been denied access to "Miss Sadie Thompson", "The French Line", "The Wild One", "Wicked Woman", and the re-release "Forever Amber", although the last named played Memphis its first time around ("Different picture entirely," snorted Binford in banning the re-release).

Not since Binford first gained notoriety in the '20s as chairman of the censor board that demanded deletions in "King of Kings" has a Memphis exhibitor shown a film of which the censors had "advised" a distributor that they disapproved. (The exhibitor who showed "King of Kings" uncut lost a court fight and paid a fine.)

Memphis movie bans have been legally challenged, but never reversed. Most recent court test came in 1947 on the Our Gang-type comedy, "Curley", which showed negro and white children in school together.

"The South," Binford notified United Artists, distributors of the film, "does not permit negroes in white schools nor recognize social equality between the races, even in children." In a three-year legal battle, both the Tennessee and U. S. Supreme Courts upheld a lower court ruling that (1) UA had no standing in Tennessee courts because it had not met certain legal requirements to do business in Tennessee, and (2) that the Censor Board's disapproval of the film was addressed to a distributor, not an exhibitor, and therefore was merely an advice, not a legal prohibition. The state Supreme Court did say, however, that if the board had banned the film because of negro actors appearing in it, such action would have been unconstitutional.

The city attorney, Frank Gianotti Jr., has said that there are no plans to revise the city's censorship ordinances to conform with recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling. He even says he sees no conflict between these rulings and the Memphis prohibition against anything the censors consider "inimical to public safety, health, morals or welfare."

It is unlikely that any local exhibitor will ever risk incurring the wrath of the Ed Crump-controlled city administration by defying a Binford ban. They fear that certain taxes, on the books but not now collected, might suddenly be levied against the theaters, and that their "privilege" of showing movies on Sunday night might suddenly be withdrawn.

Some who oppose the Binford brand of censorship claim no revision or court test of the law under which he operates is necessary. They point out that he is 88 years old, and well . . . you know. I always take these let-nature-take-its-course folk to The Press-Scimitar morgue, pull out the Binford file and show them a yellowed sheaf of copy paper slugged obit. It was written when Mr. Binford lay "dying" at Baptist Hospital. It was written 20 years ago.

Edwin Howard
Amusements Editor
Memphis Press-Scimitar

THE FIRST FOUR YEARS *by Arthur Freed*

(*Continued from Page* 1) screen credits with the studio heads. The producers were not recognized or organized to enter into any such discussions.

The Academy presented awards for the year's best picture, director, actor, writer, musician, cameraman, designer, editor, etc., etc., but not a thing to the producer who conceived and carried out the enterprise. Neither the public nor the trade nor the general press seemed to have any clear idea as to the function or responsibility of a producer. When a small bouquet was tossed his way it was for "handsomely mounting the picture"—whatever that meant.

In the second of the Screen Producers Guild Articles of Incorporation our "objects" are listed as follows:

(1) To afford to such members adequate representation in and connection with Industry matters directly or indirectly affecting them;
(2) To promote the professional interests of such members;
(3) To increase the value, importance and contribution of the Industry as a source of entertainment, education and cultural advancement.

How many of these objects have been achieved in the four years of our existence?

(1) We have set up a code of ethics and fair practice in most of the major studios. We serve as members of the Motion Picture Industry Council, both on its executive board and as part of the council which deals in the public relations of the entire industry.

(2) The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is today giving full credit to the working producer in its nominations and in its awards. We are receiving recognition in most of the Honor Rolls awarded to motion pictures, as our part in film making is increasingly recognized by both the public and the press.

(3) Collectively and individually, we are engaged in a growing number of cultural and informative activities, including regular Round-Table conferences with the nation's press; we are conducting seminars, lecture courses, and have established regular contacts with leading universities and institutions of learning.

So much for the past. We look forward to the future with the confidence we have gained during these first difficult and stimulating years. The skies before us are not clear by any means. The competition of the vast radio-television industry and the possibilities it possesses of capturing the Mass audience cannot and must not be ignored. Still, only through vital competition are champions born. Already, competition seems to be taking some of the timidity out of our work. By the very nature of our guild and the functioning of its members we shall continue to work for the good of this Industry, in collaboration with the major talent groups—the writers, directors, actors, and others—many of whose members are now our partners in independent productions. We are heartened by the loyalty of our membership which today consists of practically every producer in the American motion picture business. And we are sure of our purpose: "to give"—not only "to get"—in an industry of which we are proud.

SPG MEMBERSHIP

Jesse L. Lasky, the newly elected Chairman of the Membership Committee, is heading a special drive to increase Guild membership.

The following Producers have requested application blanks:

Frederick Brisson, Allan Dowling, Y. Frank Freeman, Jr., Arthur Gardner, Hugo Haas, Karl Hittleman, Ross Hunter, Seymour Nebenzal, Roland Reed, Andrew Stone.

1

September 6, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow.

I wish to thank you very much for your generous contribution to the Bayonne Chapter of O.R.T. I am sure that your gift will help us meet our goal much faster.

B. Trudberg
Chairman

Freedburg, Mrs B.

Women's American O. R. T.

Bayonne Chapter

Freeman, Orville L.

July 2, 1958

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Governor of Minnesota
Executive Office
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending Mr. Murrow a copy of your recent speech to the Bar Association in Minnesota.

Mr. Murrow is at present away on vacation and, following that, expects to go abroad, so that I regret that he will not have an opportunity to comment on your speech.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

STATE OF MINNESOTA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SAINT PAUL

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN
GOVERNOR

June 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The other night I had occasion to listen to your broadcast when you referred to the matter of ethics in government, and I was more than impressed by your comments.

In the event that you might be interested in the attitude of public officials around the country on this subject, I'm taking the liberty of sending you a copy of an address that I made to the Bar Association in Minnesota about ten days ago. I'd be interested in your comments on this. It's a difficult and perplexing problem, but one of the most important that we must try to solve. After all, we can't expect confidence and participation in government, if the integrity of governmental leaders is questioned. Thank you for your contribution to improving government throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

Orville L. Freeman
GOVERNOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, New York

June 19, 1958

Address to Minnesota State Bar Association by Governor Orville L. Freeman
Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

I regard the subject of ethics in government as one vital aspect of the most critically urgent problem we face in the world today: - the survival and supremacy of free, democratic government. Democracy today faces a challenge more critical, more immediate, and more important for the future of our civilization than ever in history. It must prove its effectiveness in meeting the basic needs of human beings. It must prove its ability to solve the problems created by changes that are thust upon us more rapidly than at any earlier period - changes in population, - changes in science and technology, - changes in the relationships among men and nations.

In our efforts to meet these challenges, both on the home front and in the sensitive field of international relations, we are going to have to make tough choices and critically important decisions. Tremendous responsibilities lie on the shoulders of leaders in government. Tremendous responsibility likewise rests with public opinion and with the citizens of our democracy.

Today, then, democratic government must make decisions in the national and international fields that will determine our success in competition with the menacing threat of the increasing power of Soviet Communism. At home, government is progressively becoming involved in more things that affect our daily lives. Its responsibilities for the education of the young and the well-being of the old are increasing in scope, in importance, and in cost. Efficiency, economy, and honesty in government are becoming more important than ever before, if only because government itself has become more important and decisive in every aspect of our lives.

I suppose that there are few principles to which more lip-service is given, and on which there is more unanimity, than that which applies to the importance of integrity in government. Yet evidences of cynicism relating to ethics in government appear constantly - in learned discussions, in articles in popular magazines, in after-dinner stories, and in cartoons. They even appear in news headlines. They cannot help but affect - and reflect - the average citizen's attitude toward government.

Any attitude that diminishes the confidence and respect for government held by citizens in our democracy is serious. Any situtation that gives rise to such an attitude must be investigated and corrected.

I should like to make my own position on the need for measures to raise standards of ethics in government very clear.

First, I believe that prevailing ethical standards in government are probably higher than corresponding standards in many areas of the business world. I regard the overwhelming majority of the men and women I know in public office to be honest and sincere. They work long and hard to represent the people who elect them, and to carry out their own standards of integrity.

There are some scoundrels in politics and government - just as there are in law and in business, and in every profession and occupation. These few exceptions do not typify the most serious aspect of the problem, - for they can be dealt with. The real difficulty lies not in punishing the scoundrel, but in drawing the line

between the various shadings of gray, that are rarely black or white. Our great responsibility is to establish rules, standards, and conditions that will raise the level of ethical practice so high that it is in fact above reproach.

Second, I regard raising the standards of ethics and morality in government here in Minnesota as a bi-partisan responsibility. Adequate measures toward this goal should have the support of both parties, and therefore such measures should not be made into partisan campaign issues. When I appointed the committee on Ethics in Government last year, its composition was as bi- partisan as I could make it. The members of that committee, men and women who have earned the highest respect of their fellow-citizens, have given serious and careful study to many aspects of the problem. I am informed that they plan to do their best to prevent the possibility of their recommendations becoming a partisan issue by scheduling their final report to be made after the election next November.

I understand and agree with their timing, although it makes my task here tonight a little more difficult. In the absence of recommendations from the committee, my remarks are necessarily more reserved than they otherwise would be, if the committee's recommendations were available. I do want to express my confidence that the report and recommendations of this committee will merit your careful study and considered support. I don't know what they will be; but based on them I expect to make some specific recommendations to the next legislative session.

Permit me to take this occasion to express my appreciation to Chairman Charles Turck and to the committee members for their diligent efforts; to all who have cooperated so generously with them; to Attorney General Miles Lord whom I consulted before appointing the committee and who has given generously of his time and attention; to Assistant Attorney General Sidney Berde who - at the Attorney General's direction - has provided outstanding staff and research service; to other members of state and local government who have cooperated whole-heartedly; to all of these and to the public at large whose members have indicated their approval of this study of ethics in government, I want to express my gratitude. This kind of selfless dedication to the cause of better government is at the same time challenging and inspiring.

The third point I wish to make in the effort to raise the standards of ethics in government in Minnesota is an appeal to the special responsibility of the legal profession, and therefore of the Minnesota Bar Association, in working toward that goal.

Before outlining the special responsibilities that rest on the legal profession, it should be noted that a fair share of responsibility for ethical standards rests on public officials themselves, on the voters who elect them (and on those who fail to vote), and on the press and other communications media, because of their influence on public opinion.

Members of the Bar, however, have a unique obligation in this field, as well as special contributions to make. As lawyers, we secure the privilege to practice our profession from the state. As a profession, we know the meaning and importance of standards and a code of ethics. Because of our special training, and because government and the law are inseparable, lawyers are elected and appointed to government office in far greater proportionate numbers than are persons from any other profession or occupation. The 45 lawyers in the Minnesota Legislature make up 23% of its total membership.

I would be the last to suggest that this proportion is too high. On the contrary, I should like to take this occasion to pay tribute to the invaluable

contributions that lawyers have made to the public service and to democratic government. More than forty years ago, in an article in the American Bar Association Journal, Senator Borah phrased the great and exceptional service given by the lawyer thus: "From the beginning he has stood with firmness and remarkable vision about the birth scenes of human rights. The great charters of human freedom are in his handwriting; the great statues of justice and equity are of his shaping; and the noblest institutions of the human mind bear the imprint of his genius ... We as a profession owe a vast amount to our age and time; the public has a right to expect much at our hands."

The public has, indeed, the right to expect of lawyers services in proportion to their ability. But there is another important reason why members of the Bar should give particular attention to ethical codes and standards. That reason arises out of the nature of the practice of law in its relation to government, particularly as it relates to lawyer-legislators, both in carrying out their law-making functions and in their practice before administrative agencies of government. This being the case, I believe lawyers should be especially sensitive to anything that smacks even remotely of personal gain at the expense of the public. In other words, I believe lawyers should hold themselves to a higher standard of public service than any one else.

I intend to refer to this problem at greater length, - under the last of these major specific problem areas which I want to present for your consideration. The three problem areas I should like to discuss specifically are: first, campaign funds; second, lobbying; and third, conflict of interest.

Politics, political parties, and elections are among the greatest and most essential attributes of our free government. With each year, and with each new media of communication through which candidates and parties try to reach the voters, this process becomes more expensive. Certainly the methods used to raise the money necessary to finance political campaigns have an important bearing on ethics in government.

Lest some of you may have less awareness of the cost of political campaigns than I have, -- let me briefly note some of the figures reported on political expenditures made in connection with the 1956 election. The Senate Sub-committee on Privileges and Elections reported that direct expenditures in behalf of the Republican candidates totalled $20,685,387, -- and on behalf of Democratic candidates, $11,919,061. And these direct expenditures do not include all of the volunteer committee expenditures and those of local committees that are not required to report to Washington. LOOK estimated that the total cost of the 1956 presidential campaign amounted to $200,000,000.

It is not my purpose here to either justify the total amounts that are spent on political campaigns, or to evaluate the effectiveness of various kinds of expenditure. But what is beyond dispute is that if political parties and candidates are to fulfil their functions properly -- and remember always that these functions are essential to our democracy -- if they are to reach the people and explain their programs, huge amounts of money must be spent.

The source of these funds is without question a matter of critical importance. We all know that one major source is well-financed pressure groups having a stake in specific legislation or specific programs. Now there is nothing essentially wrong in trying to secure the election of those who will support your interests, -- in fact, this idea is inherent in the principle of representative democracy. But often the balance is wrong. To illustrate: the Senate Elections Sub-committee reported that in the last national election the fifteen million union members who

were asked to make voluntary contributions to help elect people who would support their interests managed to raise and contribute nearly as much as twelve wealthy families contributed in that campaign! If the goal is the greatest good for the greatest number, or representation of interests in some relation to their proportion in the total population, there is something alarmingly out of balance in a ratio of fifteen million families to twelve families!

Time does not permit an analysis here of all of the major sources of campaign funds. Substantial sums are frequently contributed by wealthy individual contributors who hope to be named to positions of trust, often more honorary then powerful. Sometimes funds are contributed by those who hope in return to receive special favors, -- and this practice can certainly not be reconciled with government dedicated to the public interest and the highest levels of integrity.

Further analysis and illustration would merely serve to emphasize the point that the source of campaign funds has a great deal to do with the problem of standards of ethics in government. Or to put it a bit more succinctly -- if too much money comes from too few sources, the elected official may be in reality more of a private than a public official.

What can and should we do about it? There are two methods of approach, -- the negative and the positive, -- and the tendency has been until very recently to use the negative approach almost exclusively.

One negative method of control has been to forbid certain groups (notably unions and corporations) from contributing. This is said to be justified to the extent that it is meant to prevent money that properly belongs to many people from being used for purposes that some of them might not want. The defects of this approach are that it applies inequitably, and it cannot really be enforced.

Business Week reported that while "the Corrupt Practices Act bans gifts by corporations and labor unions, ... there are ways to get around these Federal prohibitions. Top management people sometimes get special bonus arrangements or unquestioned expense accounts that enable them to make substantial donations."

Fortune stated: "Corporations ... cover up contributions by listing them in various expense accounts. The boss's secretary appears as the purchaser of blocks of tickets to $100 a plate dinners. Executives contribute handsomely to campaign chests with the understanding they will get their money back in bonuses."

Another negative method of control that is common is to set a limit on individual contributions, such as that of $5,000 set by Federal law. But when many members of one family make such contributions, the limit becomes relatively meaningless. Those who so desire can donate to many different volunteer committees. Actually there are countless other ways by which the intent of such laws can be evaded. There is no limit, for example, as to how much a corporation may pay a politician as an honorarium for making a speech, or how much can be paid by a publisher to a candidate for an article.

For all of these reasons, this negative method of control is relatively ineffective.

Another negative approach has been to attempt to limit the total amount that can be spent, -- by candidates, by parties, or by committees. The intent behind this kind of law likewise seems to be unattainable, -- partly because it is unlikely that any limit could be put on the number of volunteer committees that can be organized, and because it is hardly possible to limit the amount that might be

contributed in services and effort by individuals and volunteers (who might continue to draw salaries from their employers while working for candidates.)

A further factor is that most limits that have been fixed are so far below the amount of money that is actually spent - that they are completely unrealistic. This is partly because most such legal limits were set at a time when money was worth more, and also when expensive media of communications were used less.

There is a place, of course, for negative methods of control of campaign funds. If they are to be effective I believe substantial revision is necessary. In the first place, if limits are to be set, those limits should be reasonable and realistic in terms of modern campaign methods and present day campaign costs. Reporting of expenditures should be made honestly and by those who can be held responsible. I understand that a technique that works fairly well in Britain is that of requiring each candidate to appoint an agent who is responsible for all the money spent in behalf of his candidacy.

I believe it is pertinent to point out that there are certain inequities inherent in limiting amounts that may be spent. Such limits -- assuming each side were to spend the limit -- would favor the "ins", those who are well known or who can get publicity without paying for it, those who have the "right" kind of name, and those who might be in favor with the press and other communications media.

Certainly the law should prohibit effectively, not only practices that tend to be corrupt or to have a corrupting influence, but also those that would subvert the public interest. In Minnesota our laws should be examined carefully with these principles in mind, and revised accordingly. I am hopeful that the Committee on Ethics in Government will make such recommendations, and I can assure you their recommendations will get careful personal attention from the governor.

Before turning from the subject of the financing of political campaigns, I should like to ask your serious consideration of the principle that negative measures are not enough. One of the most constructive steps we could take to develop higher standards of political behavior would be to provide for sounder, healthier methods of financing our political parties and campaigns.

I am sure that no one will dispute the soundness of the principle that we should aim at small contributions from large numbers of people rather than large contributions from a few people. There have been several encouraging beginnings along this line, and polls have indicated a general consensus in favor of this principle. In Minnesota, a law passed in 1955 gives some encouragement to campaign contributions by allowing limited amounts as income deductions for income tax purposes, on the same plane of respectability as contributions to the Red Cross, the Community Chest, and other socially desirable activities.

The most promising suggestion, in my opinion, is the proposal for giving a tax credit on the Federal Income Tax for a limited amount, -- for example, $10, -- contributed to the political party or candidate selected by the taxpayer. This would really encourage individual contributions of whatever amount was set as the limit. The individual contributor would determine to whom his contribution was made. The raising of money and the persuading of the people would still be up to the parties and the candidates. Money would, to be sure, come from taxpayers' funds, as it should for an essential function of democratic government. Small contributions from many people would be a great forward step. It would make it possible for hard pressed candidates to reject big contributions from a few who might have a selfish purpose in mind, and still be able to present their case to the people. Otherwise, in the heat of a campaign the best intentioned candidate

may find himself accepting contributions so large that his complete independence and impartiality may be endangered in the performance of his public duties after election.

The second problem area I wish to discuss briefly is that of lobbying, and the question of lobby registration. The Federal Government and thirty-eight states have laws regulating lobbying, and Minnesota is, therefore, one of only ten states that have no such law.

Lobbying, as generally understood, has become an accepted and essential part of our governmental process. Government problems have progressively become more complex, and legislation increasingly has broad effects on economic activity and on the interests of various groups. It is essential that such groups should have an opportunity to present their points of view to legislators and legislative committees as they are considering action to be taken. Thus, those who engage in lobbying can be performing a valuable, and sometimes an indispensable, public service, -- provided, of course, that the methods used are appropriate, honest, and above board.

There is another aspect of lobbying, other than the use of improper methods, that presents a menace to the public interest. That is the likelihood that the weight and influence of any particular lobby may be all out of proportion to the weight it should have in terms of the interest represented. To members of the legal profession it is taken for granted that both sides should have an equal and fair opportunity to be heard. Yet this ideal is frequently violated in hearings before our legislative bodies.

Consider as an illustration a situation that frequently recurs before legislative committees. The action under consideration is of great economic importance to a special interest group that represents a relatively small number of people. It is also technical and involved; and a full understanding of the effect that the proposed legislation will have, --both on the interested group and on the public in general, --requires specialized knowledge that members of the legislature do not have. Lobbyists of great skill and ability present the point of view of the special interest group to the legislators. They have, --and should have, --the right to do this. But, in the absence of equal skill and ability to be used to present the other side of such a controversial issue, it is more than probable that the interest of the public as a whole will be neglected. It is possible, too, that the legislators who must act on the matter are unaware of just how large a fraction of the general public is represented by the lobby in question.

In my opinion the right kind of legislation relating to lobbying in Minnesota could help to solve some of these problems. Corrupt and improper methods can be effectively prohibited. Registration and disclosure of sources of funds and the expenditure of funds used in lobbying, and of the individuals and organizations and interests involved can be very effective, provided the disclosure is open to press and public and is made in time for the legislators themselves to know the nature and extent of the group doing the lobbying.

There are a number of problems involved in drafting legislation designed to regulate lobbying effectively in the interest of integrity and the general public. There are important constitutional questions that must be met. We in Minnesota can benefit by the experiences of thirty-eight states and the Federal government, and I know that a sub-committee of the Committee on Ethics is giving very serious consideration to all of these problems. I am confident that its recommendations will merit serious consideration, --and I hope to be able to recommend their suggestions for enactment at the next session of our legislature.

The third problem area is that of ethics and conflict of interest. This is perhaps the most difficult area, because of the complexity of problems involved and the difficulty of defining, and drawing a line, between shadings of gray that are neither black nor white. This is an area in which lawyers can perhaps be of the greatest help, and in which lawyer-legislators are frequently involved. This is also an area in which the Canons of Legal Ethics offer principles that can be adapted to the problems at hand.

Let me illustrate. As lawyers, we have had drilled into us from Law School that "no man can serve two masters", --and as citizens we know that members of the legislature, as well as those in any other elective office, are elected to serve their constituents. Yet membership in the state legislature is only a part-time occupation, and except for a few months each biennium each member has another occupation or profession. This dual position has within it by its very nature real dangers of conflict of interest.

Ethical standards which the public has a right to expect from those it elects to public office seem to me to include the avoidance, on the part of legislators, of those conflicts of interest that would tend to impair their independence of judgment in carrying out their legislative duties. And the Canons of Legal Ethics admonish lawyers to "avoid not only situations where a conflict is actually presented, but also those in which a conflict is likely to develop." And I would add to this - avoid situations which on their face might lead to misunderstanding, rumor, or suspicion by fellow legislators or fellow citzens.

The question arises as to whether these standards and principles require that lawyer-legislators must be expected to forego or reject retainers from clients having matters involving state legislation. Let's face this question honestly. If we do, I would say emphatically that the answer is "yes". I say this with strong emphasis; for at the very least, such a lawyer-legislator on retainer will be regarded with suspicion by his fellow law-makers with the result that some will say, "If the lawyers can do it, why can't I?" From this will flow ugly rumors, hard feelings and a generally lower moral tone with the legislative product too often the result of special interest competition rather than concern for the overall public good. In addition, it seems to me virtually impossible for a lawyer-legislator on retainer to avoid being influenced by the interest of his client in the particular matter on which he must cast his vote.

You may ask whether it would be possible to frame a law that would take care of such an "iffy" problem. Perhaps it is not possible. But I do believe that it would be possible to express that principle in a code of ethics. I believe that standards of this kind can and should be developed and observed. I am sure that the observance of such standards would do much to increase public respect and confidence, to decrease tensions and suspicions that often exist among legislators themselves and to elevate the tone and the product of our vitally important legislative halls.

The public has, in recent years, become increasingly aware of this problem. Again and again I have heard suggestions for legislation that would require candidates for the Legislature, whether lawyers or not, to disclose their principal sources of outside income, in order that citizens might know of any other interests they might have that might conflict with the public interest. These suggestions in themselves indicate a degree of public suspicion and concern.

I should like to express here another principle that seems clear to me. I believe that any conscientious public servant, legislator or administrator, ought to disassociate himself - as a judge does - from taking part in a decision that

would result in a special and unique personal gain for himself that would not accrue to others. Let me make clear what I mean by this qualifying clause. Obviously one would not expect legislators to refrain from voting on a measure that provided gains for all citizens simple because they themselves would gain too. But when a legislator, by virtues of his business or profession, has a substantial special pecuniary interest in whether or not certain legislation is enacted, I think he should refrain from participating in that decision.

Another area in which the question of conflict of interest arises applies to the practice of lawyer-legislators before state administrative bodies, such as the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. An influential legislator, in his capacity as legislator, can do much that is of concern to such an administrative body. Does this fact have any bearing on the fate of his client before such a body? Does his position as a legislator have any bearing on his selection by a client? And is this in the public interest? I believe that these questions deserve careful consideration, - and that such an honest consideration will result in measures to restrict and regulate such practice. It is my considered judgment that it should be illegal for lawyer-legislators to appear professionally representing private clients for a fee before such agencies of government.

The Sub-Committee on Conflict of Interest of the Ethics in Government Committee has analyzed several established principles of legal ethics as they relate to these problems. Certain relevant principles may be noted here.

Canon 26 provides that "A Lawyer openly, and in his true character, may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; ..." and in connection with this Canon, the Committee on Ethical Practices has ruled: "A lawyer member of a committee of the legislature should make clear to his colleagues any interest of his clients which might be affected by legislation dealt with by such committee."

The single idea repeated by Opinons of the Committee on Ethics relating to an attorney in public life is that he may not, "even at personal sacrifice", accept employment from a party in a matter against the state and at the same time properly represent the public interest; and that an attorney should not only "avoid all impropriety but should likewise avoid the appearance of impropriety." The Committee carefully pointed out that administrative and regulatory bodies are created in the public interest. Where a lawyer sits as a public official, and then accepts private employment in a matter which may conflict with the interest of the public, he is placed in a position of extreme delicacy. Prudent conduct, would, therefore, direct that the public servant eschew such employment that <u>might</u> invite adverse comment, no matter how undeserved. This committee language is, of course, somewhat reserved. Personally, I would speak very sharply on this and say no attorney should get in such a conflicting position.

The Sub-Committee is also considering what other states have done about the status of lawyers in public office. It points out, for example, that in Illinois, a lawyer elected to the legislature may not, with propriety, act professionally for any person or corporation which is actively or specially interested in the promotion or defeat of legislative or other matters proposed or pending before the public body of which he is a member or by which he is employed. As stated in Canon 49 of the Illinois Bar Association: "The principle is not that these interests do not necessarily conflict, but that they may conflict".

By statute, New York has provided that: "No officer or employee of a state agency, member of the legislature, or legislative employee, should have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in any business or transaction

or professional activity ... which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest." And in New York it was found that, while legislation could prohibit certain conflicts of interest, others arise in so many different forms that it would be impossible to prescribe by statute for inflexible enforcement. For such matters it found that a code of ethics was more desirable as a standard for guidance. Perhaps, in Minnesota, we should look forward to both methods as approaches to the problem.

Again, in this area, I look forward to the carefully considered recommendations of the Committee on Ethics in Government. And, especially in this area, I look forward to the understanding, assistance, and cooperation of the members of the Minnesota Bar. For here, and I speak as a lawyer now, our standards and codes, and our professional integrity and the public regard are involved. Here we as lawyers have a great opportunity for service.

In conclusion, I should like to make just a few general comments with regard to this whole problem.

The question is often raised as to whether we may raise standards of ethics so high that we might find it even more difficult than we do today to recruit people of ability for the public service. To me, the implications of this question are extremely serious. Countless public servants, great and small, give up personal financial gain to enter the public service, - and their numbers are not confined to the legal profession. The kind of public officials we need and want are not those who enter public service for the purpose of personal financial gain. Those to whom any restrictions we might adopt, in the interest of integrity in government, prove to be a personal handicap, can solve their problems very simply - they can stay out of public service. Otherwise, more harm than good will result.

Another comment that is frequently heard when the subject of ethics in government is discussed is to the effect that the standards that prevail must not be too bad, since they reflect the standards of the public at large. My response to this is simply that I believe that government standards should be higher. They should reflect the best in our society, and they should attract the best personnel. If we are to meet the challenges of this space age, we must have the "best" not the average from government.

As I stated at the opening of this address, government today faces problems more complicated, more difficult, and more serious than ever before. Its decisions affect our lives more closely, and its choices will determine our future. Democratic government, in particular, must prove its worth. And it can do this only if it has the confidence and respect of the people. The highest standard of integrity is essential to this end.

We have an opportunity to raise those standards. We can do this most effectively and constructively, not by making partisan political capital of this or that departure from the standards that prevail, but by carefully studying the conditions and practices that prevent higher standards, - by working intelligently and realistically to correct those conditions, and thus create the kind of atmosphere, and attract the kind of men and women, that will raise our standards. It is in this talk that I ask your help and cooperation. It can be an invaluable and rewarding contribution to the preservation and extension of the great principles of government in which we all believe.

C Clement French

September 9, 1959

Dr. C. Clement French
President
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

Dear Dr. French:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of August 20. I have only just returned from my summer vacation.

I should like to reiterate my thanks to you for dealing with Mr. Murrow's Navy forms. I hope you did not find it too tedious at what must be a very busy time of year for you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary
Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

I have your letter of August 13 together with the forms to be sent to Commander Ellis at the Navy Recruiting Station in New York City regarding Mr. Edward R. Murrow. These are being completed this week and will be mailed directly as requested.

I am glad to do this for Mr. Murrow and hope he will be successful in his application for a commission in the United States Naval Reserve.

Sincerely yours,

C. Clement French
President

CCF/mu

French, Phyllis

March 5, 1958

Mr. Bill Figge
c/o Hamm Brewing Company
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Figge:

We are seeking the owner of a set of Kodachrome transparencies which have recently come into our possession. Your name was suggested to us by Mr. Edward R. Murrow, who appears in many of the pictures and to whom we wrote for help.

The pictures were originally processed at our laboratory and sent to a photo dealer in Minneapolis (Jay's Cameras, 3901 W. 50th., Minneapolis) who later returned them to us because they were not identified with any customer name, and had not been called for.

The pictures were evidently taken on a hunting or fishing trip in Canada and include pictures of Mr. Murrow, along with some aerial scenes and some other persons, including a boy of about 11 years of age.

If you have any idea who might have taken these pictures, we will be glad to send them to the owner - - there are no charges involved and it is simply a matter of finding the proper owner. Your kind assistance will be very much appreciated.

Cordially yours,

P J French

Color Print and Processing Services

PJFrench:JI

cc/ Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Many thanks

French, Phyllis

February 25, 1958

Dear Miss French:

Thank you for your letter of January 29th.

I am not quite sure who is the owner of the 35mm Kodachrome transparencies you mentioned, but I think you can get the information you require from Mr. Bill Figge, whose address is Hamm Brewing Company, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Phyllis J. French
Eastman Kodak Company
1712 Prairie Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

mac

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
COLOR PRINT AND PROCESSING SERVICES
1712 PRAIRIE AVENUE
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

HOME OFFICE
ROCHESTER 4, N.Y.

January 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.-T.V.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May we have your help? A set of 35mm Kodachrome transparencies has come to our attention in which we find quite a number of pictures of you. Because we are trying to find the owner of this roll, we are taking the liberty of asking for your assistance.

The pictures were originally processed at our laboratory last November, and were shipped to a photo dealer in Minneapolis, apparently through a laboratory handling error. The photo shop has just returned the slides to us, and we felt that if they do not actually belong to you, you would probably know, at least, who might have taken them.

The pictures were evidently taken during a hunting or fishing trip in Canada; there are some aerial scenes, and a few shots of other persons including a boy about 11 years of age.

We will be pleased to send these pictures to you or to their owner, if you will simply pencil a suitable address on the margin of this letter and return it to us. You may be assured of our prompt cooperation.

By the way, we think you'll get a kick out of this. The photo dealer, before returning the roll to us, wrote to us about it, describing the pictures. He explained that the shots consisted of lake scenes and aerial shots, and added that "one man looks like Drew Pearson." Sic transit!

Cordially yours,

Phyllis J. French

PJFrench:VW

Color Print and Processing Services

Thank you for your interest. Kodak photographic products are sold by Kodak dealers in nearly all communities. For good pictures, read instructions carefully and be sure to talk with your dealer or write us when you have questions.

Kodak

Friedman, Sig

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 25th.

I don't know what my period of "re-education" will produce, but I'd like to thank you for your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sigmund A. Friedman
320 West 87th Street
New York 24, New York

ERM:jmi

320 West 87th Street
New York 24, New York
February 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the occasion of your coming sabbatical, I would like to take the opportunity of congratulating you on your many deserved successes in the field of public information. Unquestionably, you have performed inestimable service to the American people...-would that others followed your example!

Your remarks, concerning the quality of television programs, are well taken and so timely. As an elementary school teacher, I can fully appreciate the increasing role of television to education. Furthermore, I can see in some perspective the need for all the media of mass communication and education to help in these crucial hours toward molding a more dynamic democracy in our beloved country.

I am particularly interested in public relations. There are so many wonderful things which daily take place in our schools. Unfortunately the press seemingly plays up only the negative aspects of the educative process. Similarly with our democratic way of life, not sufficient coverage is given so that more people will take a chance to begin living more creatively, practicing better human relations and better citizenship. Perhaps when you return from your well deserved "period of re-education" you will undertake a program dealing with teaching and learning.

Warmest personal wishes for a life of continued service to society.

Yours sincerely,

Sigmund A. Friedman

Sigmund A. Friedman

Friel, Jack

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

May 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been slow in writing a thank you for the transcription you made for my retirement party, but you may be sure that I appreciate you taking the time from your busy days to do this. We were all sorry that the transcription did not arrive in time for the party, but we have had it played and will always treasure it.

Catherine and I both wish to thank you for being so nice to Charlotte since she has been in New York. We can get most of your programs out here and we always look forward to seeing them. Charlotte sends us copies of all of your world news programs put out by CBS and, of course, we enjoy them too.

I hope that everything is going well with you, Ed, and that you find time to get out West to enjoy the wide open spaces once in a while.

Again, many thanks from both Catherine and me.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Friel

Jack Friel

Friel.
File

March 5, 1958

Dear Stan:

Herewith, the tape which Charlotte Friel and I recorded last night. Wish I could be with you Saturday night at the banquet for Jack.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Mr. Stan Bates
Director of Athletics
The State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

gv
encl.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

February 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

On Friday night, March 7, Jack Friel will coach his last basketball game under the colors of Washington State. This will end a career of thirty years at WSC, and appropriately, Jack's former lettermen are planning a Friel Appreciation Night Banquet on Saturday evening, March 8th here on the campus. All of his former players have been invited to participate, and of course his many friends among the alumni and community.

As part of the program, we would like to have tape-recording remarks of a few of the people who have played a part in this 30-year history, such as conference basketball coaches, officials, etc.

Because of your personal popularity among the alumni, and as a fraternity brother of Kappa Sigma, we felt it most appropriate if you could record a brief message on behalf of all the alumni who cannot be present at this banquet in honor of Jack. Any reference to your Person to Person telecast would certainly be novel and appropriate in this recording, all of which would be tied in with the other recordings mentioned above. One minute of remarks would be ample. Of course, the more you say, the better we would like it.

We realize you have a busy schedule to meet, but hope that you can fit in this request for a friend of yours who has become an institution at WSC. Certainly any tribute that you could give would add a great deal to the memories that Jack will cherish.

I wish that we could have contacted you earlier on this request to allow you more time, but it will be appreciated even more if you can make the recording and air mail it to us in time for the banquet.

Sincerely yours,

Stan

Stan Bates
Director of Athletics

SB/mm

Jack -

Jack - Sitting here in this city - Writing to her in Palm Wills. Letting a Class to Brother Jack Frail - There is a man - How many want her - don't know - that's for the Record books - one thing not in books -

Omidaal -

Charlotte.

Friendly,
Alfred

The Washington Post
WASHINGTON 4. D. C.

March 19, 1959

Mrs. John Mann
3416 Primrose Drive
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Mann:

I have just come back from a two-months' trip out of the country to find your undated note to me about Ed Murrow on my desk.

I wish that I had the influence with CBS you attribute to me. About all I can do is to pass on your letter to Mr. Murrow as some indication of the high regard in which he and his program are held.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Friendly
Managing Editor

cc: Mr. Murrow

COPY

Sunday

My dear Mr. Friendly

I have just experienced another exciting and humorous half-hour with Ed Murrow.

The news of his coming "leave of absence" is depressing and demoralizing.

These thought provoking programs are as vigorous and stimulating as the old cracker barrel arguments that

<inside>

were the foundation of America.
ses controversial subjects are as
sound as the arguments at
Independence Hall and Mt. Vernon.

He reminds me of the college
boxer who ducks the bully's round
house punch, knocks him down
and then puts him back on his
feet with a handshake. The
man personifies the good sportsman-
ship of America. To let him down
is to betray every school kid, heap
coals of ingratitude on every crusad-
ing newspaperman and reveal this
nation as delinquent in appreciation
of its great Americans. I am
proud of the American institutions
which have been preserved by
men like Ed Murrow.

Surely splendid journalists
like yourself will influence CBS
to retain Ed Murrow and to treat

3

him with the
same consideration
and respect he
accords his guests
and public.

sincerely,
Mrs. John Mann

3416 Primrose Dr
Falls Church, Va

Hallmark

FRIENDS OF THE PHILHARMONIC

December 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Edward R. Murrow Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In thanking you for your most generous gift of $100.00 to the Friends of the Philharmonic, I want to be sure you know and understand what your contribution means to the Philharmonic. No large musical organization, such as ours, can continue to grow artistically without substantial gifts from interested supporters. We must accordingly look more and more to those like you, who believe in the vitality and have faith in the growth of our orchestra.

Your association with our work is indeed gratifying to us and, I trust, rewarding to you.

Sincerely yours,

Lelia M. Wardwell

Mrs. Edward R. Wardwell
Chairman
Women's Division

hdub

Friesen, Gordon

June 23, 1958

Dear Mr. Friesen:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I appreciate your program suggestion and regret that like many other interesting suggestions, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, but we will be glad to keep your idea on file.

I am grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gordon Friesen
140 West 104 Street
New York 25, New York

mcc

Have Caballeros on TV

140 West 104th St.
June 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your recent "The Farmer Case" was a great piece of reporting, and it has occurred to me that you might find a story, for radio or TV, in a group of West Side kids with similar backgrounds who are making a conscious effort to rise above their environment, as it were. I am referring to the club called the Caballeros at the YMCA Uptown branch, 131 W. 104th St., across the street from where I live and where my wife works as a secretary. And I have especially in mind the founders of club, a group of five or six boys of Puerto Rican parentage.

Both your broadcast and Judge Davidson's remarks in sentencing the convicted Farmer defendants last week didn't leave much hope for any immediate betterment in the city's juvenile delinquency situation. Perhaps a story of the Caballeros would create a little ray of light, perhaps not.

If I tried to fill in the background and current status of the club you could decide for yourself.

The group now consists of 52 members, boys and girls, 18-19-20 years old, almost all of Puerto Rican ancestry. It was established last winter when five or six youths of around 18 or 20, former members of the Viceroys street gang, came to Jose "Jim" Hayles, 47, a staff member at the Uptown Y, and asked him to help them set up a club.

It is significant that most of the initiative came from the kids. Judge Davidson seemed to place the greatest blame on adult society, for "blindly and callously" permitting our youth "to corrode for want of care, interest and concern." What we have in the Caballeros, it seems to me, is a case of youth not waiting for adult society to come up with the answers, but assuming some of the responsibility themselves, tackling their own problems on a "do-it-yourself" basis.

They let Hayles know that what they had in mind was something considerably more than a "social club", that they were aiming higher, and this, I think, makes their club an innovation in its field. The fact that they did not approach a Youth Board worker (there are two on the Uptown staff), but chose Hayles, who is not one, may be significant. Perhaps they felt a Youth Board project would not fit their needs. This could be dug into.

They suggested the name "Caballeros", which in Spanish means gentlemen, and the choice of the name is revealing. Somewhere they had heard the slogan "Juvenile decency, not juvenile delinquency", and they chose it for their slogan.

This founding nucleus has an interesting background. During their Viceroy days they were repeatedly picked up by detectives from New York's Youth Squad. There doesn't, however, seem to be anything more serious in their records than "rumbling." Sometimes they were picked up for what they describe as "nothing", "Sitting on a stoop horwing around and laughing." "Once just walking down the street drinking pepsis."

One arrest seems to have had a lasting effect on them; maybe, looking back, it turned out to be for their own good.

Perhaps you remember in the news a year or so ago the case of the judge who put a group of Spanish-speaking youths on probation with the proviso that they write essays on the first Spanish-speaking persons to come to America? This is that same bunch of kids.

They remember the judge as being Judge Krell, I don't have research facilities immediately at hand, but the name could be found quite handily. (It would be interesting to report back to the judge what had happened to those youths since and get his reaction).

At any rate, they had spent a solid week in the Tombs when they were taken before the judge. They seem to have been under the impression that this was it , that they were going to be sent away this time. But one of them blurted out angrily to the judge: "You're doing this to us only because we're Spanish-speaking and new in this country."

George Torres, now 18 and secretary-treasurer of the Caballeros, remembers it this way: "He looked us over for a while and didn't say anything. Then he asked: 'You don't know much about history, do you? There were Spanish-speaking in this country long before English."

"Then he put us on probation for three weeks and told us to go home and write essays on the first Spanish in this country."

Bart Acosta, now president of the club, remembers this and

what subsequently happened as constituting"a good break. That judge gave us a realbreak."

With the help of older relatives and friends they wrote their essays, They knew about Columbus, something, but now they also learned about Ponce De Leon and De Soto. One boy couldn't read or write. He got an older brother to prepare the essay. The brother couldn't write English, so he wrote it in Spanish.

They took their essays to court, the judge sat down with them around a table, listened while they read. "When we finished", says Acosta, who is now about 23, "he told us: 'Why don't you guys get off the streets of New York. It's no good for you here. He told us to join the service, go in the marines, the air force, the army or the navy."

Three of them walked straight from the court-room to the nearest recruiting station, which Acosta remembers as being just across the street.

Acosta was one of those who joined up, and he stayed in the Air Force for eight months.

He almost missed the arrest, and there is something revealing in this story, too. He was upstairs that night visiting a girl friend in a house on West 105th Street when the others were arrested on the stoop. He came down after they had already been placed in the squad car and the police were ready to leave.

"The cops saw me come out of the building and asked me: 'You know these guys?'"

There was a chorus of "We don't know him, we never saw him before in our lives," from the car, but Bart said: "Yes, I know them. They're my friends."

"Get in here!" the cop said, grabbing him by the arm and shoving him into the car, and they were all on their way to the Tombs.

Re-telling the story now the kids laugh uproariously at what a "dope" Bart was, pointing out he could have gone free, maybe, if he had denied knowing them.

But Bart, a slight, very courteous, almost shy youth (it is hard to believe the others when they say he held an important post in the Viceroys), says simply:

"I'd do the same thing again. I wanted to be with my friends."

He wanted to be where they were, even in the Tombs.

It is this wonderful friendship of such youths as these, this desire to be together, to work and play as a body, help each other, have fun with each other, that may, in the end, make or break an experiment like that of the Caballeros club. Hayles repeats one lesson over and over to them, and that is: "The Caballeros is not a gang. It is anti-gang. If one of you gets into trouble in the street, the other Caballeros are not to go to help you like a gang." This seems to run counter to all their instincts, and what would happen in a real crisis involving one of their friends is hard to say.

On the other hand, this feeling is something concrete to work with when teaching them the lesson of working out each other's difficulties in an organized, civilized way.

Back out of service "It was the same old story," Acosta says. Back on the stoops horsing around with nothing much else to do, keeping an eye peeled for the Youth Squad. "So we talked it over and asked Jim to help us set up a club where we could make ourselves something better."

(They have shown a deep interest in the Farmer case; personally, I think it shook them up quite a bit).

The Caballeros tackle problems for which the adult world still isn't anywhere near finding an answer. Drug addiction, for instance. Their whole method of work, and the way they conceive it, seems to be akin to the old religious practice of "witnesses" - in other words, persuasion by example. They don't grab "gangbusters" and say, "Look, your fighting clubs are no good. You got to be like us." Instead, as Torres explains it, "We let them listen to us talk and hear us tell each other how we got a job through our club, and about our dances and dinners and like that. Pretty soon they see that our way is better than theirs and they come and ask how to become a Caballero, what they got to do, and what they got to not do."

They work with a drug user in this way: he can't join the club to be with his friends unless he first brings proof that the habit is broken. Recently they voted treasury funds to pay the cost of a doctor's examination of a jobless former addict anxious to become a Caballero. He came back triumphantly waving the paper showing that he was now "clean." Will he stay that way? Who can really tell?

Members on probation are held strictly accountable to keep all appointments with probation officers. If they need moral support, Jim Hayles goes with them. All the while it is held before such members, in various ways, that the best thing would be to stay out of future trouble once the present debt to society is paid.

Most successful of the club programs has been one of helping members get employment. "Idleness", not working, drifting around in the streets where so many opportunities for getting into trouble exists, says Jim Hayles, is the principal reason for juvenile delinquency (one of the Caballeros, Pedro Sierra, who helps edit Uptown's mimeographed newspaper differs: "broken homes", he says, adding simply, "I speak from experience.")

(These are 18-20 year old kids, past school age, and jobs are essential to them). Loans are made from the club treasury to members for the purpose of what the Puerto Rican people, especially, call "buying a job." In other words, paying fees to private employment agencies. Personally, I think in some instances these kids have been clipped by unscrupulous agencies, but Acosta got a job this way which he has held for some months now, in a shop making neon signs. With considerable overtime, he has been able to make fairly good wages.

These are some of the tangibles of the Caballero operation. Youth squad detectives still keep an eye on the former Viceroys. They stop them periodically, frisk them, and in doing so feel upper arms for any sign of muscular weakness which might indicate use of drugs. The boys don't seem to resent this too much; life has always been this way, and Hayles teaches them to try at all times to be courteous to officials, police, judges, etc., answer questions in good spirit. (Some of these detectives, incidentally, are known among neighborhood youth by such appellations as "The Killer", "Bat Man", "Poison").

George "Diplo" Torres, the 18-year-old, especially seems to grate the police the wrong way, apparently because of a certain air ~~of~~ of cockiness. Yet he comes nearest to having a grasp of what the Caballeros club is all about, that it is more than a social club, that what he learns at club meetings can be projected into the streets to make life a little better. For instance, in answer to a question as to what the Caballeros mean to him, he tells the following story:

He was walking down the street the other day when he came upon two 14-year-olds fighting savagely (just as he used to fight four short years ago when he himself was that age). He pulled the battlers apart, held them at arm's length from each other, asked one:

"What do you want to be when you get big?"

"A firemens."

"What does a firemens do?"

"He puts out fires."

"He does more than that," George reminds him. "A building gets on fire, there are people trapped inside, he goes in there and gets them out. He helps them and tries to keep them from getting hurt. Right?"

"Right," the kid replies.

"Then," George asks, "how can you grow up to be a firemens when you're hurting other people instead of helping them?"

He turns to the other child.

"What do you want to be when you grow up?"

"A policeman."

"It's just like being a firemens," George says. "Policeman are there to help people, not hurt them. They are there to keep people from getting hurt. How can you be a policeman if all you think about is hurting somebody else?"

He waits for the lecture to sink in, then asks the boys to shake hands and make up. One extends his hand, the other refuses.

"You look like a smart kid," George tells him. "Why don't you be as smart as you look."

The second kid extends his hand, although still reluctantly.

George adds this significant fact to his story, "Before I became a Caballero I would have just stood there and watched them fight, enjoying the fight and watching the blood fly. Just stood there like everybody else."

One interesting fact is that the club doesn't seem to be resented, as one might expect, by the "gangbusters" -- that is, members of the street gangs who call their "fighting clubs" to distinguish them from the "social" clubs. One might feel that members of the street gangs would feel threatened by the existence of such groups as the Caballeros, whose widely announced purpose is to eliminate the fighting clubs by supplanting them. "Gangbusters", one would think, would consider the Caballeros "just a bunch of wise guys" and take reprisals.

But Torres says no. "They respect what we are trying to do." At the moment it seems a status of neutrality. The way Torres visualizes the situation might be described as a state of "peaceful competition" between the two ways of youth life in this city jungle.

"They listen to us talk among each other and watch what we are doing, and after a while they decide they want to join us," George says, apparently confident that the Caballero way will win out in the end. (It gives one a strange feeling to be in the Uptown game room with Torres calmly working on his club attendance records while nearby a non-Caballero displays a jacket splashed with lye, points out bald spots the size of a nickel on the back of his head where drops of lye hit, and explains how an enemy tried to blind him in the street the night before).

That George's confidence might perchance not be altogether misplaced could be indicated by the fact that, as the result of some recent publicity, and East Bronx "fighting club" sent a delegation to Uptown last week to ask for details on just how to set up a club like the Caballeros.

There is much more that is interesting in this story. For instance, Paul Long, Uptown's executive directer, and his theories of how to operate "in the very front line of the battle against juvenile delinquency." His belief that money spent on psychiatrists, child guidance bureaus, and similar work is largely wasted. That only a devoted leader and superviser of the Jim Hayles type can guide these kids successfully, that all normal troubled kids can be worked with, "and I stretch 'normality' way over into the shadows." That only the "hard core" delinquents constitute the only near-insoluable problem, "and even here, I have the old Salvation Army feeling that no human being, however down and out, is beyond restoration ".

Jim Hayles, a truly amazing man, with a tremendous warmth toward these kids, but not "soft", a disciplinarian of the old school, respecting the kids, demanding respect of them, etc. One feature making his work effective is that he is always on call - he lives in the block - (he may, after a hard day at the "Y", at closing time, 10:30 or so, go directly to the 24th Precinct House on 100th street and be there until 8 in the morning working to straighten out some arrested youngster's problem, then still find enough energy to take a group of Caballeros to Sunday morning mass.)

The Caballeros voting a $100 contribution from their treasury to the YMCA and pledging another $300 to the "Y"'s "World Buildings for Brotherhood", a fund to be used to erect new YMCA buildings in various parts of the world. (Ironic, because it is hard to conceive of anyone who needs a nice , new building more than these kids, whose headquarters are the back part on an ancient church building).

I think a story like this should be on television, so people could see these wonderful kids. Say a commentary spoken while the kids conduct a meeting and later dance to the jukebox. I would be glad to help out as a "tecnhical adviser", "legman", etc.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Friesen

Gordon Friesen
140 West 104th St.
New York 25, N.Y.

Apt. 11E Tel: AC 2-3344

P.S. I am enclosing a picture of the Caballeros in session. That is Bart Acosta, president, making a point, and seated at the end of the table in the rear is George Torres.

Fritz, Martin

August 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Fritz:

I have your letter of July 17th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I will be unable to write the article of 2,500 words that you request. My present crowded schedule does not permit the time for me to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin Fritz
Christiansen Advertising Agency, Inc.
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

mcc

CHRISTIANSEN *Advertising Agency, Inc.*

135 SOUTH LASALLE STREET · CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS · TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6-2484

July 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is being written in behalf of a company which is a leader in its industry and headquartered in the state of Wisconsin.

It is the intention of management to publish a small booklet about the company's background and manufacturing processes, for which the facts are readily available.

They are particularly interested in ascertaining if you would be available and willing to write such an article of about 2,500 words. If so, will you kindly advise when you would be able to commence, what your fee would be, estimated expenses, etc.

Thank you for your consideration.

Cordially,

Martin Fritz

Martin Fritz
Vice President
kmp

Fritz, Major

August 20, 1958

Dear Major Fritz:

I have your letter of August 1st addressed to Mr. Murrow, and since he is still on vacation, I feel I should write you without further delay.

Mr. Murrow is not due to return to the office until September, at which time, his schedule will be so heavy that I am sure it will be impossible for him to undertake the recordings you request, brief though they are.

I know Mr. Murrow will regret this. I shall, of course, show him your letter when he returns. I am returning the blank tape you were good enough to send us.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

Major Paul C. Fritz
Air University
U. S. A. F.
Maxwell Air Force Base
Alabama

mcc

Air Command and Staff College
Squadron Officer School
Air University, USAF
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

1 August 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a faculty member and lecturer for the above school and always search for new methods of making my presentations interesting and stimulating. The student classes consist of approximately 900 junior USAF officers, plus a few from Allied Nations.

Correlating your vast following of viewers and listeners with my need for opening attention-getters, I came up with the idea of asking you to tape record brief introductory scripts for two lectures.

I have enclosed drafts of the two scripts and a blank tape. I have attempted to style the scripts after your "Person-to-Person" introduction and would be fully agreeable to any changes you may recommend.

The school's play-back equipment handles recordings made at 3.75 or 7.50 rpm; however, the technicians prefer 3.75 rpm for voice.

If you can honor my request, I would also appreciate a photograph of you, similar to the full-view, relaxed shot used on your "Person-to-Person" program. If possible, this should be an 8X10 glossy print so that I can have it made into a lantern slide. I plan to flash this slide on the screen during the play-back of the introduction.

Be assured that I will greatly appreciate your cooperation for this request.

Sincerely,

Paul C. Fritz

PAUL C. FRITZ
Major, USAF

2 Incls.
Scripts

SCRIPT NO. 1

"The name of the lecture is 'Concepts for the Employment of Air Forces'.

"This is Ed Murrow.

"Today your studies at the Squadron Officer School lead to considerations of the 'hows' to use airpower. You know that airpower is unique among military forces in its abilities to deter wars and to win wars. Now you will deliberate the characteristics of air forces and the techniques of applying this dynamic instrument of national power. You know that the successes which air forces enjoyed in past conflicts were the result of the thinking of imaginative, young officers of the generation past. Now you must look forward to the future and design the use of tomorrow's air forces. This nation and other nations look to its young officers of today for tomorrow's military leaders who will defend them and preserve their way of life.

"I salute you and wish you well in your education and in your careers.

"An now, your lecturer, Major Paul Fritz."

SCRIPT NO. 2

"The name of the lecture is 'Development of Tactics'.

"This is Ed Murrow.

"Moving through your educational program at the Squadron Officer School, you have now reached the point where consideration of tactics is imperative. The subject of tactics for air forces is one which each of you come into direct contact with. It affects you as you fly, either in combat or in training. It affects you in terms of where you live geographically. It affects you in a support-type assignment. The manifestations of tactics are all about you.

"The interesting part of this subject is the fact that each of you is permitted, even encouraged, to be a tactician. But it requires effort on your part -- effort in terms of knowledge, imagination and boldness. While the stakes may be high, success is kindly rewarded.

"Again, I send my greetings to each of you.

"Now here is your lecturer, Major Paul Fritz."

1

Fromm, J

February 4, 1958

Dear Joe:

Want to bet on whether or not Eisenhower will last the course?

Regards,

Mr. Joe Fromm
U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
Washington, D.C.

fc

U.S. News & World Report
WASHINGTON

HYDE PARK 4643

72 NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

January 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

My bank duly notified me that your $100 check had arrived and my wife duly spent the dough. Many thanks.

Hope to see you here soon. Maybe we can stir up a crisis of some sort to justify a quick visit.

Regards,

Joseph Fromm

From Joe

January 9, 1958

Gentlemen:

Please credit this sum to the account of Joe Fromm.

Please be good enough to advise him of its receipt.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Fromm
c/o Riggs Bank
Washington, D.C.

fc

encl.

$100.00.

TO E.R.M.

FROM K.C.

12/26/57

Done

Among my souvenirs I find two reminders:

1) You wanted to send a check for $100 to Joe Fromm, in care of Riggs Bank, Washington D.C.

2) In connection ~~with Dave~~ Duncan's Picasso ~~project~~ you wanted ~~to~~ talk to Nixon and ~~Arthur~~ Larsen, ~~then~~ Mrs. ~~Roosevelt~~.

Fulbright, J.W.

J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

April 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you so much for your note. A kind word about such an effort is always appreciated. One often wonders whether these efforts have any effect whatever. Your note, I believe, is the only evidence that anyone was aware of the statement. You have always been most kind.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

J. W. Fulbright

JWF:kj

and as it is said good luck to you -

Fulbright, Sen. James

April 20, 1959

Dear Bill:

'Twas a real speech you up and made on April 16, and I am sorry the pressure of hard news prevented me from giving it adequate treatment on the oldfashioned radio. More power to your larynx!

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Senator James William Fulbright
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Fulbright, Sen. J. W.

THE REPORTER
136 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

MUrray Hill 8-4033
Ruth Davis

(FULL TEXT OF SENATOR FULBRIGHT SPEECH ATTACHED.)

FOR RELEASE 6 PM, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1959

NEW YORK, N. Y. -- Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today challenged the accepted form of "bipartisanship," calling it "in theory an instrument of national unity but more often in recent practice a gag on legitimate discussion."

Speaking at an Overseas Press Club dinner honoring THE REPORTER magazine on its tenth anniversary, Senator Fulbright said: "Time and again we have lately found ourselves in situations where the Executive, consulting itself, has announced a policy.

"Whereupon the cry goes out that it cannot be debated since this would show the world that we are divided. What we must do, instead, is to swallow our doubts about the wisdom of the policy."

Instead of "bipartisanship," the Senator urged a "nonpartisan or unpartisan" foreign policy.

"Nonpartisanship means that policies are criticized and debated on their merits," he said, "not in a partisan electioneering context."

Senator Fulbright added that America's allies in Europe do not fear healthy debate, but rather "precipitate announcements of foreign policy which neither Congress nor the country has properly considered."

-more-

At the same time, Senator Fulbright said that the choice facing European democracies today is to "federate or perish."

While the task facing Europe is Federation, the task facing America must be to nurture the "tentative roots toward federation" like Euratom and the Common Market, while supporting a "system of interlocking commonwealths that can bolster our security," he said.

"By any arithmetic test of potential strength, it is we who should be giving the Soviet sleepless nights and not the other way around," the Senator said.

"For if the population and the industrial resources of Europe and the United States were really mobilized to act in concert; and if that strength was translated into a military dimension, the aggregate would exceed by far anything the Soviets could muster in the forseeable future."

The United States and its NATO Allies constitute 433 million people organized in a highly industrialized power complex. The Soviet Union, with its problematic allies in Eastern Europe, can muster only 300 millions.

"Europe and America have enormous resources for survival, indeed for the mastery of any challenge hurled our way by the Soviets. But those resources will not be mobilized, they will remain in their present state of disarray, until public men and the publics on both sides of the Atlantic fit those resources into a grand design for closer union.

"In striving to bring this design to pass in our own time, we may make mistakes; but in striving, we may find our salvation. If we do not strive for it at all, our epitaph will read: They chose to stand still, and so were lost forever."

Senator Fulbright opened his speech tonight with a tribute to THE REPORTER and its editor-in-chief and publisher, Max Ascoli.

"I know that it sounds incongruous to speak of aristocracy in a democracy," the Senator said. "Yet in the exact Greek sense of the word -- meaning "the best" --

it is very much in place to say that the magazine Max Ascoli built in ten short years has been a stronghold of aristocratic values in our society.

"Every issue of THE REPORTER does something to restore discussion itself to the democratic process. Every issue re-enacts in language the tremendous fact that the democratic process is a highly exacting, sometimes comic, sometimes dramatic, but always a supremely demanding experience. . ."

THE REPORTER is known as a "liberal magazine," Senator Fulbright said, "but it stands just as ready to make war on the cliches and illusions that sometimes crop up in the liberal camp, as it does when a different order of cliches and illusions crop up in the camp of the moss-backs."

"It is precisely because it is always prepared to call even its natural friends to task," he said, "that it stands almost on a plane of its own in our affections. As friend or as critic, it summons all of us to heed the injunction: 'Know thyself.' And no injunction could be more pointed for those of us here tonight, whose work it is to keep the people informed of the material facts that bear on their life."

Senator Fulbright also discussed the need for adequate conventional forces in Europe, maintaining that the nuclear weapon can no longer be used as an instrument of foreign policy.

"It cannot attain the objectives which lie beyond war," he said. "It can only ring down the last act curtain for us and our enemies alike."

He said "Our spirit has gone soft," both in Europe and in the United States and we hesitate to commit the necessary manpower and resources that can preserve the balance for the West.

Noting that the founders of NATO at first called for 90-plus divisions because they realized that the West could not place its entire reliance on nuclear

weapons, Fulbright said that as the countries of NATO steadily prospered, their concept of what they could afford to do steadily narrowed.

"What has been missing is not the material capacity to support adequate conventional forces, but the will to do so. Our spirit, on both sides of the Atlantic, has gone soft," the Senator said.

# # # # #

Fulbright, Sen J.W.

Full text of address by Senator J. W. Fulbright
At 10th Anniversary Banquet of THE REPORTER Magazine
Overseas Press Club New York City

"WHAT MAKES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY"

So many things honored in our time are themselves without honor, that it is all the more pleasurable to join the Overseas Press Club as it gives Max Ascoli the recognition that has long been overdue him.

I know that it sounds incongruous to speak of aristocracy in a democracy. Yet in the exact Greek sense of the word -- meaning "the best" -- it is very much in place to say that the magazine Max Ascoli built in ten short years has been a stronghold of aristocratic values in our society. Every issue of THE REPORTER does something to restore discussion itself to the democratic process. Every issue re-enacts in language the tremendous fact that the democratic process is a highly exacting, sometimes comic, sometimes dramatic, but always a supremely demanding experience. I often feel that the contributors to this magazine are regularly summoned by Max Ascoli to take an oath of office, reading to this effect: "I do solemnly swear that in the high cause of democracy, I will uphold, defend and protect the integrity of the word, and that to the best of my ability, I will use words in such ways that they will stand as one with the things they are meant to describe."

Max Ascoli has himself said of THE REPORTER that it was an "experiment in adult journalism". I would add that it is an experiment in "unadulterated journalism". For its bite is a solid one. It has no pets and no client interests. It is known as a liberal magazine. But it stands just as ready to make war on the cliches and illusions that sometimes crop up in the liberal camp, as it does when a different order of cliches and illusions crop up in the camp of the moss-backs. It is precisely because it is always prepared to call even its natural friends to task, that it stands almost on a plane of its own in our affections. As friend or as critic, it summons all of us to heed the injunction: "Know thyself". And no injunction could be more pointed for those of us here tonight, whose work it is to keep the people informed of the material facts that bear on their life.

Happy birthday, then, to Max Ascoli, to his wife, Marion, and to the staff of THE REPORTER.

Happy birthday also to the present readers of THE REPORTER -- some 125,000 of them -- who would rather shiver in the icy wind of Truth than be warmed by a blanket of rose-colored smog.

Still, I have not come here just to praise THE REPORTER, or as it were, to bury it with praise. I have something else on my mind, and the occasion being what it is, this seemed to be a good place to say it. I hasten to add, that my remarks will not be in any way sensational. They will disappoint those who want me to invent for this occasion, new solutions to troubles in Berlin, Tibet, the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Formosa Straits -- or, to bring the matter very close to home, Little Rock, Arkansas. I feel that we have had quite enough of speech-making by public men who invent policies on the spur of the moment, form a misplaced sense of duty -- the sense that they owe it to the press - or perhaps to themselves -- to be the source of new sensations,

Instead, I would like to explore for a bit the question of what makes U.S. foreign policy -- a subject, I hope, of some interest to ourselves and our allies.

Now I confess that when I put this question to myself, that when I thought about it a bit, the answer I came up with appeared in Book Eleven of St. Augustine's Confessions. There the author raised the question of what God was doing before He created the Heaven and the Earth. A possible answer, St. Augustine said, was this: "He was creating a Hell for people who pry too deep".

Still, despite the measure of truth in this reply, it is worth while to pry into my question, and for two reasons. First, the answer may shed some light on why we do or don't do some things in this or that particular sector of a troubled world. Second, the challenge inherent in my question is not confined exclusively to America. It was raised for all democracies as far back as 1832 by Alexis de Tocqueville when he wrote:

"Foreign politics demand scarcely any of those qualities which are peculiar to a democracy; they require, on the contrary, the perfect use of almost all those in which it is deficient....(A) Democracy can only with great difficulty regulate the details of an important undertaking, persevere in a fixed design, and work out its execution in spite of serious obstacles. It cannot combine its measures with secrecy or await their consequences with patience." These are qualities, he concluded, that more especially belong to a form of social organization where the government is ruled by one man or a handful of men.

How true is this?

The paradoxical, indeed the frightening fact is that de Tocqueville's comment is a great deal more applicable today than it was when he made it.

Consider what happened between 1783, when we won our independence, and 1853, when the Gadsden Purchase rounded out our present continental limits. All of this territory was acquired by power and diplomacy, by a skillful maneuvering through the maze of European politics. And at the same time, we managed -- with the help of the British fleet -- to protect a whole series of nationalistic revolutions to the South from the unholy intentions of the Holy Alliance.

Moreover, throughout the whole of this process, while much was done by the action of individual Presidents, a great deal was done as a direct result of Congressional action or by the direct play of public pressures, rising from a people whose life was being progressively democratized.

The key point is that the conduct of foreign affairs did not appear to be an elite function, limited to specialists in and around the Executive. Neither the electorate nor the Congress was ever overawed by the Executive claim to exclusive knowledge, or its claim that it would be against the national interest to disclose the facts relevant to a foreign policy decision. Foreign policy was debated in remote frontier outposts as well as in seaboard cities, with a shrewdness and a knowledge of great power rivalries that astonishes any modern reader who browses through the records of these debates preserved in our national archives.

The stakes of foreign policy in those days were both visible and finite. They meant the difference between having a hostile power on our frontier, or not having one. The contrast with our present circumstances is obvious. The stakes of our foreign policy today are real enough but infinitely more complex. Whereas once upon a time our real national interests were clear and immediate and generally agreed upon, they are so no longer.

They put four hard challenges to the basic workings of our democratic system:

For one thing, if ever the line between domestic and foreign affairs could be drawn, it is now wholly erased. Whether we realize it or not, we can no longer assure ourselves that what we do in one place, is unrelated to what we do in a second place; that if we slip domestically, the effect will not be felt abroad -- or the other way around. The strength of the American economy, for example, enters directly as a factor in our power to build a versatile military establishment, or to export capital in ways that will contribute to the orderly growth of newly independent peoples. In a reverse view, if those people and their resources, along with those of our Eurpoean allies should ever be drawn into the Communist orbit, it is difficult to see how we could for long maintain our present economy or, indeed, anything resembling our present way of life.

Secondly, because America's paramount strength has vested in us the role of leadership for a coalition diplomacy, our Executive and Legislative organs of government must bear two constituencies in mind. One is the voting constituency from which the chief officers of American goverment draw their title of office. The second constituency begins at the three mile limit. It is formed by many hundreds of millions of people around the globe who, though they don't cast a single vote in any American election, are vitally affected by the decisions of American law-makers.

Out of this, there arises a recurrent dilemma. In the event of a conflict of interest between the two constituencies, which one should have a prior claim on the support of the American law-maker? If the prior claim is that of his non-voting constituency, then he risks a repudiation by American voters. If the prior claim is that of his voting constituency, then he risks the loss of trust by the non-voting constituency -- whose support he must have if he is to attain what both constituencies want above all other things, namely, the conditions for a just peace.

Thirdly, the very process of coalition diplomacy tends to exercise a gravitational pull that centers the business in the hands of the Executive, and downgrades the role of the Congress and the electorate as direct parties to the affair. For the Congress is simply not structurally equipped to deal simultaneously with all the day to day problems of coalition diplomacy. And the people, for their part are even less well equipped to follow the intricate twists and turns of any contemporary diplomatic transaction.

The fourth difference between the past and present represents so great an intensification of the old problem of amateur-expert relations in government, as to constitute an almost new problem. What I have in mind here, is the fact that many of our leading questions of foreign affairs nowadays, are entwined with infinitely complicated scientific and technological questions. For example, should we or should we not stop the testing of the hydrogen bomb? Should we put more or less effort into missile-launching submarines or into the support of foreign allied armies? You can search all the great treatises on the American polity from the Federalist papers on forward, and they will not give you a single clue to the right answer. Even that second great source of popular doctrine, Poor Richard's Almanac, which is so much evoked today, also fails in this respect!

Public ignorance on these new-style political-scientific-military questions is widespread, to put it mildly, and reaches into high places, including the United States Senate. It is matched by the respect and awe we hold for the expert practitioners of these new arts -- a respect which we do not accord experts in other fields. The economists of this country rarely, if ever, agree on precisely the monetary policy to be followed by the Federal Reserve Board. But this does not in the least inhibit people who don't know the difference between Adam Smith and John Maynard Keynes from expressing the

most profound judgments on the matter. Yet these same people are quite willing to leave vastly more important questions to a handful of scientists and military strategists who sharply disagree among themselves.

One reason for this paradox, I suggest, is that whereas the economists carry on their disputes in public, what the military scientists have to say is funneled almost exclusively to the Executive, where the cut-off stamp of Top Secret comes into play. But what is cut off simultaneously, is any real power by the people or the Congress to judge whether the agents of the Executive acted wisely or not on the basis of the word they alone were privileged to hear.

All these new challenges work in their own way to give a new sense of awesome relevance to what de Tocqueville had to say about the inherent difficulties a democracy faces in the conduct of contemporary foreign politics.

There is one more difficulty that deserves mention for it arises, paradoxically, from the effort of a democracy to respond to the new challenge. It has to do with the very nature of bipartisanship -- in theory an instrument of national unity but more often in recent practice a gag on legitimate discussion. Time and again we have lately found ourselves in situations where the Executive, consulting itself, has announced a policy. Whereupon the cry goes out that it cannot be debated, since this would show the world that we are divided. What we must do, instead, is to swallow our doubts about the wisdom of the policy. We must rally to the Executive in a great show of national unity. Nor does the matter end there. Later on, when the doubtful wisdon of the policy becomes apparent in the formidable world of actual practice, the members of the opposition party are again silenced. For if they raise their voice, they invite the rebuke: "You voted for that policy when it was sent down here to the Congress. Why are you squawking about it now?"

I am not implying that anything and everything ought to be fair game for partisan politics. Far from it.

Foreign policy ought in fact to be nonpartisan or unpartisan -- words which the late Senator Vandenberg preferred to bipartisan. Nonpartisanship means that policies are criticized and debated on their merits, not in a partisan electioneering context.

I would add but one more footnote to this. From what I have been able to judge of America's European allies, the thing they fear most is not a healthy debate conducted by Americans on foreign affairs issues. Their greater fears arise over precipitate announcements of foreign policy which neither Congress nor the country has properly considered.

If the difficulties I have been considering seem more acute in their American context, it is only because the blinding light of attention is focused on America in its role as the main-stay of the Western coalition. But if we shift the spotlight to any of the other leading democracies in this coalition, we get the impression of a single image repeating itself in various degrees, like an object seen in a hall of mirrors.

Today, for example, Europe is caught in the crisis for which the word "Berlin" stands as the graphic symbol. Each nation there looks at its neighbor, and all look at the United States with a sense of wonder whether all will stand together or fall separately in the event the Soviets mean to breach the peace. Yet on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of NATO recently observed in Washington, I asked myself why it was so necessary for one member after another to assure all the rest that he could be trusted to carry out the purpose of NATO? I asked myself why the speech given by Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter -- the speech in which he merely repeated America's ten-year old commitment to honor its NATO obligations -- should have been considered the high-light of the anniversary? And I also wondered why the crisis over Berlin should have so menacing a face, and should have led to an uneasy feeling, which has even been voiced in some quarters,

that we have already been defeated on the ground by the Soviets?

By any arithmetic test of potential strength, it is we who should be giving the Soviets sleepless nights and not the other way around. For if the population and the industrial resources of Europe and the United States were really mobilized to act in concert; and if that strength was translated into a military dimension, the aggregate would exceed by far anything the Soviets could muster in the forseeable future. Think of it. The United States and its NATO Allies constitute 433 million people organized in a highly industrialized power complex. The Soviet Union, with its problematic allies in Eastern Europe, can muster only 300 millions. Yet here we are, frightened by the present preponderance of the Soviet strength in conventional arms; and frightened also by the all too exact knowledge that a resort to nuclear arms under conditions of nuclear parity, might result in a dead Europe instead of the live one we all want to preserve.

How have we arrived at this incongruous position? Sometimes I wonder if we have correctly assessed the changed situation that now confronts us. It is true that at the end of the Second World War there may have been opportunity for choice in the methods of our foreign policy. By cold logic we could have taken the imperialist course. We had a monopoly of nuclear weapons. Indeed, we had shown that we were prepared to use them. It is conceivable that we could have pressed this temporary advantage to impose a dictated peace upon the Soviets, forcing their withdrawal within the Soviet perimeter. Instead we chose not to use the nuclear weapon as an instrument of policy, but to work in consort with our allies to build what we hoped would be a more durable peace.

Whatever the choices of the past, today we no longer have any choice. Today the nuclear weapon has no utility as an instrument of foreign policy.

It cannot attain the objectives which lie beyond war. It can only ring down the last act curtain for us and our enemies alike.

Then why are we so tentatively committed to the only course that lies open to us? Why do we hesitate before the commitments of manpower and resources that can preserve the balance for the West? Why do we appear listless before a challenge that is so obviously demanding of our greatest energies?

Take the area of military strategy alone. Even before the Soviets attained their present nuclear position, it was perfectly apparent that our atomic superiority was not a substitute for conventional forces. It was wholly clear that placing our entire reliance on these weapons would one day confront us with the choice of blowing up the world simply to contain the sort of probing operation the Russians use to test our will.

The founders of NATO realized this. Their first plans called for 90-plus divisions. And yet, as the countries of NATO have steadily prospered, their concept of what they can afford to do has steadily narrowed.

What has been missing is not the material capacity to support adequate conventional forces, but the will to do so. Our spirit, on both sides of the Atlantic, has gone soft.

Is it not ironical that the blaze of selfless idealism burned brightest in Europe and in America when the havoc of World War II still met the eye at every turn? In that hour, as I recall it, the cry went out from the best spirits among the victors and the vanquished alike for a new sense of fraternity, and for an end to the national divisions that twice led the flower of European youth to the slaughter house. The best spirits of Europe, as I recall, wanted to stand as one family, respecting the cultural diversity of their individual members, but united in the pursuit of a political destiny sought in common by all members.

And is it not ironical that as the rubble was swept from the streets of Europe; and as the signs of a progressively expanding prosperity rose where rubble once had been, the visions of a Europe twice united -- within itself, and with its North American offshoot -- grew progressively more cloudy? Here was a cause that should have enlisted the concentrated and sustained energies of the leaders and the led on both sides of the Atlantic. Instead, European leaders fully as much as American leaders, began to think in terms of their voting constituencies, at the expense of their non-voting constituencies. I deeply regret the recent recriminations between two of our chief NATO allies -- recrimination that have been echoed all out of proportion in the popular press. Their differences, I suspect arise not so much over substantive issues as over a sense of frustration at the lack of an energizing force that will give life to our alliances.

Now it is not my purpose, as the saying goes, to be a prophet of doom and gloom. I am merely saying that the choice facing European democracies was and is just this: Federate or perish. And the task facing America is to so conduct itself, that it will help nurture those tentative roots toward federation like Euratom and the Common Market that have managed to take hold -- to nurture them with the object of creating a real European Union. Beyond that, our purpose must be to bring into being that system of interlocking commonwealths -- to use Max Ascoli's apt phrase -- that can bolster our security.

I know all about the vetoes practical men stand ready to catalogue. I heard them in 1945 and the list has not changed one bit today. The only thing that has changed is the urgency of ignoring what practical men have to say. The march of history is fast outstripping us. Europe and America have enormous resources for survival, indeed for the mastery of any challenge hurled our way by the Soviets. But those resources

will not be mobilized, they will remain in their present state of disarray, until public men and the publics on both sides of the Atlantic fit those resources into a grand design for closer union. In striving to bring this design to pass in our own time, we may make mistakes; but in striving, we may find our salvation. If we do not strive for it at all, our epitaph will read: They chose to stand still, and so were lost forever.

# # # # #

Fund for Adult Education

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1959

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

I congratulate The Fund for Adult Education for concentrating its efforts on "Education for Public Responsibility." Thomas Jefferson argued eloquently that freedom requires an ever-rising level of education and understanding among all the people. The people possess the basic social power and must use it wisely.

Formal education at every level has primary responsibility for preparing young people for creative adulthood. But intellectual growth cannot, must not, stop when individuals complete formal schooling. Hence, I applaud institutions which provide adult educational opportunities.

Adult education often is directed to a particular individual interest. No matter what the field, this is meritorious. Personally, I attach special importance to liberal education affecting present and potential leaders; men and women who, accurately informed and able to reason critically and creatively, may well serve as focal points of information and stimulation in all the communities of this free land.

I hope many social, cultural, educational, and philanthropic agencies will join with The Fund in improving the opportunities of our people systematically to prepare and develop themselves wisely and well for public responsibility.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Dr. C. Scott Fletcher
President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

HERBERT HOOVER

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York 22, New York
April 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

I am heartily in accord with the statement, "Education for Public Responsibility," prepared and signed by the Directors of The Fund for Adult Education, because it calls attention to a pressing national need.

No matter how adequate our schools and colleges may be, they cannot encompass the whole range of learning. In fact, the necessity to specialize when in these institutions in order to earn a living is in itself a limitation on wide learning.

Constant new scientific discoveries, new inventions, and new ideas steadily change the world about us and for the most part can only be included in our minds by adult education as they happen.

The down-to-earth fact is that individuals with a purpose in life must continue "adult education" all of their lives. From it can come the satisfactions of participation in the world around us, and from it must come competence for participation in the problems of our government and our society. To understand these problems and the wisdom and insights of the ages as expressed in the great works of literature and the arts, is a part of enlarging our lives.

Government in a free society is not only a protection of freedoms and an aid to the advancement of public welfare. A large part of the government of free peoples lies in the voluntary activities of our people outside of government. The more things we impose on the government,

HERBERT HOOVER

the more our freedoms will be impaired. The more we accomplish through participation in the great voluntary associations of our people, the less will be the encroachment of government in our lives. Today there are probably half a million religious, educational, scientific institutions, national societies, trade associations, and community welfare organizations operating for public good outside of the government. Preparation for participation in them is a fundamental part of adult education.

And beyond these activities is the national need for individuals who have prepared themselves for public service. Their preparation is, again, in part "adult education."

I wish The Fund for Adult Education success in this important endeavor.

Faithfully yours,

Herbert Hoover

Mr. C. Scott Fletcher, President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

STEVENSON, RIFKIND & WIRTZ
135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
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IN NEW YORK
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575 MADISON AVENUE

IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
STEVENSON, PAUL, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
1614 EYE STREET, N.W.

April 7, 1959

Mr. C. Scott Fletcher, President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

I welcome your statement of the problem of adult education, or continuing education, as I like to think of it. It is good to know that the Fund for Adult Education plans to exert vigorous leadership, both in research into what is most needed to preserve and extend our liberties and those of the free world and in the effort to provide greater educational opportunity for our mature citizens. I fully share your concern and I like the direct way in which you are dealing with it.

I see an imperative need for at least two levels of continuing education. The first is education -- through the humanities and the social studies -- in awareness and responsibility. I mean training in the ability to read and to listen critically, and to form judgments in the light of the facts and the public interest. The exercise of such responsibilities as voting, participating in public discussion (even paying taxes!) serves democracy and freedom only as it reflects the best use of a citizen's critical powers. At this level of continuing education I should guess almost everyone might be a potential pupil.

The second level I think we need is for education not so much for leadership as of leaders. I think we could do a great deal more to encourage our citizens who are willing to accept leadership responsibilities in the community -- private as well as public. I should think studies of such questions as why people become leaders, what qualities enable them to succeed, what are the sources of discouragement, and others, might provide fruitful materials for leaders to use in continuing their own education.

Finally, I am skeptical of assumptions that Soviet education is simply education for servitude. Of course Communist youth are not taught to criticize the party or its policy. But they are well trained for the lower levels of decision-making, and they assuredly acquire a discipline of learning whose fruits are dramatically apparent. I think perhaps we shall do better for our own future if we concentrate more of our energies upon critical study of ourselves and our own civilization and less upon worry about the Soviet future.

I think the Fund for Adult Education is on the right track and I am encouraged by this new initiative in "Education for Public Responsibility." Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson

aes/ce

HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

June 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

I am, of course, very much interested in adult education in this country. I believe that our grown people need such a program, and a continuing one, and you are to be congratulated on the fine work you have begun.

In answer to a letter on the subject which I received from my good friend, the Hon. Chester Bowles, I said that native American adults needed education in the affairs of their government much more than our new citizens from foreign lands who must, of necessity, be thoroughly acquainted with the history and workings of our government. It seems that our own people sometimes fail to appreciate what they have and what they must do to keep it.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Mr. C. Scott Fletcher, President
The Fund for Adult Education
200 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York

ED
FOR A SMILE.

Accept
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & Return
Phone FS
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to FS
URGENT F/u

Furtado, R
447 Main St.
Acushnet Mass
June 25th 1959

President
C.B.S Television
New York N.Y

Dear Sir:

I understand by your recent news release, you having trouble finding a man to replace Ed Murrow.

I'm out of work right now. And if the money is good, maybe we can get together on this.

Yours truly,
Robert Furtado

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

Fytton, F

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Fytton:

I regret exceedingly the delay in answering your gracious letter of March 5.

I am always reluctant to decline to talk to fellow reporters even though I generally have nothing of interest to say but, on this occasion, I am in London very briefly and I am obliged to do my radio news report from there, and I have no alternative but to say thanks,and there aren't enough hours in the day.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Francis Fytton
World's Press News Publishing Co., Ltd.
9-10 Old Bailey
London E.C. 4
England

EKM/hl

World's Press News Publishing Co. Ltd

WORLD'S PRESS NEWS & ADVERTISERS' REVIEW

INTERNATIONAL SCREEN PRINTER

DIRECTORS:
Basil Burton (CHAIRMAN)
C. M. H. Bielenberg
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9-10 OLD BAILEY
LONDON E.C.4

Telephone: CENTRAL 4040
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE

Cables and Telegrams:
COSMOPRESS CENT LONDON

Our Ref: FF/DML

5th March, 1959

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I understand you are flying to Britain on the 21st of this month and I wondered if you could find time to be interviewed for one of our "profiles" of distinguished journalists in the Argus column.

I realise that your time in Britain will be very fully taken up, but I am sure you will appreciate that even by granting half an hour of it British journalists would have a unique opportunity of knowing something more of you and your work.

Yours sincerely,

Francis Fytton

Francis Fytton

Gabai, N.

July 1, 1959

Mr. Nissim Gabai
Government Press Office
Beit Hadar
Tel Aviv
Israel

Dear Mr. Gabai:

Mr. Murrow is out of town at present, but before leaving he inscribed these photographs and asked that I send them to you. Would you be kind enough to pass the second one to Mr. Moshe Alfasi.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

From the desk of -
GEORGE ROSEN
Radio-TV Editor

M June 21,

Dear Ed:
You hardly look old enough to be Bar Mitzvah here (yet it's so few years ago).

Nissim Gabai (holding the mike) recalls it very well; wants to be remembered. He would be obliged, in fact excited, if you would suitably inscribe these pictures (one for him, the other for Moshe Alfasi, also in the picture) and send them to him at the Govt. Press Office, Beit Hadar, Tel Aviv. I told him you would be coming over during your year sabbatical.

Israel was truly exciting; much of it unbelievable for 10-year statehood. I'll call you later in the week. Maybe we can have a drink and chat before your departure. Meanwhile my deep appreciation and gratitude and all good wishes.

Geo.
VARIETY, Inc.

Geo

Gabrielson, Guy G.

GUY GEORGE GABRIELSON
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

W#37272

F

Search

May 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have not replied to your letter of March 16th as I rather expected that you would telephone me as your letter suggested. I am sure that with your busy schedule your plans have been somewhat changed.

Agreeable to you, I shall await your telephone call in this matter of Colby College, which is very important to me.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Guy George Gabrielson

GGG:JB

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

upe

March 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Gabrielson:

I must, first of all, apologize for the delay in answering yours of February 26. I have recently returned to town.

Having some knowledge of Colby College, and having recently been advised that it proposes to grant me an honorary degree in the Spring, I should be delighted to discuss it with you. However, I am just leaving for a couple of weeks in Europe, so I fear that our conversation must be delayed. Perhaps you will permit me to telephone you upon my return.

Sincerely,

Mr. George Gabrielson
70 Pine Street
New York, New York

EHM/hl

GUY GEORGE GABRIELSON
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

February 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I should appreciate the opportunity of talking with you regarding Colby College of Waterville, Maine and your Person-to-Person program.

I have been a trustee of this college for a long period of time and have taken a very great interest in not only the educational facilities but the fact that the college made a complete change of its situs. During the last fifteen years Colby College has moved from the center of Waterville to Mayflower Hill, about two miles out of the City. It is a story that might be of interest to the American public and therefore might be of interest to you. A discussion with you, I am sure, will be interesting and may be helpful to this suggestion.

I could arrange to meet you at your convenience, or possibly you might like to join me for luncheon at the Union League Club in New York.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

GGG:il

Galatti, Stephen

February 6, 1959

Mr. Stephen Galatti
American Field Service
113 East 30th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Galatti:

Mr. Murrow felt that the enclosed letter from Gerald Winfield might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

Galbraith, Prof
J. K.

November 24, 1958

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your gracious note and also belated thanks for your magnificent book.

We must empty a bottle together when next you are in New York. Meanwhile, I can only say, on the matter of editorial judgement, that, had this miraculous instrument existed at an earlier time, the people who control it would undoubtedly have given equal time to *Jesus and Judas*.

As ever yours,

KKM:skh

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

COPY

Montreal, November 13th

Dear Ed:

Perhaps from the accident of our both appearing in it, I read your strictures on the networks in the current New Republic. It was effective and fascinating - indeed I must be the only American who finds you better, i.e. even better I should say! in print than in your natural medium, as I imagine you would call it. But tell me: Must everything in these hours be sponsored by a corporation? Must we always have this image in the background?

I am also depressed by the need to exclude editorial judgment - to be always even-sided (?) and impartial. This, more than we realize, means dullness, and it may be one reason why the talking horses prevail. However, I imagine that on this I am quite unrealistic. So I am reconciled to truth by judicial process.

But I intended only to tell you that I thought it a fine speech - in print.

Faithfully

John Galbraith

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

Montreal, December 13

Dear Ed:

Perhaps from the accident of our both appearing in it I read your structures on the networks in the current New Republic. It was effective and fascinating — indeed I must be the only American who finds you better in print & i.e. even better, I should say: P.T.O.

than in your natural medium as I imagine you would call it. But tell me: Must anything in these hours be sponsored by a corporation? Must we always have this image in the background?

I am also depressed by the need to exclude editorial judgment — to be always even-handed and impartial. This, more than we realize means dullness and it may be

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

one reason why the talking horses prevail. However I imagine that on this I am quite unrealistic. So I am reconciled to truth by judicial process.

But I intended only to tell you that I thought it a fine speech — in print.

Faithfully

John Kenneth Galbraith

Gallup, Geo

February 5, 1959

Dr. George Gallup
American Institute of Public Opinion
Princeton, N.J.

Dear George:

Many thanks for sending me the paragraph from your British poll. Some of my Labour friends are now demanding equal time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

National Weekly Surveys of Public Opinion
Sponsored by America's Leading
Newspapers

DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director

PRINCETON,
New Jersey

January 27, 1959

M r. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a paragraph from a report from the British Gallup Poll.

Your Harold Macmillan broadcast seems to have had great impact on voters. In fact, it seems to have started a trend.

With highest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

George

George Gallup

GG:ae
Enc.

* The Ed Murrow - Harold Macmillan broadcast at the end of May last, may be an example of an effective political broadcast. Certainly, the dramatic Conservative recovery really got under way about then and started within the ranks of TV viewers.

A comparison of the voting intention of those with TV sets and those without sets shows the following percentage gains in Conservative support as between May and November 1958:

Viewers	23%
Non-viewers	11%

It is worth noting further that these changes had little appreciable effect on support for Labour. The Tory recovery was heavily concentrated in well-to-do and middle class homes; amongst those who had voted Conservative in 1955, those who might abstain from voting altogether, and those who might even vote Liberal in a by-election but who at not-time showed sympathy for Labour.

It must be emphasised that the evidence is circumstantial, we did not undertake a direct enquiry as to the impact of this broadcast.

59/3

Gallup, Geo

March 19, 1958

Dear George:

Delighted you liked the Alaska-Hawaii piece.

We are trying our hand on radio-active fallout on March 30 and round about June 4 we will be doing an hour's piece on Western Germany.

Again thanks for letting us use your material on Alaska and Hawaii.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Gallup
American Institute of Public Opinion
Princeton, New Jersey

fe

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

National Weekly Surveys of Public Opinion
Sponsored by America's Leading
Newspapers

DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director

PRINCETON,
New Jersey

March 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You did a beautiful job on the show last Sunday.

It occurs to me that there might be other occasions or problems when we could supply information that would be valuable to you.

I wish you would let me know whenever you think this might be the case, and we will see what we can do.

Sincerely,

George

George Gallup

GG:ae

Gallup George

March 5, 1958

Dear George:

Many thanks for sending me the advance copy of your Hawaiian-Alaskan story. It saved my life on our television piece Sunday, and I hope we gave you and your organization adequate credit.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Dr. George Gallup
Director
American Institute of
Public Opinion
Princeton, New Jersey

mcc

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

National Weekly Surveys of Public Opinion
Sponsored by America's Leading
Newspapers

DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director

February 26, 1958

PRINCETON,
New Jersey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Gallup, who is presently on a trip in the Midwest, asked me to send you the enclosed advance copy of our March 1 story on Hawaiian-Alaskan statehood.

Very sincerely yours,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

John M. Fenton

John M. Fenton
Assistant Editor

Enclosure

JMF:cam

Gallup, George

FEBRUARY 25, 1958

GEORGE GALLUP
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

MANY THANKS. WOULD MOST CERTAINLY APPRECIATE ADVANCE COPY YOUR HAWAII-ALASKA STORY. WARMEST REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-43
fc

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

National Weekly Surveys of Public Opinion
Sponsored by America's Leading
Newspapers

DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director

PRINCETON,
New Jersey

February 19, 1958

M r. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I read in the paper about your forthcoming "See It Now" show on Hawaii and Alaska on March 2. We are planning a release on the question of statehood for the two territories on the same day.

I'll send you an advance copy of the story on February 25 or 26 which you may or may not wish to use. The release date for our newspapers will be Sunday morning, March 2.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely,

George

George Gallup

GG:ae

Gallup Poll

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

National Weekly Surveys of Public Opinion
Sponsored by America's Leading
Newspapers

DR. GEORGE GALLUP
Director

June 20, 1958

PRINCETON
New Jersey

Replied June 23

Dear Sir:

As you probably know, the American Institute of Public Opinion conducts surveys of public opinion. From time to time we supplement studies of the attitudes of the general public with surveys of the attitudes of the better-informed, more articulate persons to be found in positions of leadership.

In this special poll, we are seeking the opinions of leaders in different fields whose names are listed in "Who's Who in America". To save your time we are mailing this ballot to you so that it will not be necessary for a member of our interviewing staff to call on you as would be the case under our regular procedure.

Questions similar to those on the enclosed questionnaire are being asked of a sample or cross-section of the total U. S. population. It will be of considerable public interest and importance to contrast the opinions of the "rank-and-file" with the views expressed on those issues by leaders in different fields.

We hope you will give this your immediate attention. As you know, success in producing a representative sample of opinions requires not only that the selection of persons be in accord with sound principles of sampling, but that the opinions of all those drawn in the sample be obtained.

All replies are anonymous and confidential. Will you please fill out this special ballot today, and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

George Gallup

Gammons, Earl H.

June 25, 1958

Dear Earl:

Thanks for your note. Sylvia Spencer did call, but so far, I have not had time to talk with her and since I go off the air Friday night for the summer and am leaving on Saturday for the West Coast, I fear the prospects look dim.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl H. Gammons
1735 De Sales Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

mcc

Spencer, Sylvia

MEtropolitan 8-6550

EARL H. GAMMONS
1735 DE SALES STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

June 16, 1958

OX 72947
15 W. 44

Dear Ed:

Within a few days you will probably hear from Sylvia Spencer. Sylvia does publicity work for magazines and various institutions, and has been a great help to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. I believe she will contact you, or would like to make a date, for Mrs. Edmond LeRoy Wilson of the Institute of World Affairs. Exactly what they want I have no idea, but Sylvia is a grand gal.

Jimmy and I met a Mr. and Mrs. Bantz the other day. I think he is an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. They said they were neighbors of yours.

Cordially,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Garbett, ~~Lipt.~~ Richard

f

December 15, 1958

Mr. Richard W. Garbett
6 Pierson Lane
Florham Park, N.J.

Dear Mr. Garbett:

This is just to wish you much luck with Liptons. Give me a shout some time after the first of the year and let's see if we cannot devise something to jar the fifteen percenters.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

RICHARD W. GARBETT
6 PIERSON LANE
FLORHAM PARK, NEW JERSEY

December 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am sure you have every right to feel that I did a lot of talking followed by little action in reference to developing a "pitch" to Procter & Gamble, or other leading advertisers, outlining a plan for experimenting with ideas designed to improve TV program content.

While various people at Compton Advertising expressed interest in the idea in general, its development was always relegated to "as soon as we get time" both in my mind and in the minds of others. However, the situation has changed somewhat and a practical possibility for at least looking at a specific idea now exists.

As of the first of the year, I am switching from the agency to the "client" side. From January 1, 1959 on I will be Brand Manager for Lipton Soups with Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey. My primary responsibility will be advertising.

At this point, I know only the approximate size of the advertising budget and only a general idea of the problems and strategy for selling soups, but my interest is certainly high and I believe this change does offer a glimmer of hope at any rate.

Once I get my feet on the ground at Lipton I hope to be in touch with you. In the meantime, may I wish you a very Happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

Dick Garbett

Richard W. Garbett

Garbett, Richard W.

COMPTON ADVERTISING, INC.
625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: PLaza 4-1100

June 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for taking the time, from what I am sure is a very busy schedule, to talk with me yesterday.

I have a great deal of enthusiasm for the idea we outlined, and you can rest assured that I will initiate action here in the immediate future. To that end, I have enlisted the help of Mr. Edward B. Gellert, a Procter & Gamble Account Executive at Compton. Ed is an extremely able young man and we have worked together on several projects successfully in the past. I feel that with Ed as a partner our chances of success are increased significantly.

We are in the process of preparing a brief summary of the proposal for presentation to Compton Management. We plan to make the presentation as soon as possible and will, of course, be back in touch with you as soon as we have some concrete developments.

Sincerely,

Dick Garbett

Richard W. Garbett

RWG:rm

Garbett, Richard
2 wms

RICHARD W. GARBETT
70 SOUTH MUNN AVENUE
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

0 0 V t June 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Wm June 23 4, 00

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In a recent issue of TV GUIDE I read your very interesting comments in reference to Television and how it might be improved. Since Televison, its quality and its successful continuation are important to me too, perhaps there is an area where we, working in concert, could take some steps toward initiating remedial action.

I am an Assistant Account Executive at Compton Advertising, Inc. working on Duncan Hines Cake Mixes, a line of Proctor & Gamble food products. As you are well aware, we (P&G) sponsor some of the types of programs which are not necessarily conducive to good Television. As a matter of fact, my account partially sponsors "The Guiding Light" on CBS-TV. At any rate, being in the agency business, I can appreciate the need for the efficient expenditure of advertising dollars, but at the same time, I think I am far-sighted enough to see that Television must grow and improve if it is to remain an important and effective medium. In addition, by working with the largest Television advertiser in the country, perhaps I have an opportunity to really get some improvements underway.

If you think it is worthwhile, as I do, it might be well if we could meet, at your convenience, to discuss possibilities and courses of action.

For your general information, I am including a brief summary of my background. In addition, Mr. Howard Meighan might be able to give you further insight into my ablilities.

Perhaps this is one instance where a Democrat and a Republican can work together to accomplish something worthwhile!

I will look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Richard W. Garbett

Richard W. Garbett

RICHARD W. GARBETT
70 SOUTH MUNN AVENUE
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

BACKGROUND

Business

Jan,'57 - Present: Compton Advertising, Inc. Assistant Account Executive, Duncan Hines Cake Mixes (Proctor & Gamble)

Jan, '55 - Dec,'56: Prince Matchabelli, Inc. (Division of Vick Chemical Co.) Export and Canadian Manager.

Oct,'54-Nov,'54: Vick Chemical Co., International Division, Special Overseas Representative in Indonesia, Thailand, Italy, and England.

Sept,'52 - Sept,'54: Vick International, Ltd, Manila, Philippines. Advertising and Sales Manager. Last six months of assignment, Acting General Manager.

March,'50 - Aug,'52: Vick Chemical Co., New York, Executive Training Program and various Executive Development assignments in Field Sales, Sales Promotion, Market Research, and International Division.

Politics

1947: Co-founder and Charter Member, The Yale Young Republican Club. Helped to found the College Division of The Young Republican National Federation.

1948: Founded the Young Republican organization in the State of Delaware. Held local, State, and National Offices (National Committeeman) for 5 years.

1949: Helped to organize the first College Conference of Young Republicans at Yale University in April of 1949. A system of regular regional college conferences in all parts of the country is now a regular part of the national Young Republican program.

Current: East Orange Delegate to the Essex County (NJ) Young Republican Executive Committee.

(Assistant to the National Young Republican Chairman at National Conventions of 1948 and 1952.)

RICHARD W. GARBETT
70 SOUTH MUNN AVENUE
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Personal

Age: 31 years.

Civil Status: Married (3 years) with two daughters.

Education: Yale University, BA in History, Economics, Political Science. Class of 1950.

Interests: Politics, Tennis, Golf, Small game hunting, Photography, National and World Affairs.

Service: U.S. Navy - two years active duty, World War II, Pacific Theater, Radioman 2/c. Currently, Ensign, Inactive Reserve.

Gardiner, Father

June 20, 1958

Dear Father Gardiner:

I write to apologize for my last-minute cancellation of your gracious invitation to dinner.

My radio report is rebroadcast to the West Coast two hours after it is heard (if it is) on the East Coast, and when the news breaks, I must remain here to make the necessary corrections.

I am deeply disappointed to have missed the discussion and hope that we may meet in the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Father Harold C. Gardiner
AMERICA
329 West 108th Street
New York 25, New York

fc

Upc.

June 3, 1958

Dear Father Gardiner:

I have "met on Jesuit ground" many times and never failed to enjoy it.

It will give me great pleasure to join you on June 12, however I shall be obliged to arrive a bit late (about 8:30) because I must make my nightly contribution to the confusion of my fellow countrymen.

Sincerely,

Father Harold C. Gardiner
AMERICA
329 West 108th Street
New York 25, New York

fc

AMERICA

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY REVIEW

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 329 WEST 108th STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y. • UNIVERSITY 5-3737

May 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you be interested in a follow-up meeting to sort of gather together what we discussed at the meetings at Morris Ernst's? I would be delighted to play host to all who attended the meetings. I think that perhaps we could come up with some practical suggestions that might form the basis of some action.

I suggest June 12 at 7:30 P. M. at this address. I would love to have you come, and you need have no fears that since you will be meeting on Jesuit ground, any fast ones will be pulled. Drop me a card and say yes or no...but try to make it yes.

Sincerely yours,

H C Gardiner, S.J.

Harold C. Gardiner, S.J.
Literary Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gardiner, Harold C.

May 16, 1958

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

Many thanks for your letter of May 14th. I, too, enjoyed our meeting at Morris Ernst's.

I am only today back from a brief trip to London, so have not yet had time to read the copy of America you sent me. I shall do so at the earliest opportunity, and in the meantime, I want you to know how much I appreciate your thought in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold C. Gardiner, S. J.
Literary Editor
America
329 West 108 Street
New York, New York

mcc

AMERICA

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY REVIEW

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 329 WEST 108th STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y. • UNIVERSITY 5-3737

May 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought we had a very good meeting at Mr. Ernst's on the evening of May 6th. I am taking the pleasure of sending on to you a copy of America which contains what I believe is a very thoughtful appraisal of my book. I hope that not only the article but the complete issue of America will be of interest to you.

I know that Mr. Ernst is very much interested in some practical outcome of these meetings. I am at present quite tied up with a very special public function which I am running, but toward the end of May I would like to write you again and discuss the possibility of some practical action.

It was a pleasure to meet you and I hope our first meeting was merely a prelude to better mutual understanding in the true American tradition.

Sincerely yours,

H C Gardiner, SJ.

Harold C. Gardiner, S. J.
Literary Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gardiner Zera June 22/59

Hi Ed,

I will not hold you or the United States T.V. or radio networks responsible for your part in thought controlt. Any pictures or printed matter about me or of me are forgiven too. I hope this letter will give you what you need & will do me no harm. I hope this cannot be used against me too. That if there are any tapes or pictures they can be destroyed. Thanks to the American people for

letting me know about
thought control. I hope
someone was trying to
help me & that this letter
will not put me in a
mental hospital as you
know I have no proof so
I'm taking a chance I know
in mailing this letter.

Once a fool always a fool.

Bye now

Vera K. Gardiner

P.S. I did not mean to have any-
thing to do with politics I just fell
into it. ~~I promise not to send~~
~~papers to mental institution~~
~~Nuts~~ I'll mind my own business

Gardner, Anne Babbitt

June 5, 1958

Dear Miss Gardner:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I am afraid that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss your program ideas with me. I have long since resigned as vice president of CBS, and therefore, have no authority or control over programs other than my own.

Sincerely,

Miss Anna Babbitt Gardner
1 and 3 Claremont Park
Boston 18, Massachusetts

mcc

Presents Race History

ANNA BOBITT-GARDNER
State Director of Race History Week, presents, "Some Missing Pages in American History", with emphasis on the Negro's capabilities in education and his contribution to the American way of life.

In Assembly Hall, at Boston State Teacher's College, Huntington and Longwood Ave., Sunday afternoon, February 12th at 3 o'clock.

Program staged and directed by James W. Henderson.
EXHIBITS...Art, Handicraft and Business...Admission Free.

RUS, of Greater Boston, well known Goston Singers, will be pre-
hurch, on Vernon St., Roxbury. (Between Cabot and Tremont Sts.,)
ration of their 6th Anniversary. The time will be 8: p.m., Febuary
y" of entertainment will also be heard. Refreshments free. Mr.
Mrs. Candice Cotton, President.
le Tweedy, Mrs. Rosie L. Erwing, Mr. Howard Hubbard, Director,
plain, Miss Louise Baker; reader, Mrs. Mildred Jackson; Secretary.
on; Pres, Mr. John Hubbard, Mrs. Mattie Redd; Asst. Sec. Mr. Les-
er; Treasurer, Mr. Ira Hansley; Vice Pres, Mrs. Cenella Parkman,
ms, Mrs. Amelia Myrick, Mrs. Jessie Blacker, Miss Adelaide Hew-

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Rudy's life is so active it makes the average man wonder how he does it. Here are some of this 30-year old, cheery worker's activities during the five years he has been with Grossman's on the full-time, 44-hour-a-week job in which he has progressed to more and more responsibility:

Following his hobby of carpentry, he has built three houses, moving into the newest one last November with his wife Minnie and their daughter Clara Ann, 8, a third grade pupil at Bridgewater elementary school.

Worked as an active member of the NAACP; Retained membership in the Grant African Methodist Episcopal Church of Roxbury.

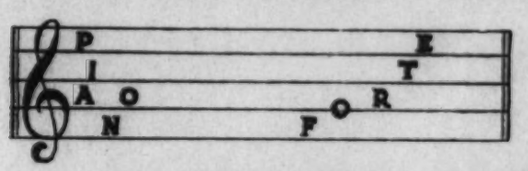
Completed the University extension course and the Grossman course on Real Estate Practice and Sales.

Advanced from yardman to warehouseman to salesman to head of the perpetual inventory in the Building Materials Dept. at Grossman's. He has just completed his fourth annual inventory.

Joined the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, "because I like flowers". Ad-

ACADEMY OF MUSICAL ART

(A REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING)



PIANO, DRAMA, VOICE, CLASSICAL DANCING

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ACADEMY'S EDUCATIONAL TOURS
ACADEMY DANCERS
ACADEMY'S PRE-SCHOOL SERVICE
ACADEMY'S PORTRAYALS OF THE FINER ARTS AND SPAN OF PROGRESS EXHIBITS

MAY 21, 1958

interview

no

MR. EDWARD MERROW
C.B.S.
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Dear MR. MERROW;

As State Director of Negro History Week Celebrations in Massachusetts , I would like, during Negro History Week of '59 (starting the 2nd week in February) a series of Historic events in which the Negro has played an important part on a televise program, say for half hour during the week. The program to be under the sponsorship of Negro Businesses and Enterprises.

I would like to come to New York and discuss the possibility of such a program of which, me think, will not only great public interest but also, serve to further better understanding of the Negro, in short it will serve as an educational project.

May I hear from you at your earliest convience.

Very truly
Anna Bobitt-Gardner
Anna Bobitt-Gardner

Gardner, Florence
F

February 6, 1959

Miss Florence M. Gardner
KTFI
Community Center Bldg.
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dear Miss Gardner:

Thank you for your letter of December 23. I do apologize for the delay in replying, due I am afraid to the countless year-end shows and documentaries which have occupied my time lately.

I should be most interested to hear what you have to tell me, and hope you will drop me a line when you can conveniently find the time.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

K·T·F·I

RADIO BROADCASTING CORPORATION

AFFILIATED WITH THE
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

IN THE CENTER OF IDAHO'S RICHEST MARKET AREA

1954-55 VARIETY SHOWMANSHIP AWARD

FLORENCE M. GARDNER, MGR.

COMMUNITY CENTER BLDG.
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

December 23, 1958

bcLox

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Maddison Ave.
New York
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have read an article by you entitled, "Deterioration Cited" in which you charge radio and television with betraying duties to the public.

As a station manager I might have something to add to your article and to enlighten you on, if you are interested in the information.

I believe there are other sides to the picture and also additions to be made to what you have said.

If you are interested you might drop me a line.

Yours ~~very~~ truly,

Florence M. Gardner

Florence M. Gardner
Manager --- K T F I

fmg:lp

Gardner, Jack W

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Gardner:

This is a hasty and inadequate answer to your thoughtful letter of March 6.

You raise a question of immense importance, and as usual I don't know the answer.

I fear that only a few people are interested in ideas, and it may well be that educational TV stations could increasingly reach those few. I do not know. It is one of the things I shall hope to do something about when I get off this treadmill.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack W. Gardner
KRMA-TV
Welton Street at 12th Street
Denver 4, Colorado

ERM:jmi

PROGRAMED BY COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CHANNEL 6, Inc.

MARCH 6, 1959

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS TELEVISION
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

SINCE WE HAVE BEEN RUNNING "THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE", I HAVE BEEN WATCHING IT WITH AVID INTEREST. BEING A STAFF ENGINEER HERE AT KRMA-TV I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING EACH OF THESE FILMS TWO OR THREE TIMES AND EACH TIME I SEEM TO LEARN SOMETHING NEW. THE FIRST OF YOUR TWO FILMS CREATED SUCH A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST THAT A RE-RUN WAS WARRANTED THE FOLLOWING WEEK. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT WE WERE NOT ABLE TO GET MUCH ADVANCE PUBLICITY THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF RESPONSE TO THE SHOWS.

THROUGH SOME OF YOUR STATEMENTS, BOTH DIRECTLY AND IMPLIED, I BELIEVE EVEN THE UNPRACTICED EAR COULD HEAR BETWEEN THE LINES AND ARRIVE AT SOME PRETTY DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS. THE WEEK PRIOR TO YOUR FIRST APPEARANCE WHEN MR. LYONS INTERVIEWED MARTIN AGRONSKY AND ERIC SEVAREID MANY OF THE SAME PROBLEMS WERE TOUCHED ON THAT YOU DISCUSSED. LAST WEEK, AND AGAIN THIS WEEK, JAMES WARBURG AND CLIFTON DANIEL CLEARLY POINTED OUT THAT WE ARE NOT GETTING THE TRUE PICTURE, MAINLY BECAUSE OF POOR OR INEFFECTUAL EDITORIAL POLICIES.

WATCHING, LISTENING, AND READING, LATELY, I AM MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER THAT THERE IS A GROWING RESENTMENT AMONG MANY OF THE TOP NEWS MEN IN THE COUNTRY THAT WE ARE NOT THE WELL ADVISED POPULATION THAT WE ARE LED TO BELIEVE, HOWEVER ILL ADVISED, FOR REASONS PROBABLY BETTER KNOWN BY YOU THAN ANYONE I COULD THINK OF.

TO BORROW A PHRASE FROM THE GREAT WILL ROGERS IN HIS REFERENCE TO THE WEATHER -- "EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT IT BUT NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT IT".

IN THE PAST FEW DAYS ALL THIS THINKING HAS CONCEIVED AN IDEA WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO PRESENT TO YOU IN THE FORM OF A QUESTION; A PROVOCATIVE ONE I THINK: DOES EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION HAVE THE ANSWER TO THIS PROBLEM?

IN THE BROADER SENSE OF THE WORD, ETV IN THIS COUNTRY ALSO EMBRACES THE TERM "INFORMATION". THERE ARE AT PRESENT, 35 ETV STATIONS ON THE AIR ACROSS THE COUNTRY, INCLUDING MANY OF THE MOST POPULATED AREAS AS BOSTON, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, SAN FRANCISCO, DENVER, HOUSTON AND MANY OTHERS. (I BELIEVE AT THIS TIME A NEW YORK TV STATION IS CARRYING SOME

WELTON STREET AT TWELFTH STREET DENVER 4, COLORADO

NET SHOWS). THESE STATIONS ARE NON-COMMERCIAL AND PROGRAMMED IN THE INTEREST OF INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

I THINK THAT A SERIES OF STRAIGHT EDITORIAL SHOWS, CLEARLY INDICATED AS SUCH WITH APPROPRIATE DISCALIMER, WOULD BE IMMENSELY POPULAR. JUST FOR THE SAKE OF A NAME IT MIGHT BE CALLED "PAGE TWENTY", AS MOST EDITORIALS APPEAR WELL WITHIN A NEWSPAPER. I ENVISION YOU AS INTERVIEWER, AS THE VERY SKILLFUL MANNER IN WHICH YOU BRING OUT A STORY IS UNEQUALLED. "PAGE TWENTY" WOULD HAVE AS GUESTS NATIONALLY PROMINENT MEN IN THEIR FIELD, INCLUDING PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, TO DISCUSS THEIR PET PROJECTS OR PET PEEVES ON FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. I AM POSITIVE THAT EVERY ETV STATION IN THE COUNTRY WOULD GIVE A SERIES OF THIS CALIBER TOP PRIORITY CLASS "A" TIME. THESE SHOWS COULD ALSO BE TAPE RECORDED FOR RELEASE TO RADIO STATIONS, BOTH COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL, AS PUBLIC SERVICE. I AM SURE THAT THERE ARE MANY NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTRY THAT HAVE GOOD EDITORIAL POLICIES, BUT HOW MANY PEOPLE READ THEM?; MILLIONS WATCH EDWARD R. MURROW ON TELEVISION.

WITH THE PROPER PUBLICITY, A SERIES OF THIS KIND WOULD REACH THOSE MILLIONS OF VIEWERS AND PROVIDE A SOURCE OF INFORMATION THAT ONLY TELEVISION CAN DO EFFECTIVELY. THE PRESTIGE THAT YOU AND POTENTIAL TOP DRAWER GUESTS WOULD GIVE TO THIS SHOW, WOULD MAKE IT GO BEYOND A SHADOW OF A DOUBT. IT WOULD ALSO GIVE ETV A MUCH NEEDED AND WELL DESERVED SHOT IN THE ARM. THIS WOULD ALSO BE A PIONEERING VENTURE AS STRAIGHT EDITORIAL HAS NEVER BEEN DONE ON TV. I FEEL SURE THERE ARE MANY GOOD NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTRY DOING A COMMENDABLE JOB OF EDITORIALIZING BUT HOW MANY PEOPLE READ AND UNDERSTAND THEM. COMPARE THIS WITH THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD, AND DO, SEE EDWARD R. MURROW.

AS FOR FINANCING SUCH A SERIES, I'M SURE THERE WOULD BE NO COST OR PROBLEM IN SECURING THE NECESSARY CLASS "A" TIME SLOT ON ANY ETV STATION. THE BULK OF THE EXPENSES WOULD BE IN PRODUCTION COSTS AND TALENT FEES. ONE POTENTIAL SOURCE WOULD BE THE FORD FOUNDATION WHICH UNDERWRITES KINESCOPE RECORDINGS FOR THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION NETWORK (NET) MEMBER STATIONS WHICH GO INTO A POOL FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE MEMBER STATIONS. ANOTHER POSSIBLE SOURCE MIGHT BE THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC WHICH MADE A GRANT FOR "THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE". THERE ARE MANY OTHER PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATIONS WHICH MIGHT SUPPLY FUNDS FOR WHAT I CONSIDER SUCH A WORTHWHILE VENTURE.

THE FACT THAT TV HAS BEEN KICKED AROUND BY SPONSORS AND MANAGEMENT ALL THESE YEARS HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SORE SPOT WITH ME. WHEN I FIRST WENT INTO COMMERCIAL TELEVISION IN 1953, I HAD WHAT YOU CALLED A "FIRE IN MY BELLY" TO DO SOME WORTHWHILE THINGS. THIS FIRE WAS SQUELCHED IN SHORT ORDER, PARTICULARLY BY MANAGEMENT, BECAUSE THERE WAS NO REVENUE FORTHCOMING FROM WORTHWHILE SHOWS. I THINK OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT HAVE BEEN SHIRKING THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SAKE OF THE DOLLAR. I'VE BEEN IN ETV FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS AND ALTHOUGH IT IS OFF TO A SLOW START, IT WILL FINISH STRONG.

I THINK "THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE" HAS BEEN, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE, A GOOD SERIES BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE IT GOES FAR ENOUGH OR HITS HARD ENOUGH. AGAIN, I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT I THINK THIS SERIES WOULD PROVIDE A TREMENDOUS SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY BY MAKING THEM BETTER INFORMED ON THE GREAT ISSUES; AND WHO KNOWS, IT MIGHT ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT FOR MORE GOOD TV.

I AM AWARE OF THE FACT YOU ARE TAKING A SABBATICAL THIS SUMMER. NICE FOR YOU I'M SURE, BUT TO EVERYONE ELSE A GREAT LOSS.

THANK YOU.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Jack W. Gardner

JACK W. GARDNER

JWG/DR

Gardner, Rev Robe

F

December 5, 1958

The Rev. Robert C. Gardner
Christ Church Episcopal
Harwich Port
Cape Cod, Mass.

Dear Reverend Gardner:

Thank you for your letter of November 21. You pose a most difficult question. There is in fact no established procedure for entering this rather ridiculous business, and the opportunities for men of your obvious qualifications are very limited. I really don't know what to suggest. I should think you might begin by communicating with the Lowell Broadcasting Institute, Station WGBH, Boston.

If I hear of any opportunities in the field of commercial television, I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Gardner, Trevor.

To Mr
Edward R Murrow

I write you about Gardner
I feel you ought to get
you the letter &
the enclosures /
This is the HS Guy /
Wishing you the same /
Morris

HYCON MFG. COMPANY
440 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PLAZA 1-3960

Please reply to:
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York
Oxford 7-8744

Morris Ernst, Esq.
Greembaum, Wolff & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Morris:

A year ago last May, Trevor Gardner and I worked on these two articles for Look Magazine. Russia's satellite is grim evidence of the fact that these articles were right. As you know, Gardner resigned because he honestly thought that air power was more important than budget balancing and because he believed that the missile program was being strangled to death in red tape, inadequate priorities and insufficient funds. At the time, he predicted that the Russians would overtake us scientifically. Having gone to the public with his case, Gardner is probably the only man in the United States today with a record of having been right, and with inside knowledge about the reasons for the failure in our effort to keep pace with Russia.

I think I can persuade him to stick his head up again, even though a number of Hycon stockholders may feel that we are unnecessarily courting the displeasure of our biggest customer, the Government. I am not willing to recommend this step to Trev, however, unless the visibility is commensurate with the risk.

I know that you are friendly with Ed Murrow, and I know also from watching his program that he is the best man in the country to deal with an issue of this sort.

Will you take it up with him?

With best regards,

Cordially,

Arthur

Soviet *Bison* four-engine jet bomber compares with our eight-engine B-52. The Russians are outproducing us with this type.

MUST OUR AIR FORCE BE SECOND BEST?

BY TREVOR GARDNER *America today, this former Air Force aide says, is being "dollar-wise and time-foolish." We must insist, he writes, upon the finest Air Force*

The author was Assistant Secretary of the Air Force in charge of research and development until February. He resigned to protest "bureaucratic Noah's Ark."

WITH every tick of the clock, the Soviet Union is moving closer to the capability of knocking this country out. Intercontinental air power and missiles are the new double-edged sword of destruction, hanging by a hair over us all.

The danger America faces has not been apparent to the general public because it has not been revealed. The disturbing facts about the major delays in our continental air defense, the story behind the 137-wing Air Force fantasy and the accurate account of how Russia is outpacing our country in ballistic missiles have been withheld.

These facts should no longer remain the exclusive, private property of a few Government executives whose main mission in life is to balance the budget. All of us share these dangers. The facts must be known and understood by all.

There is no time for "business as usual." We face a crisis as grave as any we have ever confronted in our peacetime history. Its gravity requires President Eisenhower to take the people of this country into his full confidence. He should disclose openly and realistically what threatens our homes and our very lives.

We cannot avert our peril unless we insist upon, and are prepared to pay for, the finest Air Force in the world without further waste of time. This *is attainable*. The unrealistic obstacles of dollar cost and budget balancing must be brushed aside by decisive leaders capable of understanding that while money is an important commodity, time is priceless. In fact, time is the only resource we cannot afford to waste.

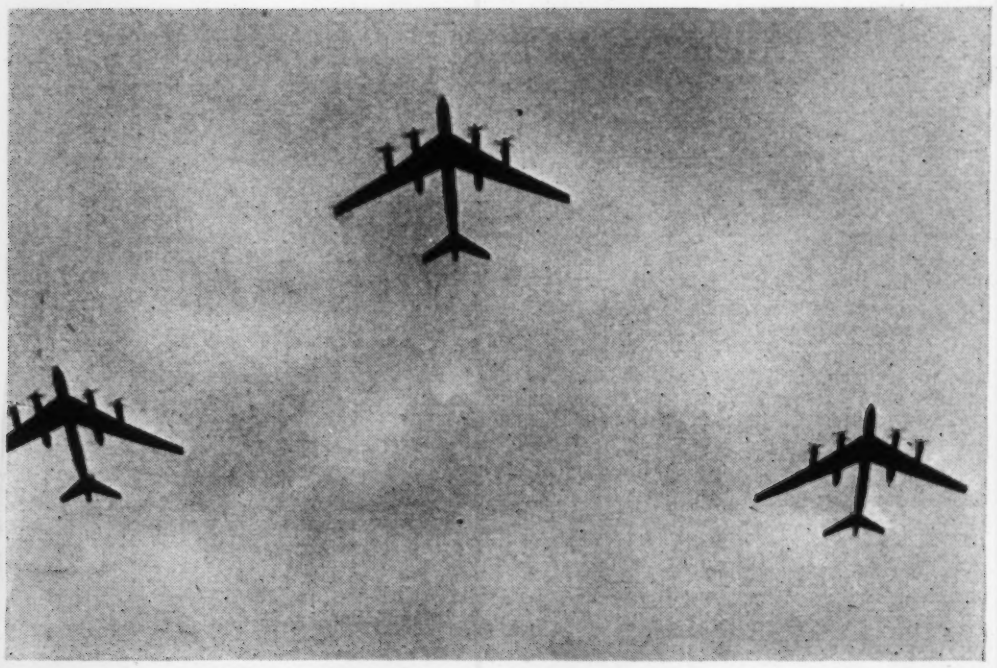
The tragedy in Washington today is that we are being dollar-wise and time-foolish. If we abandon our present business-as-usual, time-consuming, committee-ridden approach, we will make a few of the budget types unhappy; but this is a very small price to pay for the kind of national security we need.

Whether we like it or not, our plans for tomorrow's Air Force are being determined just as much—if not more—by the Kremlin as by the Pentagon. We cannot overlook this fact. This is true because in Russia, as well as in other parts of the world, scientific advances are being made with the speed of light while in Washington bureaucracy continues to move like a turtle. Because we refuse to face the facts, Russian realism is prevailing, and Soviet efforts to fully destroy the thin air-power advantage we have threaten to succeed.

This need not happen. But it will, unless we do two things. First, we must provide adequate funds. Second, we must junk the creaking,

continued

"The brutal fact" is that we outnumber the Reds only in the



Russian *Bears* can make round trip between Russia and the U. S. without refueling. Our B-36's can, too, and we have more of them. But *Bears* may soon outnumber the B-36's. And they are equipped with engines—four turbine jets powering two contrarotating propellers each—that have no equivalent in our operational bombers. The *Bears* also appear capable of use as aerial tankers for jet bombers and long-range reconnaissance.

decentralized reviewing and re-reviewing machinery we now so foolishly look to for decisions. In place of this bureaucratic Noah's Ark, we urgently need a streamlined mechanism capable of responding to new dangers as quickly as they become known.

Our Air Force must lead the world both in the *quality* and in the *quantity* of its weapons.

The status of the race for superior quality is a particularly disturbing one. It started in the World War I era. In 1917, the U. S. ranked only 14th in world air power. Soviet aeronautical science ranked even lower and was—in comparison—still in its swaddling clothes. But the infant Soviet science possessed remarkable vitality. By 1940, it established its own vigorous, independent maturity. This growth was accelerated during World War II and has continued at tremendous speed. During the past few years, the rate of Soviet technological progress has challenged the comprehension of even our most advanced thinkers.

One of the most underplayed facts about the growth of Soviet science is that Russian leaders have established an extraordinarily consistent record of announcing their technical advances.

On November 6, 1947, Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov stated that the secret of the atomic bomb had ceased to exist. Very few people took this seriously. Two years later, on September 23, 1949, President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had just occurred in the U.S.S.R. For a time, this fact stunned many of our leaders, since nearly everyone believed it would still take Russia many years to develop this weapon. However, we soon returned to a comfortable state of national complacency. This again was temporarily shattered on August 20, 1953, when the Russians announced, and the Atomic Energy Commission confirmed, that the Russians had tested an H-bomb.

During the past six months, there have been new Russian statements portending ominous things for our national security. On July 30, 1955, one day after a White House announcement that the U. S. had begun development of a space satellite, the U.S.S.R. announced that the Soviet Interplanetary Commission had been formed three months earlier, and that rapid progress was being made on space vehicles. This commission includes one of Russia's greatest physical scientists, Dr. Peter Kapitsa. In August, Prof. G. I. Pokrovsky announced that, "not far off" in the future, Russia would be launching space ships on regular schedules. Four days after Christmas, 1955, Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin greeted the New Year with the statement that rocket missiles had already been under development for several years and were now becoming intercontinental weapons. On February 18, 1956, Marshal Georgi Zhukov stated that if attacked, Russia would hurl atomic bombs at American cities with large airplanes and "mighty missiles."

Based on past performance, these announcements cannot be regarded as mere hollow boasts. Many of Russia's earlier claims were frighteningly validated at the 1955 atoms-for-peace convention in Geneva. There, the representatives of the Western World were startled by the quality of the technical papers presented by the Soviet scientists, and by the understanding of electronics and nucleonics implicit in the Russian exhibits.

This sweeping, fundamental scientific advance has been reflected in the quality of Soviet air weapons. Within a single year, the Russians have shown us *six* new types of advanced aircraft. All compare well with the most advanced types now in operation here. These new aircraft are powered by six new types of engine, two of them of extremely advanced design. Their intercontinental turboprop bomber, known as the *Bear*, discloses Russian advances in at least one technical area which we have only belatedly explored. For a backward nation that became acquainted with modern technology less than 40 years ago, this progress in the quality of Russian aeronautical science is astounding. It is equally astounding, one might add, whether Soviet progress is due to invention or theft.

Perhaps even more disturbing is the Russian ability to produce large quantities of air weapons. This brings us to the race for quantity. No one can walk away from the fact that the Russians have demonstrated an impressive mass-production capacity. They actually display substantial quantities of new aircraft in what has come to be known as their annual "May Day fly-by"—the military demonstration they make on their equivalent of the Fourth of July.

Our Fliers Saved Us in Korea

They have done something even more impressive. They have exported, by gift or sale, large numbers of IL-28's, MIG-15's and MIG-17's.

These exports are full of bad news for us. The MIG-15, for example, gave the best American planes we then had (like the *Sabrejet*) quite a surprise in Korea. It was the quality of our fliers that saved the day. We know that the MIG-17 is an even better airplane than its predecessor. It is a radar-equipped fighter with better engines and capable of higher altitudes than even the MIG-15. And these are the planes the Russians are *giving away!*

This speaks most eloquently for both the quality and the quantity of their planes. It also telegraphs the distasteful fact that their supporting factories are running in such high gear that they can treat a lot of complicated, hard-to-make items as surplus. This includes the armament, electronic, navigation and gunnery systems associated with the planes they now export. Any nation that can afford to treat these associated systems as "spares" has licked some of the most sophisticated mass-production problems of our day.

The best testimony on the quantity race is by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chief of staff of the U. S. Air Force. He says the U. S. now has many thousand fewer jet aircraft than the Russians. The brutal fact is that we now clearly outnumber the Russians in only one class of airplane, the B-47 medium jet bomber. In all other categories, they either do or can outnumber us.

Today's Air Force was bought three years ago. It is behind the Russians' in quantity. Its quality lead is also slipping dangerously.

medium-jet-bomber class

Obviously, since the Russians have already begun to outpace us, we must find a way to pick up and maintain enough additional speed in the race, not only to close the gap, but to forge ahead of them.

No one questions the patriotism of the civilians who think the way to pick up this kind of speed is to slow down on men, money, research and planes. But there is every patriotic reason to challenge their judgment.

Although our air power is lagging, the American people have actually been lulled into believing that by July, 1957, we will have achieved the goal of 137 wings of combat aircraft. This is a tragic illusion. Nothing could be less realistic. It is well known by responsible Air Force leaders that the 1956 and 1957 budgets can only *adequately* support a *120*-wing Air Force.

Any serious effort to support 137 wings under these budgets would compel the Air Force to postpone modernization of the striking force. The training of personnel would have to be reduced. Additional units would have to be squeezed onto existing air bases, thereby increasing their vulnerability to attack. Finally, expenditures for maintenance and supplies would have to be slashed, thereby jeopardizing the safety of American airmen. To support a 137-wing Air Force, without downgrading already austere Air Force standards, the air budget would have to be increased at least 4 billion dollars over its present 16½-billion-dollar level. Without this increase, it is impossible to achieve 137 combat wings of modern aircraft.

When General Twining recently testified before the Congress that "... 137 is just a number ..." and that "... this increase in com-

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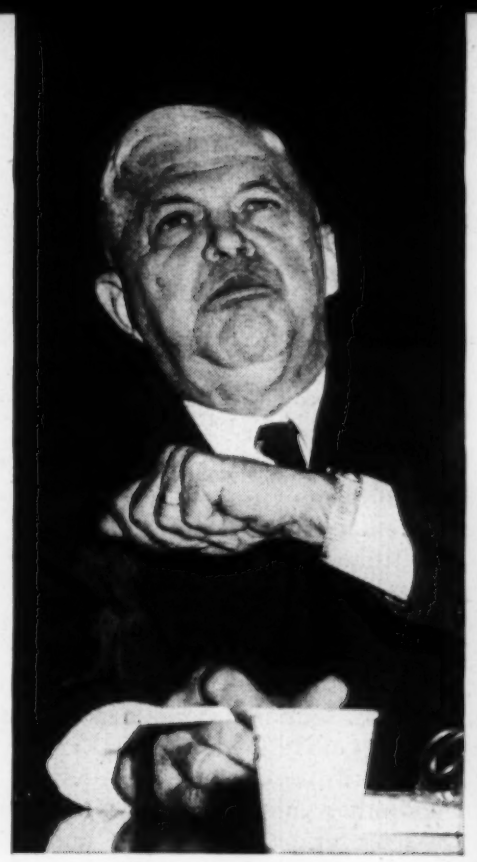


In the face of Red strength, says Gardner, Secretary of Defense Wilson "reflects the same complacency" in the Pentagon that provoked Gen. Billy Mitchell's revolt against the defense planners of his time.

Billy Mitchell at his court-martial.

Budget cuts prevented full development of piloted fighters like this, which can rocket off a truck platform without needing runways.

Switching budget policies lost us many opportunities

bat readiness is a goal we are aiming at—not a reality," the cat was out of the bag.

Unhappily, this fact is much better known to the Russians than it is to the American people.

The Soviet Union has arrived at its threatening qualitative and quantitative posture in the air by pursuing, with unswerving determination, the goal of technical supremacy over the West.

Traditionally, our American attitude toward support of research and development has been anything but consistent. Prior to World War II, research and development for air power were the business of private concerns.

As World War II approached, defense budgets for research and development did increase. This, together with industrially sponsored work, allowed us to wage that war with modern equipment. Even so, the astonishing technical developments by the Germans of the turbojet, rocket propulsion, ballistic and other guided missiles left us no room for complacency. This was soon forgotten, however, and the peak Air Force research-and-development budget of 1946 was cut in half in 1947.

It was not until 1951, during the Korean War, that the Air Force research-and-development budget again reached its 1946 level. During this 1947-51 period, priceless opportunities were lost and not a few of the seeds of our present peril sown.

Missile Research Dangerously Delayed

The guided-missile programs which were initiated in 1946 could not be vigorously prosecuted. Our scientists were mostly confined to studying what we might build if money should become available. During some of these years, no money was available at all for intercontinental ballistic-missile development, or even for research in this field. The B-52 was carried, during this period, on a similar basis. Study was confined to a number of hypothetical possibilities before money became available in 1951.

The Korean War scare caused a temporary increase in research-and-development funds, which was promptly reduced again in 1953. Since that year, Air Force research-and-development funds have been maintained essentially constant at a figure 20 per cent lower than the 1953 cut. We appear to have entered an era quite like that of 1946-51, the consequences of which will only be fully realized five or 10 years from now.

During the past two years, we have had to face the problem of learning to fly and fight at four times the speeds of World War II, and at altitudes so high there is literally no air left. This involves new problems in aerodynamics, electronics and power plants, problems not just four times as complicated as those of World War II, but more like 40 times as complicated.

America's scientists clearly understand the challenges confronting them. They are acutely aware of the deadly implications of Russian progress. They cannot comprehend, therefore, why we have been prevented from seriously examining a number of fascinating and promising new scientific discoveries. These are called "technological breakthroughs." The real reason is simple enough. The answer is the financial limitations which have held us down.

These same shortsighted limitations have also hamstrung the financial support we may allot to vital basic research, the discovery of fundamental, new scientific facts. This is one of the greatest mistakes of our time.

Had the same "business-as-usual" attitude prevailed in 1941, no money would have been available for the fantastically costly basic-research project sponsored by Albert Einstein. No Manhattan Project would have come into being to unravel one of the great cosmic mysteries. The logic of budget balancing would have supported the continuing development of bigger and better TNT blockbusters.

How differently the race for world power would have turned out if the Russians had discovered the secret of atomic energy first! Today, we are faced with exactly the same kind of decision. But now the budget balancers are in control, and basic research is being sacrificed in favor of the improvement of old ideas. This will look good on today's budget books. Tomorrow's history books may well say that, at this point, the United States gambled irrevocably with its future and passed the dreaded "point of no return."

The lack of funds in the 1957 budget also prevents us from capitalizing on many proved developments. An example is our recent experience with the F-84D fighter airplane. We successfully proved our ability to zero-length-launch this aircraft. This means that, with slight modifications, we can shoot this airplane and possibly others into the air like a rocket, with no runway or airfield required. This manned airplane is capable of delivering nuclear weapons at high speed within enemy territory. A few hundred of these aircraft, stationed around the Russian periphery in the countries of our NATO allies, fully equipped with fuel and bombs and with their crews on a 24-hour alert, would constitute a formidable additional deterrent to the Russians. Our NATO allies would then be really equipped to help carry out a realistic policy of massive retaliation. Unfortunately, because of the lack of funds, our military planners are precluded from even considering such a simple improvement.

Take the relatively elementary question of providing our Air Force with enough bases to operate effectively, and to protect itself from devastating attack. Our Strategic Air Command is now crowded onto 33 bases throughout the continental United States. It is also deployed on many overseas bases which might be denied to us in the event or threat of war. Therefore, we now depend very largely on elements of the Strategic Air Command situated on bases within the continental United States.

The Air Force planners within the Strategic Air Command and the Pentagon have repeatedly requested more bases, not only because the Russians have been expanding their base system in Eastern Europe, in the Far East and in the Arctic, but because crowded bases are booby traps. They needlessly endanger both men and planes and jeopardize our ability to retaliate against surprise attack.

The Air Force has also repeatedly asked for funds to train more men, modernize its planes and increase the force of combat-ready aircraft. It has petitioned again and again for more B-52 bombers, one of the few planes that will give us a quality advantage in air power. Our Air Force generals have requested more of these planes because they know the Russians not only have a counterpart in their *Bison*, but also because they know the Russians have more *Bisons* than we have B-52's.

Although the State Department for the last 18 months has pro-

continued

LOOK J. G. FARRIS

"I didn't realize a traffic violation was so serious!"

Cautious buying wastes our most precious asset—time

claimed a policy of "massive retaliation," the Bureau of the Budget has ignored the pleas of the Air Force for the means to execute it. The ability of the Air Force to retaliate massively is dependent upon:

1. The ability to detect a surprise attack.
2. The capacity to absorb whatever destructive portion of the attack we cannot destroy.
3. The possession of enough remaining strength after we have been hurt to mount a decisive retaliation in the air.
4. Above all, the ability to maintain an overwhelming lead in airplanes and missiles, and the base structure to support them.

Within the Defense Department, the response to these needs has been to maintain a business-as-usual attitude, reduce the budget and limit our expenditures. Meanwhile, the budgeteers have insisted that the research-and-development effort, the force responsible for the strength we have, is wasteful and duplicative.

Both the procedure for establishing the level of expenditure, and the arbitrary manner in which cuts are applied, reflect the same complacency on the part of the civilian leaders in the Pentagon today that provoked Gen. Billy Mitchell's revolt against the defense planners of his time.

Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson has vitalized this wing-collar complacency into a procurement policy known as "fly-before-you-buy." It is the supreme accomplishment of men who believe in saving dollars even if you have to waste time.

Test Models Never Won an Air War

The "fly-before-you-buy" policy means that each new airplane must be procured in small quantities initially, and be thoroughly tested over a protracted period of time before large-quantity commitments are made. From a budget point of view, this is an excellent precaution. It not only reduces the chances of error but also defers heavy expenses to later years. In the development of automobiles and telephones, this is a necessary and sound business practice. Unfortunately, no battles will be won by hurling one test model of the world's best airplane into the air when the enemy attacks. Such a policy is dangerous to the point of being suicidal. It only assures the Russians that should they take this country over, they will find the budget balanced when they arrive.

During the past two years, we have known enough about many advanced aircraft to abandon our supercautious attitude with a negligible degree of technical risk. We must recognize the threat confronting us and adopt the policy of "buy—then fly them."

The point is illustrated by the development of one of our most advanced fighter aircraft, the Lockheed F-104. This air weapon was conceived by one of this country's most brilliant aeronautical engineers, Clarence E. (Kelly) Johnson. In 1952, Johnson decided that it was time to develop an extremely high-performance day fighter which could clearly outperform any imaginable Russian air weapon.

He sold his idea to the Air Force and was awarded funds for research. With this money, he proved his theory, and by early 1954 had a prototype of this magnificent new air weapon in the air. Under the "fly-before-you-buy" policy, his company, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, obtained a pitifully small order for seventeen 104's. Had a production order been given in 1954, we could have had these airplanes today in operational quantities.

Instead, we recently placed a cautious order for a small production quantity which calls upon less than one fourth of Lockheed's capacity. These planes will not be operational until the end of 1957. Should we become involved in a little or a big war before then, our airmen will have to be content with something less than the best —a dangerous business in this H-bomb age.

As a nation, we have been extremely lucky that so many of our jet-aircraft experiments have worked. We have a large selection of advanced aircraft to choose from. But, unfortunately, the tragic story of the F-104 has been repeated through a wide range of aircraft weapons. We continue to squander time as though we had invented a way of replacing it.

The F-101, a high-performance fighter, the F-102 and the F-105 all must have their production rates dramatically increased to modernize our fighter Air Force at the winning rate. For in this business of air power, winning is our only aim.

In the field of bombers, where the production rate of the Russian *Bison* is clearly ahead of the B-52, we must begin to win by procuring approximately 500 additional aircraft, and by doubling or even tripling the present production rate during the next 15 months. Similarly, we must increase the production quantity and rate for the B-52 companion piece, the KC-135 jet tanker.

These are all large, expensive but necessary steps if we are to meet the growing threat of Russia's air force.

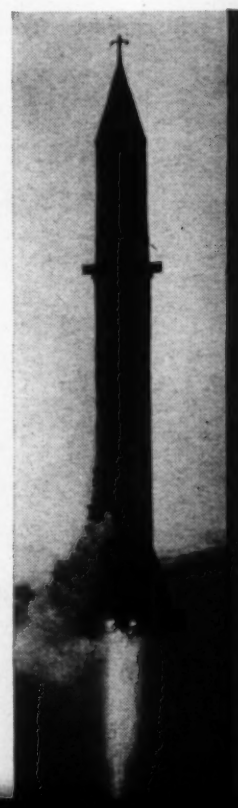
Beginning early last June, the annual dismal, bureaucratic procedure of budget preparation was begun in the Pentagon. Air Force officers charged with the preparation of this budget were concerned about the effectiveness of our existing Air Force. They feared that we might lose the air-power race with the Soviets.

The Air Force reflected its concern in early September with a budget which called for 20 billion dollars of new money for 1957. This budget request was met with an order which said in effect: "You can have no more than 18.8 billion dollars. We don't care what you eliminate to meet this figure—but that is all you're going to get!" This was bad, but the worst was yet to come. Between October 10 and December 21, the Air Force was ordered to make *eleven separate revisions* in its budget. This abnormal series of revisions and cuts finally hacked the eleventh version of the budget to a flat 16 billion dollars for air power.

Dismayed, several senior members of the Air Force management team finally prevailed upon the Secretary of Defense to increase the eleventh version by one-half billion dollars. The twelfth and final version of the Air Force budget, calling for 16½ billion dollars, was submitted to the Congress. However, a great price was exacted in return for even this inadequate increase. The civilian leaders who accepted it were committed to "hold still," to forbear from pleading their case to the public or the Congress.

In the face of this, a concerned chief of staff, torn between his earlier endorsement of a much higher budget and his dedication to the principle of civilian control, characterized the budget before Congress as "austere" and capable only of meeting "our most essential needs on a minimum basis." Lest there be any doubt remaining about the real meaning behind his statement, General Twining significantly added, "To keep this minimum program going and to reach and support 137 wings will require an increased budget in 1958."

Prior to writing this article, I resigned as civilian manager of the Air Force research-and-development program over an honest and basic difference of opinion with the Secretary of Defense as to whether budget balancing or air power was the more important. I believe that with all the facts available the people of this country should not be subjected to the dire consequences of possessing the world's *second-best* Air Force.



THE GUIDED MISSILE MESS

A missiles pioneer, Trevor Gardner in a second article analyzes the American missiles crisis. He tells: 1) Why our Strategic Air Command needs missiles and planes; 2) the facts behind the threat of Russia's missiles; 3) the story of the juggling of defense funds to support research; 4) how interservice rivalry created a labyrinth of Pentagon committees and administrators. Gardner also offers a plan of action to overcome the dangers that face the nation.

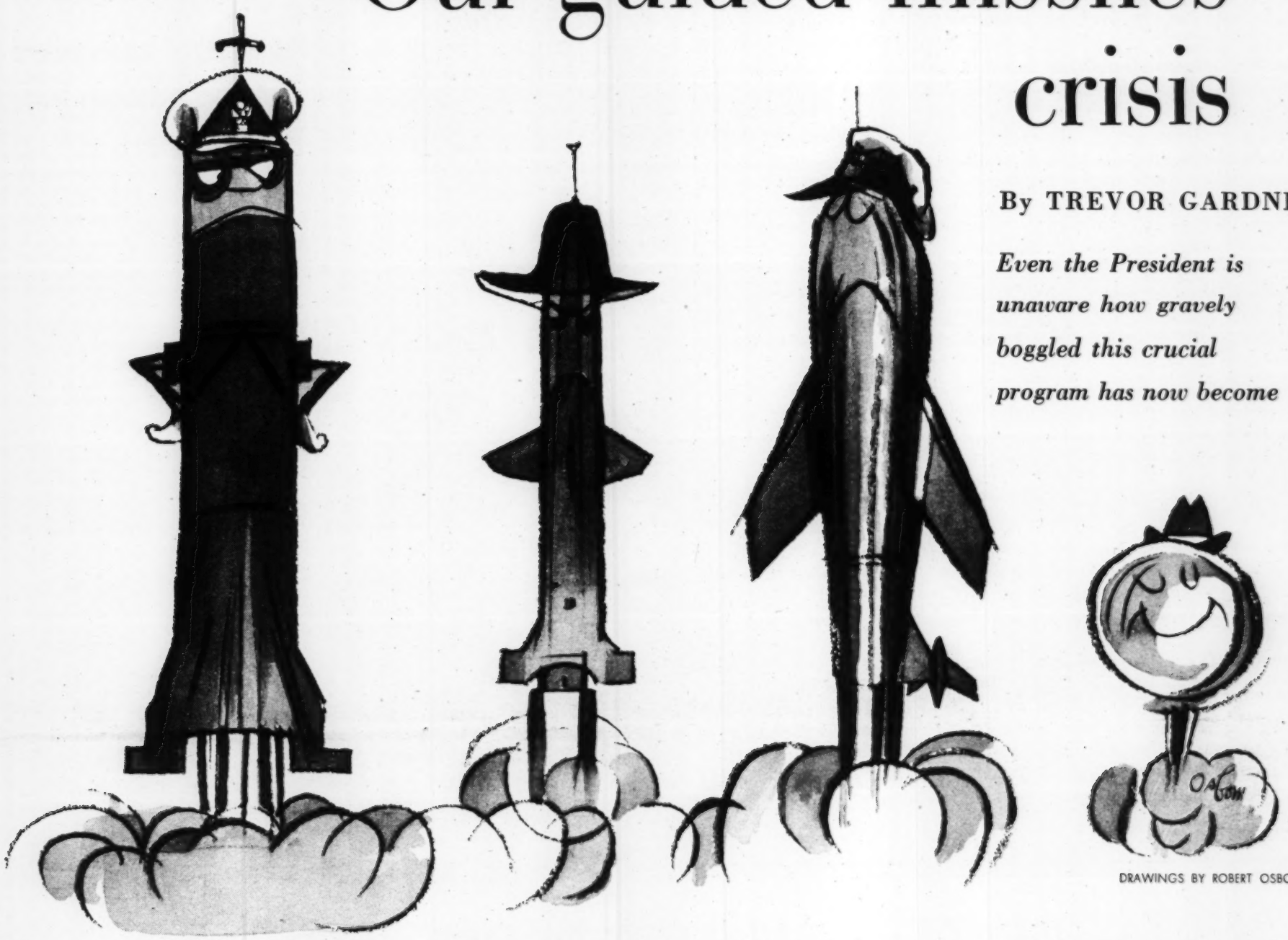
in the next issue of LOOK

In a new issue, Look will present the case for present defense policies.

Our guided missiles crisis

By TREVOR GARDNER

Even the President is unaware how gravely boggled this crucial program has now become



DRAWINGS BY ROBERT OSBORN

Our race to be first with an ICBM is thwarted by rivalry among the Army, Navy, Air Force and a satellite project

THE intercontinental ballistics missile is probably the greatest single advance in weapons that will be attained by any country in the next ten years. The nation that gets it first may be in a position to determine the kind of world we will live in for the next generation. We and the Russians are racing for it. But our own effort is snarled up in bureaucratic red tape. Here's what's wrong:

1. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force, each working on its own parochial guided-missiles program, are vying with each other in an intolerable rivalry.

2. The over-all missiles program is smothering in an administrative nightmare of committees and subcommittees competing with each other for influence and appropriations.

3. The ICBM project, which two and a half years ago was given a top-priority status, now shares top priority with many subsidiary missiles projects and the result is that there is no such thing as "top priority."

4. The executive personnel of the missiles program is notable for its preponderance of management experts recruited from private business, and for its poverty of full-time scientists who qualify as missiles experts and know what they're talking about.

I believe that if President Eisenhower suspected the real gravity of this situation he would, without doubt, step in and straighten things out. But the President's chief advisers have left him, at best, incompletely informed.

Meantime, the people—who, after all, are the ones most deeply concerned—remain the least informed of all. The public is bewildered by "artists' conceptions" of missiles that don't exist (and anyway couldn't fly as the artists conceive them) and by half-truths, understatements and exaggerations about missiles that do exist or are about to exist or will never exist.

The President has said we are ahead of Russia in some missiles fields, but behind in others. Other officials of the executive branch have said the Russians are closing in on our lead in some fields and increasing their own lead in others. Responsible members of the Senate are now trying to find out just where we do stand.

The public knows there must be a gigantic program of some kind going on. Large numbers of people are being hired; loud test explosions are heard in the proving-ground areas, but the whole operation is strapped in by an official "public-relations" policy which is a heritage from wartime censorship. Nobody confirms and nobody denies.

Yet there are some things that can be told, and some questions that should be answered.

There have been various published estimates indicating that, by 1960 or earlier, the Russians may have intercontinental ballistics

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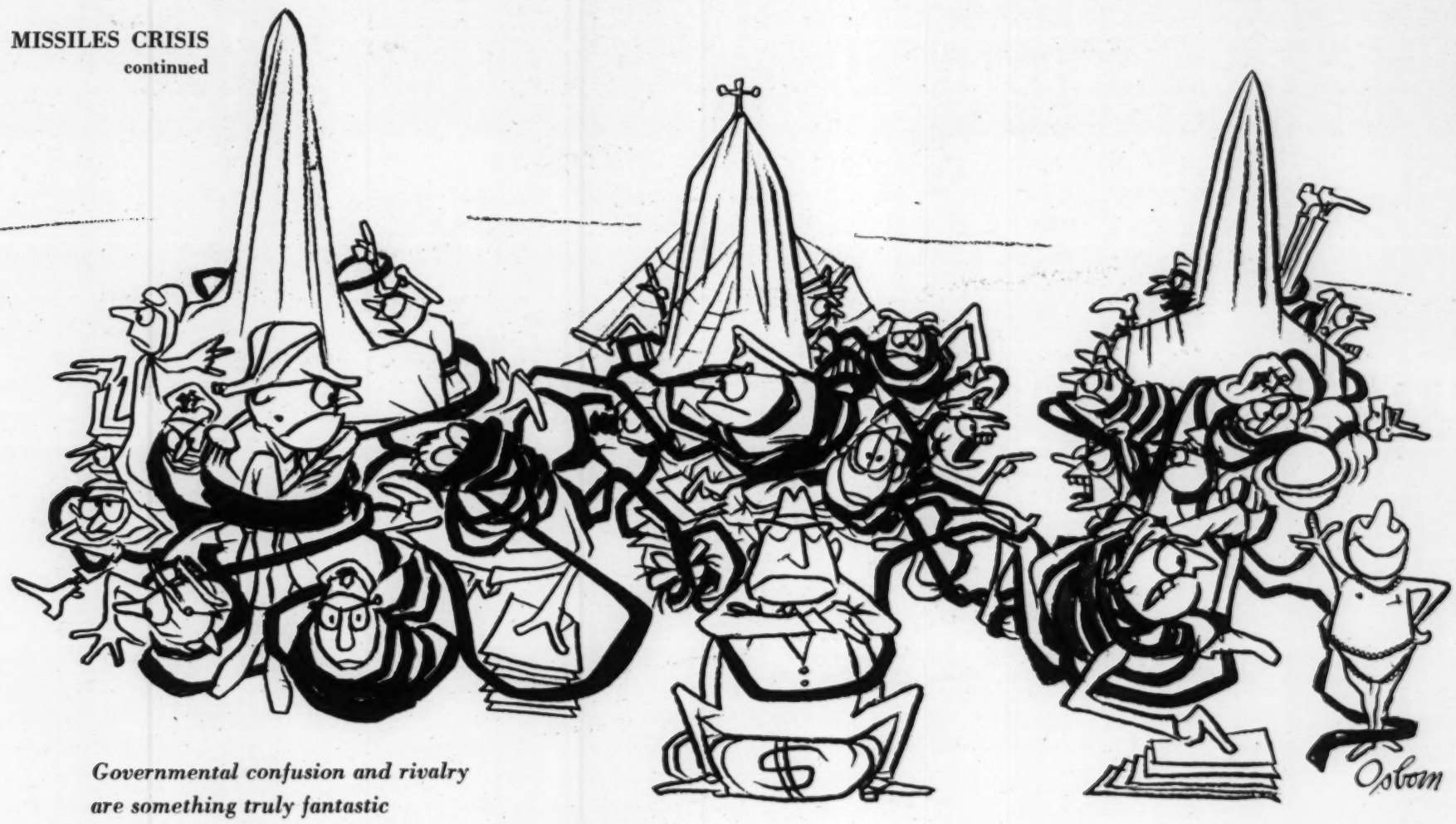

Governmental confusion and rivalry are something truly fantastic

This new weapon, with its great destructiveness, will decide world power

missiles with thermonuclear warheads. In my opinion, the Russians would then be in a position to destroy or blackmail this country unless we had similar weapons.

Are we following a course calculated to protect us from falling into this trap? The answer depends upon who is talking, and whom you believe.

The business executives who run the Government tell you in effect not to worry—your Government has the problem well in hand—and no changes are needed.

The nation's greatest scientists, missiles engineers and military leaders—the American professional team—say there is a great deal about our missiles picture to worry any American; that our ICBM effort is not under control and that, unless great changes are made in the program immediately, we can do nothing but lose to the Russians.

You cannot believe both groups. They have nothing in common. There is no ground for compromise here any more than there is in running a race. Either you win it or you don't.

Three years ago, as the first civilian manager of the Air Force Research and Development activity, I chose to rely on the professionals. My experience during the three years that followed has only confirmed that choice.

In the face of the deadlock between the scientists and the executives, it is only natural to wonder where President Eisenhower stands. I believe the President's advisers, who are not missiles experts, have given him only an incomplete picture of the crisis. His own broad policy thinking about missiles could put this country on the right track if his civilian deputies kept him accurately informed.

To comprehend our danger clearly requires some understanding of the new family of missiles weapons that generated this danger in the first place. There is literally no end to destructive applications of the jet propulsion-missile principle. The press is full of reports about the development of missiles which are fired from the ground and aimed at enemy territory. We also hear about ground-to-air missiles, the least effective of which is at least ten times better than our most advanced antiaircraft guns. Other accounts report missiles that can be launched from submarines, from ships at sea, and even from mobile battlefield platforms. Some of these missiles breathe air. Others carry their own "air" with them. Some are short range—15 to 150 miles. Others are medium range, and still others are designed for great distances—5,000 to 6,000 miles.

While every potential new member of the rapidly growing missiles family will represent an important and valuable step in advanced weapons, the ICBM is clearly of the highest priority importance. The United States is engaged in a truly massive effort with respect to missiles. But by itself, a mass of effort is not enough. The mass must be organized and the effort must be selective.

The reason for this is that, should the Russians perfect an ICBM in operational quantities, or even demonstrate it experimentally before we do, they will have the ability to hit our great Midwestern heartland with a weapon against which no defense is yet known. The only certain way to counter this kind of threat is to be able to fire, from our own independent bases on American soil, massive quantities of the same kind of weapon, capable of devastating an enemy as defenseless before it as we are. As long as we permit anything to interfere with the perfection of this weapon, we are like children making sling shots to repel an invasion from Mars.

As a nation, we are in this kind of peril because, for a generation or more, we have consistently failed to recognize the giant steps the Germans and Russians have been taking in missile development. After each hot or cold war, we have cut back on our research and development budgets. It happened once again in 1953. These cuts were doubly disturbing to the scientific world, because by now the technical horizons of the problem were rapidly receding and widening. The inherent built-in complexities of the ICBM were mushrooming daily, invading almost every known realm of science.

To get an idea of the kind of effort we should be making, imagine an ICBM traveling at speeds over four miles a second—coast to coast in less than 15 minutes; climbing 500 miles into airless outer space; propelled by multimillion-horsepower plants; storing within its belly the very "air" these giant power plants must gulp to perform at all; controlled by a built-in electronic "brain" capable of making decisions in a ten-thousandth of any given second; able to withstand surface-friction heats so high that they vaporize any known metal.

That is "The Beast." It is the one weapon we need today, above all others. Can anyone doubt that the greatest scientific brains in the free world are needed for its creation?

continued

The man who wears Wings knows what's new in sports shirts

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Wings

The ICBM project started out fine,

In 1953, the Air Force asked Dr. John Von Neumann, one of America's most distinguished scientists, now a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, to head an advisory task force. The mission of the Von Neumann committee was to assist the Air Force in weighing the difficulties presented by the ICBM, to invent scientific shortcuts and solutions, and to come up with a practical set of specifications designed to give us the weapon we need in the shortest possible time.

This committee's conclusions reflected no doubts about our technical competence to solve this problem. Many members of the committee had helped develop the atomic bomb. Hard problems were not new to them. They believed the quick completion of the ICBM was well within the scope of America's great scientific resources.

What bothered the scientists was that in peacetime the cumbersome, time-consuming machinery of government could not be streamlined to permit the swift mobilization of the necessary resources. As a result, the committee's most urgent recommendations were focused upon how to organize the effort.

A unique and responsive machinery was organized quickly within the Air Force, under the brilliant leadership of Maj. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever. His assignment was to see that the work got started and to make whatever modifications in approach he and Dr. Von Neumann's advisory committee deemed necessary to bring off a test firing of the ICBM as soon as possible. General Schriever's project was therefore assigned the highest priority within the Air Force.

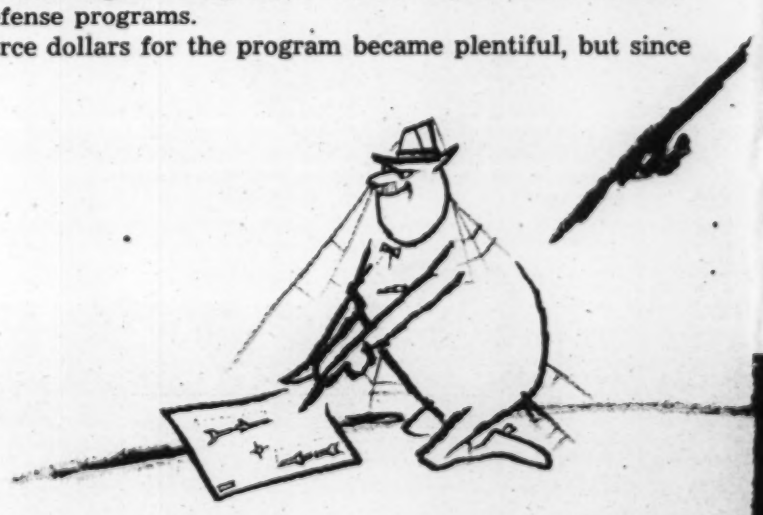
General Schriever immediately recruited Dr. Simon Ramo and Dr. Dean Wooldridge (who had also served on the Von Neumann Committee) as his technical advisors and to help him secure the best scientific brains in America to work on this project full time. In complexity, General Schriever's job was much like the atomic bomb development; and in the beginning, he and his unusually fine organization were able to make dramatic progress because they were organized to make quick decisions.

The spirit we achieved in the "Manhattan Project," which gave us the A-bomb, was that the small problems about men, material, buildings, machine tools and money were not to be allowed to block progress in any way. An environment was created in which all levels of management were encouraged to use their best judgment, to make quick decisions and to go ahead. The penalties for obstructing progress were severe. The same kind of spirit, the same sense of urgency, the same ability to get on with the job, are needed for a successful ICBM effort.

General Schriever's project had begun to breathe that way. In addition, the project was slated to graduate from No. 1 priority in the Air Force to the *nation's* No. 1 priority. This, in fact, happened. But a lot of other things began to happen too. Unfortunately for the budget-controlled Secretary of Defense, the ballistics-missiles race with the Russians could not be deferred. This weapons revolution had a new character and a new dimension. As national recognition of the importance of the missile mounted, with its implied threat of unbalancing the budget, the Secretary of Defense was faced with his first major dilemma. Could the country afford this program or should it be deferred?

The Secretary of Defense decided that the venture was vital and that it could not be deferred, but the only way it could be financed without unbalancing the budget was to limit expenditures on other planned defense programs.

Air Force dollars for the program became plentiful, but since



then strange things began to happen

the total level of the Air Force budget was not materially increased, these dollars had to be made available through many sacrifices, including one-shot savings projects, reduction in planned procurement of jet aircraft and postponing the modernization and building of vitally needed new air bases. General Schriever and his organization were able to carry on, with the Air Force supporting the enormously expensive ICBM effort at this great and dangerous sacrifice.

Then the Army and Navy suddenly began to recognize the importance of the ballistics missile in *their* future. Both services immediately embarked upon a vast competition to get into the ballistics missiles act.

Each assigned its own highest priority to whatever ballistics-missiles projects it wanted to develop. And in a brief time, numerous new and different missiles projects sprang into being. None of these duplicated the ICBM. They were designed, rather, to produce either an intermediate-range missile or a variety of short-range missiles.

But the Army and Navy were also required to rob their existing programs in order to finance new missile weapons. Not content to play second fiddle to the Air Force, the other services insisted upon and received the highest national priority for each of their own intermediate-range ballistics-missiles (IRBM) projects.

The ICBM, the one weapon we desperately need, was now in competition for the nation's resources with many little brothers and sisters at the family table. And everyone was entitled to be served first. To make matters worse, the services then generated other "phantom" or "study" missiles programs. These don't yet enjoy the same "top" priority as the earlier programs do, but they are fighting hard for "equality of treatment" and no one will be too surprised if they win.

As if there were not enough clamoring mouths all demanding preferred treatment, the Secretary of Defense approved and the White House announced that a satellite would be launched in 1958 during the International Geophysical Year. This also, of course, is a "top"-priority project.

The Secretary of Defense has explained this rash of new programs, actual and pending, as a logical way to provide competition,

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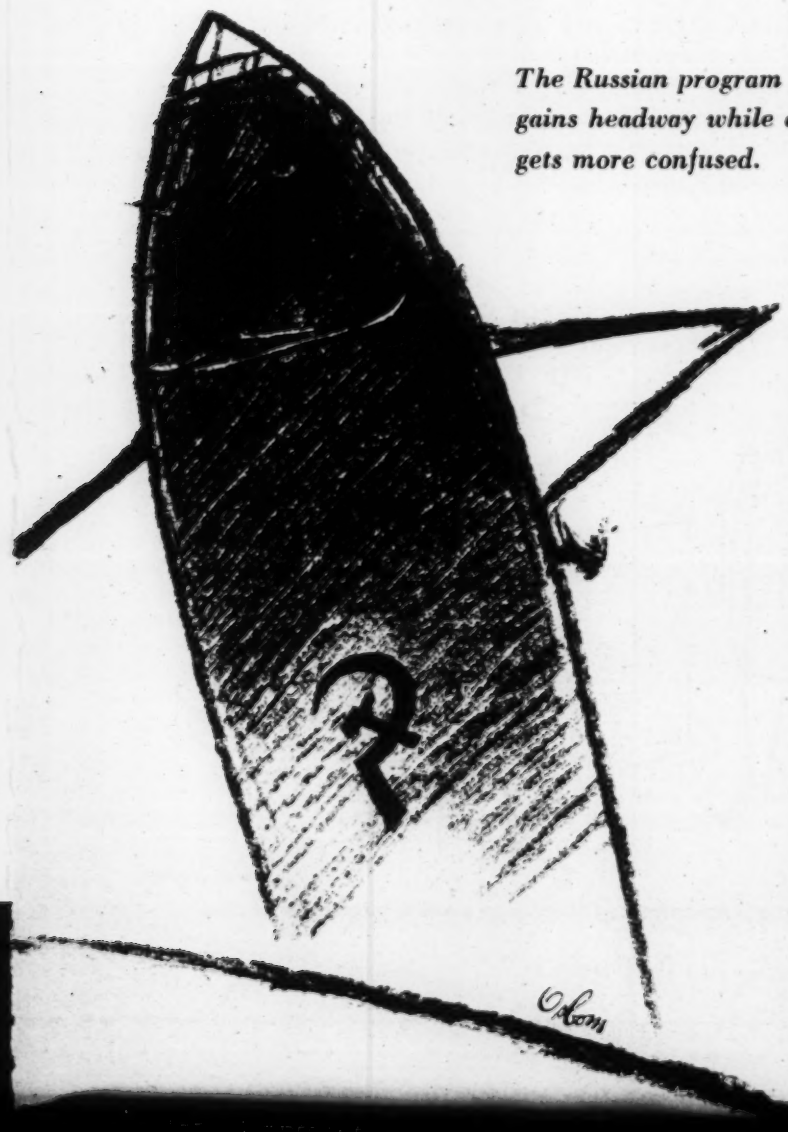

The Russian program gains headway while ours gets more confused.

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See it. Taste it. This is bottled elegance—the whiskey for you.

Garrett, P

November 24, 1958

Dear Paul:

Belated thanks for your kind words about SMALL WORLD.
Do let me know when you are moving into 580 Park.
We must have a housewarming.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Paul Garrett
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

PAUL GARRETT
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 14, 1958

My dear Ed:

Like a great many other people to whom I have talked, I was thrilled over your premier on Sunday of your new program "Small World." It sets a pace for something new in the technique of TV production. You have created a new high record among your own achievements and I just wanted you to know that everybody to whom I have talked feels the same way.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

P.S. Incidentally I am moving to 580 Park before the year ends

Ed Murrow

With the compliments

of

Lincoln Center

for the Performing Arts

Paul Garrett

Garrett

LINCOLN CENTER
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

PROGRESS REPORT

JUNE, 1959

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FOREWORD

On May 14, 1959, ground was broken for Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts by the President of the United States. This event symbolized the transition from a three-year period of painstaking planning to the actual building of a great American cultural center in the heart of New York.

At this stage when the new phase of actual building has begun, it seems timely to present a progress report to trace the highlights of the Center's origin, its present status, and the problems and opportunities ahead. In the format of an annual report, this document covers not only the year 1958, but the whole of the three-year period of Lincoln Center planning.

The story of Lincoln Center is the story of gradual development of an idea, of complex relationships between old and proud institutions, of pioneering in the development of new organizations, of cooperation between private and governmental agencies. It is a story in the American tradition of voluntary private initiative and of what it means in service to the public.

The leaders of Lincoln Center are confident that its dream will be realized. We base our confidence on three factors—first, the uniqueness of the Center. Nowhere else are premier performing institutions in all the performing arts joined together with artistic education in one dynamic union dedicated to the service of the people. The architectural setting and the physical facilities of Lincoln Center are unparalleled. Its idea is unique, and exciting to all who come in contact with it, both in this country and abroad.

Our second reason for confidence is timeliness. Lincoln Center can be one means of helping to meet a paramount need of our time: the need of modern man for creative fulfillment—his striving for self-expression and the emotional and aesthetic satisfactions that set him above the animal. It is a need made more immediate by the emotional and mental pressures of our day, and by the facts of increased leisure time and higher levels

of education. Statistics are available that show an unprecedented burgeoning of interest in the arts. LIFE Magazine has called it "a cultural explosion" occurring throughout America. In city after city, arts centers are flourishing, or are being planned and built. Lincoln Center is a part of this national movement: it is our city's and our nation's response to a present need.

And finally, we draw confidence from the precedent-setting nature of the gifts we have received so far. In our campaign for $75,000,000, the total of $47,000,000 raised to date is made up for the most part of contributions from a few major foundations, great corporations, and farsighted individuals whose gifts represent an historic departure from their usual giving patterns. These significant gifts "outside of program" are made by thoughtful leaders sensitive to the changing needs of our society. They are gratifying signs of recognition that the arts today are important in the lives of our people, and therefore as worthy of philanthropic support as health and education.

While we are confident in the ultimate success of Lincoln Center, we recognize fully that the responsibility for raising all the funds needed is a heavy one. The task ahead can be accomplished, but only with the interest, the understanding, and the cooperation of all the segments of our society who have a stake in Lincoln Center—government, business, labor, philanthropy, and above all the individual American citizen.

Lincoln Center from its conception has been a venture in faith, of faith in the ability of the performing arts to meet a need of the American people, of faith in the ability of the Center to represent the importance of the arts to all of us. It remains a venture in faith, because my associates and I, having gone this far, have faith that the American people will help to see the job done.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd
President

June 15, 1959

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FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, INC.

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Trustee of the Juilliard Musical Foundation.

Director of Juilliard School of Music.

GEORGE D. STODDARD

Dean of the School of Education, New York University.

Trustee of the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy.

Director of the National Educational Television and Radio Center.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Frank Altschul
Finance
John D. Rockefeller 3rd
Building
Clarence Francis
Campaign
Devereux C. Josephs
Relocation Policies
Irving S. Olds
Relationships with Constituents
C. D. Jackson
Neighborhood Relations

LINCOLN CENTER COUNCIL

Reginald Allen
Exec. Dir., Operation, Lincoln Center

Rudolf Bing
General Manager, Metropolitan Opera Company

George E. Judd, Jr.
Managing Director, New York Philharmonic

William Schuman
President, Juilliard School of Music

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ORIGIN

THE DECISIONS by the Metropolitan Opera and the New York Philharmonic to move from their historic homes to a new and unfamiliar part of the city were bold and significant. These decisions were made when a site for a new opera house and a new concert hall became available through the planning of the large Lincoln Square Urban Renewal Project by the Committee on Slum Clearance and its Chairman, Robert Moses. Without those decisions and without the vision and imagination of the leadership of each of these institutions in the fall of 1955 it is doubtful that the concept of Lincoln Center would have been evolved even as a dream.

Formation of Exploratory Committee

Soon after their commitment to move to Lincoln Square, the leaders of the Metropolitan and the Philharmonic began informal discussions with each other and with several citizens representative of the public interest to explore whether a more inclusive art center might be desirable and feasible. Thus came into being the "Exploratory Committee for a Musical Arts Center" which began in October of 1955 to meet regularly twice a month.

The committee was composed of Floyd Blair (later replaced by David M. Keiser) and Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., representing the Philharmonic; C. D. Jackson, Irving S. Olds and Charles M. Spofford, representing the Metropolitan with Anthony A. Bliss, the Opera President, serving *ex-officio;* and Robert E. Blum, Devereux C. Josephs, Wallace K. Harrison, Lincoln Kirstein and John D. Rockefeller 3rd, who served as chairman of the group.

From its first meetings the committee showed itself eager to explore any reasonable possibility and to formulate its recommendations on basic facts and on the advice of experts in the various artistic and educational fields. The committee obtained the staff and survey services of Day & Zimmermann, Inc., of Philadelphia, consulting and management engineers, and it sought the counsel of ever-widening groups of distinguished leaders in the performing arts field. Several members of the committee went to Europe in the spring of 1956 to observe artistic and educational institutions in such centers as London, Paris, Vienna, Strasbourg, Cologne, and Milan.

The expenses of the studies undertaken by the exploratory committee were met by contributed funds, chiefly through grants of $50,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and of $25,000 from the New York Foundation.

Concept of a Cultural Center

The committee was quick to see the great contribution that could be made to the cultural life of the city and the nation if the plan for new homes for the Metropolitan and the Philharmonic were enlarged to include other artistic organizations.

An early decision defined the artistic boundaries of the proposed center to include all the major arts of live performance—specifically opera, symphony and other forms of vocal and instrumental music, spoken drama, and the dance.

A second decision was to bring into the center an educational institution for training in these arts.

A subsequent decision was to include a library-museum of the performing arts and thus to form a true cultural center embracing the trilogy of education, creative scholarship, and performance.

Formation of a Corporation

By the late spring of 1956 the exploratory studies of the committee justified a conclusion that a center for the performing arts was, in fact, desirable and feasible. The prospects for achieving such a center were then sufficiently encouraging that the committee proceeded to form on June 22, 1956 a new non-profit membership corporation for the broad purpose of "sustaining, encouraging and promoting musical and performing art—and of

educating the general public with relation thereto." The corporation was specifically authorized to develop the performing arts center as a part of the Lincoln Square Urban Renewal Project pursuant to a contract with the City of New York.

Accepting the public identification of the project with its geographic locale, namely Lincoln Square, the new organization was named Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc. and has since been commonly known as "Lincoln Center."

The new organization became the successor to the more informal exploratory committee. It continued and concluded the committee's exploratory studies on various phases of the proposed center's operation concerning such practical aspects as traffic and transportation, organization, physical requirements in the buildings, finance, and operation.

Expansion of Site

With the cooperation of City and Federal agencies, the possible site for a center was enlarged to a complete three-block area with the intervening streets to be closed. Later a further enlargement was agreed upon and an additional half-block was added, to be tied into the main area by a broad pedestrian bridge. Assistance also came from the City and Federal governments through a grant-in-aid of approximately $6,675,000 for construction of an underground garage and access roadways and the surfacing of public plazas.

Legal Problems

In the course of its development Lincoln Center met a series of legal challenges. The Center was a defendant in three separate law suits, brought in both state and federal courts by groups of residents and occupants within the area, attacking the constitutionality of the Lincoln Square Urban Renewal Project. In each law suit, the principal ground of objection was the alleged ineligibility of Fordham University, a sectarian educational institution, to participate in the project. While no direct attack was made upon Lincoln Center's participation, the plaintiffs in each suit nevertheless sought to invalidate the entire project, including the part involving Lincoln Center.

Each law suit has now been finally terminated in favor of the Lincoln Square Urban Renewal Project, and the Courts have found nothing unconstitutional or illegal in the project. Two of the law suits went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

While the pendency of these law suits was responsible for a certain amount of delay and expense, their termination means that no permanent damage has resulted. Moreover, these highly contested proceedings have obtained a final judicial determination of the validity of the project, and at an early stage of its development.

Opportunity Inherent in Center

Upon the completion of its exploratory studies, the Directors of Lincoln Center reached agreement on the following seven fundamental points which summarize the challenging opportunity inherent in the concept of Lincoln Center:

1. A center for all the performing arts opens new vistas and opportunities for each of the arts. The highest in quality will be its goal. It will encourage creative work. It will train talented youth.
2. A center will strengthen each of the participating institutions. It will meet their urgent needs for new and adequate homes. By establishing new relationships among the participating institutions themselves and between them and the community, the center will provide both artistic stimulus and financial stability to each of the institutions.
3. A performing arts center will be a major step forward in providing satisfaction and enjoyment for a vast and growing public with increased leisure time.
4. A center is feasible from the practical standpoints of traffic and parking, convenience of access, and concentration of audiences.
5. The assembly of great artistic institutions and of significant specialized educational facilities in a common setting will provide for the people of New York and of America an artistic center unique in the world.
6. A center will contribute significantly to international understanding by fostering cultural exchange. It will be a frame for America's recognition of the best from other lands and cultures.
7. Lincoln Center will stand as a symbol of America's cultural maturity, affirming for the entire world our nation's faith in the life of the spirit.

CONSTITUENTS AND ORGANIZATION

Independent Constituents

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPT of Lincoln Center recognized the desirability of continuing each artistic institution in the Center as an independent entity. The Metropolitan, the Philharmonic, and Juilliard, which came to be known as "Constituents" of Lincoln Center, are to retain their own corporate existence under the management of their own trustees or directors. They are to have artistic autonomy and independent financial responsibility. As constituents of Lincoln Center they will rent their buildings and share in the management of the over-all organization. They accept heavy responsibilities not only for their own artistic integrity and self-sufficiency but also for the success of the Center as a whole. These independent institutions become cooperating parts of an enterprise which, by reason of the interplay among and between performing, educational, and research organizations, is greater than the sum of its separate parts.

Lincoln Center Responsibilities

Lincoln Center has accepted over-all responsibility for raising the needed funds, and for planning, constructing, and operating the buildings of the Center. It has also accepted a responsibility going beyond the provision of new buildings and the relationship of landlord to its constituent tenants. It has a responsibility for helping to bring about the creative advancement of the performing arts and for making them available to the widest possible public.

Original Constituents

The Metropolitan Opera Association and the Philharmonic-Symphony Society were constituents of Lincoln Center from its origin. Their respective Boards of Directors, by resolutions adopted on February 21, 1957 and on November 29, 1956, officially committed each organization to the Center and enthusiastically endorsed the concept of the Center as a whole.

Standards for Constituents

The Directors of Lincoln Center have adopted a statement of "Standards for Constituents" to serve as criteria for the selection or creation of additional constituent institutions. This statement emphasizes the need for setting and maintaining artistic standards of the highest quality and the need for an institutional framework designed to assure continuity and financial stability, a commitment to public service, and a dedication to artistic advancement.

Juilliard—The Educational Constituent

Following a long period of careful exploration and negotiation between Lincoln Center and the Juilliard School of Music, the latter became, on February 1, 1957, the educational constituent of Lincoln Center. In committing itself to come into the Center, the School agreed to make two major changes in its operation—(1) to devote the School exclusively to the training of advanced students; and (2) to include training in drama in addition to music and dance. Since drama is a new professional field for the Juilliard School, it has, with Lincoln Center's cooperation, been engaged in a detailed study of dramatic training in this country and overseas. For this purpose, Juilliard has retained the consulting services of M. Michel Saint-Denis, who is assisting in the formulation of plans for the new drama division.

Library-Museum

The New York Public Library was the natural institution to which Lincoln Center turned for pos-

sible sponsorship of a specialized library-museum of the performing arts. An intensive study of the feasibility of such sponsorship has been completed. It was conducted under the guidance of a special committee headed by the president of the New York Public Library, Gilbert W. Chapman, and utilizing the professional services of Davidson Taylor. The Trustees of the Library have formally considered the matter and have approved in principle the establishment of the proposed Lincoln Center Library-Museum under the direction and control of the Library. Lincoln Center is hopeful that these developments will move rapidly toward a firm commitment on the part of the New York Public Library to become another constituent of the Center.

Drama

The decision to include the art of spoken drama in Lincoln Center required the selection or creation of an institution in this field which would become the counterpart of the Metropolitan and of the Philharmonic in their fields.

For guidance in developing its drama constituent, Lincoln Center has created an Advisory Council for the Drama, composed of professional and lay leaders of the American theater. It has also retained the services of Robert Whitehead as a special consultant in this field. Lincoln Center hopes its present Advisory Council will be the forerunner of an independent institution to become the drama constituent in the Center.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE DRAMA

Mrs. V. Beaumont Allen
Mrs. Vincent Astor
Miss Cheryl Crawford
Mrs. Howard Cullman
Robert W. Dowling
Elia Kazan
Walter F. Kerr
Miss Eva Le Gallienne
Sanford Meisner
Joseph Verner Reed
William Schuman
Mrs. George Hamlin Shaw
Roger L. Stevens
George D. Stoddard
Robert Whitehead
George D. Woods
Mrs. William Woodward, Sr.

Ex Officio
Reginald Allen
Edgar B. Young

Dance

A situation analagous in many ways to that in the field of drama exists with respect to the art of the dance. In this field also Lincoln Center has created an Advisory Council composed of leading lay and professional men and women who have been prominently identified with the development of this art in America. There has been a recognition that the sponsoring institution in the field of the dance should be sufficiently broad to include not only ballet in its classical sense but also the various forms of modern or contemporary dance. It has also been recognized that the art of the dance is inevitably a part of a "lyric theater" operation and that Lincoln Center's constituent for the dance might well also assume responsibility for the sponsorship of operetta.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE DANCE

Miss Lucia Chase
Mrs. S. Hallock duPont
Miss Martha Graham
William Kolodney
Joseph B. Martinson
William Schuman
George D. Stoddard

Ex Officio
Reginald Allen
Edgar B. Young

Constituent Participation in Center Management

When the pending developments with respect to the library-museum, drama, and the dance have reached fruition, Lincoln Center will have completed its family of six related artistic institutions. Each will be independent and primary in its respective field, but each will be a cooperating part of the larger whole that is Lincoln Center.

Constituent institutions have a voice in the management of the Center. On the present Lincoln Center board of thirteen directors, the Metropolitan Opera Association has three representatives, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has two, and the Juilliard School has one. When other organizations are added officially as constituents, they will have appropriate representation on the Lincoln Center board.

In other ways the constituent institutions are participating officially in the evolutionary development of the Center and are already engaged in the

cooperative interplay which is confidently expected to become one of the most significant results of bringing these institutions together in a common center.

The Lincoln Center Council is an official body organized under the By-Laws of the corporation. It is composed of the chief professional officer of Lincoln Center and of each constituent. It exists to coordinate the plans of the constituent groups at the professional executive level; to study and make recommendations during the planning and construction phase; to consider the implementation of the Center concept; and to advise the Lincoln Center board on matters affecting the Center's artistic operation. Under a system of rotating chairmanship, the current Chairman of the Council represents his colleagues and participates with the directors regularly in meetings of the board. At staff level, the constituents are already working together through an "Inter-Institutional-Coordinating Committee" which deals with practical measures by which constituents can benefit each other and can broaden their collective services to the community.

During the architectural planning phase, the Building Committee of each constituent participates on a continuing basis with the architect and the Building Committee of Lincoln Center.

Leaders of the constituent organizations, including their affiliates, such as the Friends of the Philharmonic, the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and the National Council of the Metropolitan Opera Association, are serving as members of the campaign organization and are assisting in the Lincoln Center fund-raising effort. Such assistance is welcomed and is indeed expected, since the Lincoln Center campaign relieves the Metropolitan and the Philharmonic of the responsibility for major capital fund drives on which each would be engaged if their initial plans for new buildings had not evolved into the larger plan for a center of all the performing arts.

Lincoln Center Organization

For carrying out its own responsibilities Lincoln Center has evolved an organization that functions in relation to the three phases of fund raising, planning and building, and eventual operation. The members of the board of directors and the officers of the corporation are all volunteers and serve without compensation. Committees of the board (sometimes augmented by others who are not directors) give policy direction in each of several major fields; namely, the Lincoln Center campaign, relocation and demolition, architectural planning and construction, and relations with constituent institutions.

Two senior positions on the staff of Lincoln Center have been filled. The chief professional officer, responsible for the eventual operation of the Center, is Reginald Allen who was appointed on June 1, 1957 as Executive Director for Operation. The officer responsible for the entire construction phase including relocation and demolition is the Executive Director for Construction, General Otto L. Nelson, Jr., whose services have been loaned to Lincoln Center by the New York Life Insurance Company, where he is a Vice-President. To be General Nelson's full-time assistant, Colonel William F. Powers, who retired on March 31, 1959 from the U. S. Army Engineer Corps, was named Deputy Executive Director for Construction on April 1, 1959. Richard Leach has been named Assistant Director for Operation effective September 8, 1959. John W. McNulty is Director of Public Relations.

Legal, public relations, and fund-raising counsel* have been retained to advise the Center in these important specialized phases of its operation. During these planning or pre-operational phases of Lincoln Center development, efforts have been made to keep the overhead costs to a minimum. Enlargement of staff as will be required when the Center is in full operation has been consciously delayed. It is not contemplated that Lincoln Center will itself ever become a producing organization.

Relationships Between Lincoln Center and Constituents

The relationships between Lincoln Center and its several constituents will be the subject of definite agreements presently under negotiation by a committee of the Board headed by Irving S. Olds. While many details are yet to be worked out, the broad outlines of the relationship have been clear from the early development of the concept of the Center. Lincoln Center, as owner, is planning and preparing to build a group of special purpose buildings, each designed to serve primarily as a

**Legal Counsel:* Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley
Public Relations Counsel: Paul Garrett
Fund-Raising Counsel: Kersting, Brown & Co., Inc.

home for one of the constituent organizations. As a future tenant each constituent is presenting its needs and its officers are serving as expert advisors to the architects and to the Lincoln Center Building Committee, which must deal with the difficult problem of reconciliation of requirements and available funds.

When the buildings are completed, each constituent will pay a fair rent to Lincoln Center for the use of its building. The Center will pass on to the constituent any benefits of large-scale, year-round operation and of the Center's tax exemption. The constituent will have prior claim on its hall for such period as may be required for its season, but Lincoln Center will book the halls during all other parts of the year. In this way, the Center will be able to plan wisely the total of musical and art services to be presented to the public in the several halls of the Center.

Going beyond the usual landlord-tenant relationship between Lincoln Center and its constituents, the Center will always encourage the highest standards of artistic achievement and public service on the part of its constituents, and foster the development of close artistic and operating relations among them—especially between the professional performing groups and the young talent in the Juilliard School. To this end, $10,000,000 out of the Center's $75,000,000 goal is earmarked for educational aid and for fostering creative artistic advancement.

Since the concept of Lincoln Center is unprecedented, its organization involves a complex and delicate set of cooperative relationships. In seeking the greater good represented by the potential achievements and public service of the Center as a whole, it is contemplated that each constituent will accept a five-fold responsibility:

(a) for its own artistic excellence and integrity;

(b) for its own financial independence and solvency;

(c) for the extension of its artistic service to the public;

(d) for cooperation with the other constituents of the Center to the end that their artistic standards may be heightened and their public services augmented;

(e) for cooperation with Lincoln Center to the end that the composite services of the performing arts reach an ever-widening audience and that the Center serves not only as a home for its constituents, but is also a place for presentation of other highest quality performing artists and groups from elsewhere in the United States and from other lands and cultures.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Land Cost

During the year 1958 Lincoln Center took title to its real estate. The three-and-one-half-block site, including City-owned park and plaza areas, covers about fourteen acres west of Broadway and Columbus Avenue between 62nd and 66th Streets. The price paid to the City of New York for this land was $4,843,677.20. In addition Lincoln Center is required under the terms of its contract with the City to assume financial and administrative responsibility for relocation of tenants, for demolition of buildings, and for the management and upkeep of existing properties during the remaining period of their use and occupancy. These costs are expected to run to approximately $2,115,000 over and above the anticipated rental income. Therefore, the total cost of land as cleared and ready for construction will be approximately $7,000,000.

The site was acquired by Lincoln Center in two separate purchases following condemnation by the City and sale at public auction under the established procedures for Title I Urban Renewal projects. On February 28, 1958, the main three-block site extending from 62nd to 65th Streets was purchased. Subsequently, the development of architectural plans made it clear that this area was too small to accommodate adequately all of the buildings planned for Lincoln Center. With the cooperation of the City and Federal agencies, the Lincoln Square project was enlarged and on October 1, 1958, the Lincoln Center corporation purchased the half-block on the westerly side of Broadway between 65th and 66th Streets, technically known as the Lincoln Center Addition.

Urban Renewal "Write-Down" in Land Value

The assembly of a large tract of land in Manhattan is difficult under any circumstances. At prices which are feasible and appropriate for non-profit enterprises, the purchase of a tract extending over several blocks and requiring the closing of streets is virtually impossible in the normal real estate market. Through the foresight and planning of City officials, notably the Committee on Slum Clearance under the Chairmanship of Robert Moses and the City Planning Commission under the Chairship of James Felt, a site became available. Through the financial assistance of the City and the Federal Government, acting under the Urban Renewal procedures of Title I, the site was purchased at a fair re-use price which was feasible for Lincoln Center.

Under Title I of the National Housing Act of 1949 as amended, municipalities are assisted in acquiring blighted slum areas by condemnation and in reselling them to private developers at a fair re-use price for the land alone, usually not including the value of buildings to be demolished. The loss incurred by the City in such resale is shared two-thirds by the Federal Government and one-third by the City.

City and Federal Aid

In other ways the City and Federal Governments are aiding financially in the Lincoln Center development. A capital grant-in-aid project totaling $6,675,000, shared one-third by the City and two-thirds by the Federal Government will provide for a series of improvements designed to provide the public with safer and more convenient means of access to the Center. Included in this grant-in-aid are the widening of 62nd and 65th Streets between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, the building and operation by the City of a financially self-liquidating underground parking garage having capacity for approximately 750 cars, the landscaping and surfacing of a public plaza on the Lincoln Center site, the construction of two underground roadways for vehicular access to the opera house and other halls of the Center, and the building of a broad pedestrian bridge over 65th Street to tie the half-block to the north into the plaza area of the

main site. With the refinement and completion of plans, the cost estimates of certain of these improvements have been increased, and several other developments have become essential. Negotiations are now in process with both the City and Federal officials looking toward an increase in this grant-in-aid.

The City will close 63rd and 64th Streets to make an uninterrupted three-block site. The New York City Transit Authority has already extended the subway platform of the 66th Street IRT Station southward to the corner of 65th Street, thus bringing this subway station to a point of direct underground access to all of Lincoln Center. The Park Department, through the generosity of a contribution from the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, is planning an outdoor band shell and facilities for open air concerts in the public park to the south of the opera house. The office of the Borough President of Manhattan is undertaking a necessary regrading of 62nd Street to improve the access into the garage and the underground roadways.

Lincoln Center Obligation to the City

Lincoln Center, on its part, has assumed a number of heavy obligations under its contract with the City. Title to the land eventually to be reconveyed to the City for the park, plaza, and underground garage now rests in Lincoln Center and this corporation is responsible for relocating the tenants and demolishing the buildings before turning this land back to the City. The cost of this operation is estimated at $706,000. While the cost of this park and plaza land did not enter into Lincoln Center's purchase price, the land area in 63rd and 64th Streets which is eventually to be owned by the Center was included at a cost to Lincoln Center of approximately $675,000.

While Lincoln Center is expected eventually to be exempt from City real estate taxes except for such minor parts of the whole as commercial restaurants and stores, the Center is obligated to pay real estate taxes during the period of relocation and demolition. These tax payments to the City will be about $750,000 and are included in the figures cited above for total costs of relocation and demolition and hence of land costs.

Lincoln Center's land cost calls for one further word of explanation. Under Title I procedures the minimum re-use price that this corporation as a bidder at public aution was obliged to meet was based upon impartial appraisals and was approved by both the City and the Federal agency. This procedure resulted in an average price for the original three-block site of $10.62 per square foot. This average was the composite of a re-use appraisal of $7.04 per square foot for all of the site except for that occupied by a thirteen-story loft building on Columbus Avenue between 62nd and 63rd Streets. For this one building the City's price was $1,500,000 or $62.88 per square foot. The re-use price paid by Lincoln Center for the Broadway frontage in the additional half-block to the north was $15.03 per square foot.

The more important and long-range obligation of Lincoln Center to the City and to the public at large is to build and operate the Center as a whole. The corporation has assumed in its contract with the City a commitment to build Philharmonic Hall within a period of three years from the date of land purchase; to build the opera within six years and to provide at least Juilliard housing in the northern half-block. These represent minimum legal requirements. They do not lessen the corporation's determination to complete the entire Center and on a time schedule which it is hoped may be considerably faster than indicated by these contractual terms.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, TENANT RELOCATION, DEMOLITION

A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT of the corporation during the past year has been its relocation of 1,444 tenant families to standard off-site apartments and the razing of slum buildings on more than one-third of the land area on which Lincoln Center is to be built.

Urban Renewal Procedure

Under Title I Urban Renewal procedures in New York, the practice is to turn over to private developers—under the supervision of the Department of Real Estate—the total task of tenant relocation, demolition of buildings, and the management of site properties as long as they remain in use. Thus during 1958, on taking title to its three-and-one-half block site, the corporation became landlord to 1,647 residential tenants and 383 commercial tenants housed in eighty-eight tenements, seventy-five rooming houses, nineteen commercial buildings, and six institutional or government buildings.

Progress in Relocation and Demolition

By June 15, 1959, 87.6 per cent of the residential tenants had relocated and 83.3 per cent of the commercial tenants had also moved off the site. By that same date 101 of the 188 buildings on the site had been totally demolished and five others were being torn down or were under contract for demolition.

The Center's activity in the field of property management, tenant relocation, and demolition has been the direct supervisory responsibility of Otto L. Nelson, Jr., executive director of construction. He has had the policy guidance of the Committee on Relocation Policies of the Lincoln Center board under the chairmanship of Devereux C. Josephs with Reverend Laurence J. McGinley, S.J. and Robert E. Blum as members.

Relocation Agents

To act as its agents in this area of work, the corporation selected the firm of Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, Inc. This firm has been prominent in New York real estate circles for over thirty years. Officials of Braislin, Porter & Wheelock and members of their staff have demonstrated commendable sensitivity to the human problems involved in carrying out the complex task of relocation.

By the time Lincoln Center took title to the property a site manager had been employed, a highly trained multilingual staff of some thirty persons recruited, and an on-site office established at 175 West 63rd Street.

Many of the buildings on the site are over seventy years old and were found to be in a very poor state of repair. Despite the fact that these buildings are slated for demolition, strenuous effort has been made to correct conditions hazardous to the health and safety of their occupants.

More than 141 building code violations were removed from these buildings. In addition 5,068 other repairs were made on the buildings by the end of 1958.

Relocation Policies and Procedures

The terms of its contract with the City, require Lincoln Center to provide safe, decent, and sanitary accommodations for all residential tenants at rents within the financial means of these tenants and in localities reasonably convenient to their places of employment.

In order to carry out conscientiously these obli-

gations the corporation, acting through its agents, set up and maintained an apartment-listing service which listed apartments for rent in different sections of the city and suitable to the needs of a wide variety of tenants. Only apartments which conformed to City standards for health and safety were listed. "Finder's fees" were paid to real estate brokers, owners, or rental agents who found vacant apartments to which Lincoln Center's residential tenants moved. These fees ranged from $100 to $150. By year's end 1958 the corporation had paid more than $30,000 in "finder's fees."

Many of the tenants—in fact more than half of them—chose voluntarily to select their own apartments. Where this was done and where the apartment selected was shown, upon inspection, to fully conform to decent standards of health and safety, the tenant was paid a "self-relocation bonus" including moving expenses up to $100. The bonuses ranged from $275 to $500 depending on the size of the apartment vacated by the tenant on the Lincoln Center site. By April 10, 1959 the corporation had paid tenants $181,475 in self-relocation bonuses. In addition over $20,000 was paid by the corporation to paint off-site apartments before tenants moved into them.

Necessary moving expenses of residential tenants up to $100 and of commercial tenants up to $2,500 are borne by the City from funds provided to it in a capital grant from the Federal Government. Aside from this assistance, all other relocation costs are borne by Lincoln Center.

Tenants Move to Better Homes

When Lincoln Center was initially discussed, the primary doubt raised in the minds of many sincere people was whether so large a number of tenant families could find decent accommodations at reasonable rentals elsewhere in the city. A study of the first 742 families relocated from the Lincoln Center site—about half of the total number—indicates that in practically all cases the situations are better for the families. Generally the families who averaged less than one room per person on the site (.85) now average more than one room per person (1.06). Of course, for larger family living space they are paying more rent for their apartments on the average than paid on the site (about $10.00 more per month). But it is significant that the average monthly rent *per room* paid by the tenants in their new locations was nearly $2.00 less than that paid on the Lincoln Center site. Thus what was initially a major source of criticism has turned into what might be called an asset because it has demonstrated what can be done in careful and sympathetic slum clearance removals.

Of course, this record accomplishment would not have been possible without the teamwork of many people: first and foremost among whom are the tenants themselves. The Braislin, Porter & Wheelock staff also have demonstrated exceptional patience and skill. And it has had the active cooperation of personnel of the New York City Housing Authority, the Department of Real Estate, the Department of Welfare, and other City agencies concerned. In addition, it has had the constructive oversight of the Citizens Committee appointed by Borough President Hulan Jack to protect the interests of the tenants.

Despite the encouraging record to date in handling the problem of relocation, it is recognized that the most difficult part of the task remains to be accomplished. Although the number of families and of commercial establishments remaining to be moved is small, that number includes many of those whose problems of moving are most difficult. We cannot reasonably expect a continuation of the completion of this work at the same pace which has characterized the remarkable progress to date, but the policies which have thus far been so successful will be continued and every feasible assistance given to meet the human needs and problems that arise in this inevitable part of urban renewal progress.

ARCHITECTURE

LINCOLN CENTER is a great architectural opportunity and challenge. Seldom, if ever, has there been such a group of buildings built at one time and in one place to serve as homes for a nation's leading artistic organizations in the fields of music, dance, and drama and as a center for public enjoyment, study and appreciation of these arts. Never before has such a group of buildings been possible in New York City in a setting of park and plaza spaciousness, unfettered by the rigid gridiron of New York streets.

To reconcile this enormous opportunity with the realities of budget and finance is the task of Lincoln Center and its Building Committee, composed of John W. Drye, Jr., Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., C. D. Jackson, Charles M. Spofford, and John D. Rockefeller 3rd, chairman. To design buildings that are efficient, economical, comfortable, and yet achieve beauty, as befitting the noble purposes they are to serve, is the task of the Lincoln Center architects.

Selection of Architects

When the project was started, it had the architectural background of studies of the need for a new opera house going back for nearly a generation under the continuity of the artistic leadership of Wallace K. Harrison, the Metropolitan's architect. More recently the Philharmonic-Symphony Society had also turned to Mr. Harrison's firm for the architectural exploration incident to its search for a new home.

Thus when Lincoln Center was formed, its two initial constituents had already chosen Mr. Harrison and his firm as their accredited architect. It was only natural that Lincoln Center should turn to Mr. Harrison as its chief architect and to the firm of Harrison and Abramovitz as the coordinating architect for the Center as a whole. Mr. Harrison has continued as the chief designer of the Metropolitan Opera and his partner, Max Abramovitz, has been designated as the chief designer of Philharmonic Hall. The firm of Harrison & Abramovitz was also chosen by the City Park Department to design the garage, the plaza, the underground roadways, and other facilities of the Center to be built by the City.

Under Mr. Harrison's leadership a group of renowned architects and planners from the United States and from overseas was assembled to advise on the over-all site plan and on general architectural considerations. This group, with other architects now working on particular buildings of the Center, included Alvar Aalto of Finland, Sven Markelius of Sweden, Marcel Breuer of New York, and Henry R. Shepley of Boston. They were most helpful in shaping the physical concept of the Center.

On the recommendation of the chief architect and in consultation with the leadership of each constituent organization, a choice was made by Lincoln Center of an architect for each of the other buildings in the Center. This group, under Mr. Harrison's leadership, constitutes the Center's architectural team with each man having the commission for a specific building and with each having been asked to advise regarding the planning of the Center as a whole. The architects and their assignments are as follows:

Wallace K. Harrison.....Chief Architect
Metropolitan Opera House
Wallace K. Harrison of Harrison & Abramovitz
Philharmonic Hall.....Max Abramovitz of Harrison & Abramovitz
Theater for the Dance.....Philip Johnson Associates
Juilliard School.....Pietro Belluschi
Repertory Drama Theater.....Eero Saarinen, with Jo Mielziner as collaborating designer
Library-Museum....Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, preliminary design consultant.

Technical Consultants

In addition to this architectural team, Lincoln Center has, through the chief architect, retained a number of expert consultants to advise on special technical or artistic aspects of these buildings.

These are:

Bolt Beranek & Newman
Acoustical Consultants

Hope Bagenal (England)
Acoustical Consultant

Walther Unruh (Germany)
Stage Technical Consultant

Ben Schlanger....Auditorium Seating Consultant

Syska & Hennessy.....Mechanical Engineers

Informally, other groups or individuals are called upon from time to time for advice on special features such as plans and position of an organ in Philharmonic Hall, restaurant facilities in the Center, opportunities and requirements for commercial stores in certain parts of the Center, etc.

Selection of Contractor

Some months ago the directors gave careful study to the choice of a contractor or group of contractors to build Lincoln Center. Consideration was given to the unusual construction features and special purposes of the buildings, to the need for careful attention throughout construction to quality and cost control. A joint venture group known as Fuller-Turner-Walsh-Slattery (an association of Turner Construction Company, George A. Fuller Company, Walsh Construction Company, and Slattery Contracting Company) has been retained by Lincoln Center. The group is now rendering preliminary planning services. This includes consulting with the Center's architects, estimating, reviewing of drawings, advising on advance purchases, preparing lists of manufacturers, suppliers and subcontractors, and suggesting as to bidding, accounting, and other procedures. As plans for each building become substantially complete, a guaranteed maximum contract price will be established by subcontracting on a competitive bid basis for all or a major part of the entire construction work. This procedure will forecast as well as control the ultimate cost of each structure and will lead to coordinated progress and quality of construction. If the maximum price offered is not satisfactory, a building may be withdrawn from the joint venture and opened for bidding by other general contractors.

Construction Budget

The problems of rising construction costs and of enlarged requirements have been encountered in the planning of Lincoln Center just as they are experienced in most large building projects. Strenuous efforts to exercise budgetary control and to avoid extravagance have been balanced by realization of the necessity for quality, for adequacy, and for beauty in buildings dedicated to the public enjoyment of great art.

The budget at the present time for the buildings in Lincoln Center takes into account the reservation from the $75,000,000 campaign goal of $7,000,000 as the cost of land as cleared and of $10,000,000 for a fund for educational and creative artistic purposes, thus leaving $58,000,000 to be budgeted for construction.

For planning purposes the $58,000,000 construction budget has been allocated as follows:

Metropolitan Opera House	$24,500,000
Philharmonic Hall	8,500,000
Juilliard School	6,500,000
Repertory Drama Theater	3,500,000
Theater for the Dance*	3,500,000
Library-Museum*	—
Chamber Music & Recital Hall	1,000,000
Central Air-Conditioning Plant	3,500,000
General expenses for Plaza and Underground	2,000,000
Building Contingencies	5,000,000
TOTAL	$58,000,000

Rising building costs, coupled with the recognized necessity for maintaining a reasonable standard of quality, adequacy, and beauty in the buildings of Lincoln Center, is causing serious budgetary difficulties. Philharmonic Hall on which construction has started is presently estimated to cost $9,850,000—an overrun of $1,350,000 above the budget. This problem is receiving highest priority in the attention of the officers and directors.

Policies Underlying Planning

The plans for Lincoln Center's buildings are in varying stages of development. Those for Philharmonic Hall and for the Metropolitan Opera are, of course, furthest advanced. Although no attempt is made in this statement to describe specific building plans, a few comments can be made concerning capacities and major features of the several halls.

**Additional funds for these buildings to be sought outside Lincoln Center's campaign goal for $75,000,000.*

For present planning purposes the seating capacity of each hall is as follows:

Metropolitan Opera House	3,800
Philharmonic Hall	2,400
Theater for Dance	2,200
Repertory Drama Theater	1,200
Juilliard School Theater	900
Chamber Music & Recital Hall	600

The determination of seating capacity is based on a variety of factors including the visual and acoustical optimum for the particular art form, the economics of operation for the constituent organizations, the estimated audience demand, etc. A further complicating factor in determining capacity is that the American human being is on the average demonstrably larger in physical stature today than his predecessor of earlier generations. Moreover, he demands a standard of seating comfort beyond that offered in the upper reaches of most of the world's concert and opera houses.

In general it can be said that it has been the policy of the Center to permit considerations of quality to outweigh probable audience demand, believing that it is a higher public service to present great art in settings appropriate to it than to increase capacity at the price of exceeding the visual or acoustical limits for enjoyment and appreciation. It is believed that larger total audiences can be served by lengthening seasons, by year-round operation in air-conditioned halls, by presenting more performances at non-customary hours, especially to groups of young people and students, and through the miracle of electronic transmission.

The seating arrangements of each hall are being planned in relation to its special purpose and its particular stage arrangement. The concert hall, essentially rectangular in shape, will have very shallow terraces thus avoiding almost entirely seats under balconies. Every consideration in planning the concert hall has been secondary to the primary requirement that it be the best possible instrument for listening to great music.

The opera house presents a particularly difficult problem because of the requirement for good sight lines as well as good acoustics, the capacity required by economics and present audience demands, and the desire for the traditional gaiety and intimacy of opera houses. The traditional horseshoe with some variations to improve sight lines seems the most promising solution.

The repertory theater, still in most tentative planning, is seeking great intimacy and closeness of the entire audience to a stage featuring a playing area on an apron extending well out into the house. The Juilliard theater has the greatest requirement for flexibility since it must serve for the presentation of student productions in all the various arts.

The public is extremely conscious of the appearance and comfort of the hall itself and the foyer and promenade areas. It is seldom aware of the vast and complex spaces required behind the curtain line to service what is seen and heard on the stage. These backstage facilities are the physical keys to the artistic possibilites of the company. They are also the economic keys to its operation. Careful attention is therefore being given to the backstage requirements in each hall.

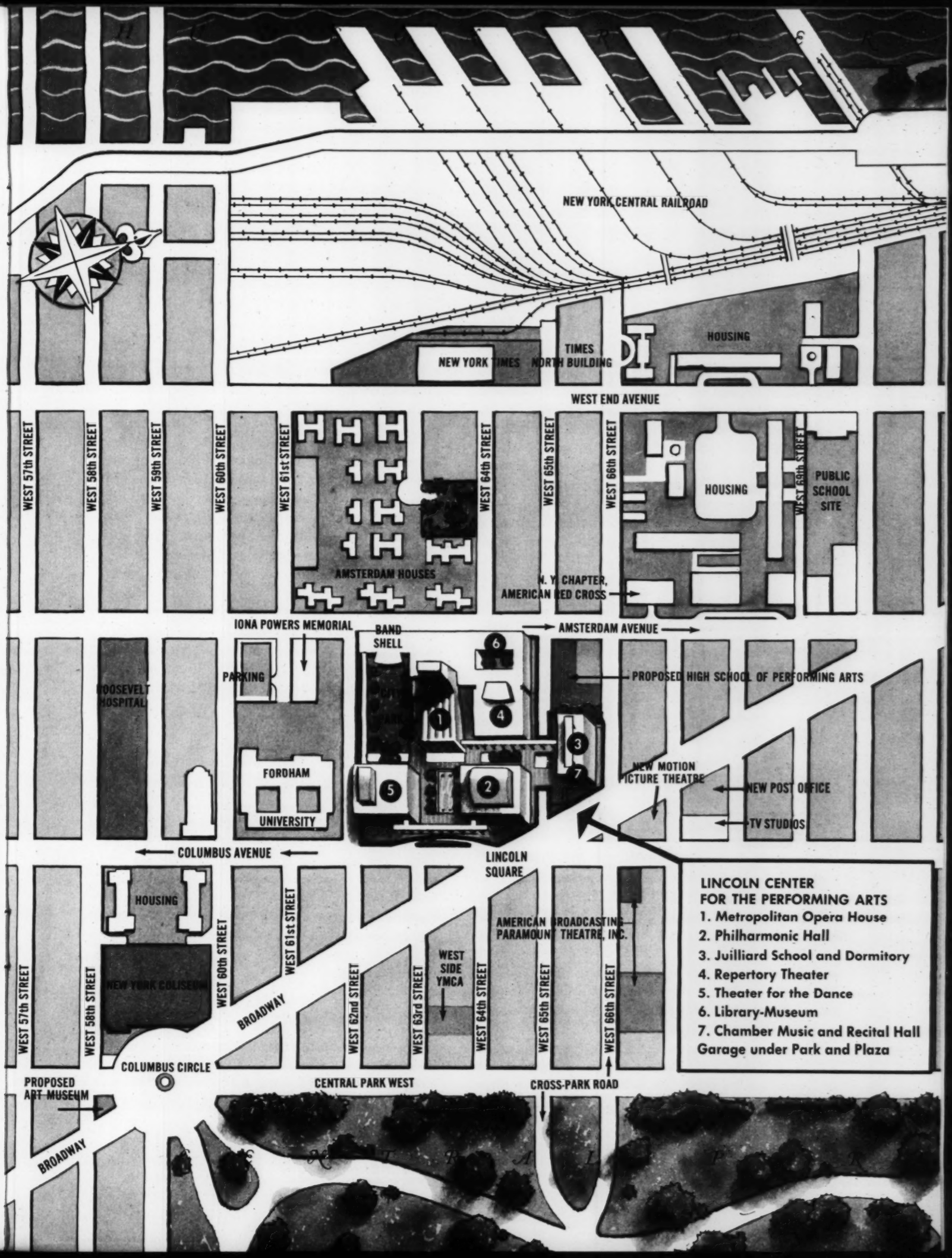
In the opera backstage the need is for a veritable factory—a complex of carpenter and paint shops, costume and wig makers shops, wardrobe storage rooms, and very large service storage areas. Such facilities as these are in addition to rehearsal rooms and the many dressing and shower rooms, the locker and recreation rooms for the technical personnel, and the offices for the management and for auxiliary groups such as the Guild and the National Council.

Philharmonic Hall has less complex backstage requirements than the opera house. Nevertheless, there is a need to plan to meet such needs as a place for the orchestra musicians to assemble and await entrance on the stage, chorus dressing rooms, a music library. A "green room" for the conductor, and offices for the management, etc. must be provided.

Such facilities as these are details, but vital details, largely unseen by the public. They occupy large and costly spaces, but they are essential. They spell the difference between a hall that "works" and one that does not.

The complex task of planning Lincoln Center is a formidable responsibility. At every point competent and expert advice is being sought and the voices of practical experience are being heeded.

Much has been learned from the opera houses, concert halls, and theaters recently built in other countries, especially in Europe. The counsel of leading practitioners of the performing arts is constantly being brought to bear on the design of the Lincoln Center halls. Whether the greatness of the opportunity will be matched by the greatness of the buildings only history can tell. But no effort is being spared in the attempt to do wise, farsighted, and exciting planning.


NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES NORTH BUILDING
HOUSING
WEST END AVENUE
WEST 57th STREET
WEST 58th STREET
WEST 59th STREET
WEST 60th STREET
WEST 61st STREET
AMSTERDAM HOUSES
WEST 64th STREET
WEST 65th STREET
WEST 66th STREET
HOUSING
WEST 68th STREET
PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
N. Y. CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS
IONA POWERS MEMORIAL
BAND SHELL
AMSTERDAM AVENUE
PARKING
ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL
PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL OF PERFORMING ARTS
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
NEW MOTION PICTURE THEATRE
NEW POST OFFICE
TV STUDIOS
COLUMBUS AVENUE
LINCOLN SQUARE
HOUSING
NEW YORK COLISEUM
WEST 57th STREET
WEST 58th STREET
WEST 60th STREET
WEST 61st STREET
BROADWAY
WEST 62nd STREET
WEST 63rd STREET
WEST SIDE YMCA
WEST 64th STREET
AMERICAN BROADCASTING PARAMOUNT THEATRE, INC.
WEST 65th STREET
WEST 66th STREET
COLUMBUS CIRCLE
PROPOSED ART MUSEUM
BROADWAY
CENTRAL PARK WEST
CROSS-PARK ROAD
LINCOLN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
1. Metropolitan Opera House
2. Philharmonic Hall
3. Juilliard School and Dormitory
4. Repertory Theater
5. Theater for the Dance
6. Library-Museum
7. Chamber Music and Recital Hall
Garage under Park and Plaza

ENVIRONMENT OF LINCOLN CENTER

THE NEIGHBORHOOD in which Lincoln Center will be located has been a subject of interest and concern throughout the period of planning for the Center. The suitability of the location for a new opera house and a new concert hall had been resolved before Lincoln Center was ever formed. The acceptance of the site by the Metropolitan Opera Association and the Philharmonic-Symphony Society left no question as to whether the Lincoln Square area was appropriate and desirable for major cultural development.

Neighbors under Urban Renewal

Certain features of Lincoln Center's neighborhood are already well established or are determined by existing commitments under urban renewal projects. The other parts of the Lincoln Square Urban Renewal Project include the downtown collegiate center of Fordham University in the two blocks immediately south of Lincoln Center. This campus is planned to accommodate 9,000 students in the schools of law, business, education, social service, and general studies—the last named to include an adult education center. To the northwest of Lincoln Center at the corner of 66th Street and Amsterdam Avenue will be the new headquarters of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross. The remainder of the Lincoln Square Urban Renewal area located to the north and west of Lincoln Center will be developed commercially by the Webb & Knapp Lincoln Square Corporation to provide middle income housing for approximately 4,000 families and by the Lincoln Guild Housing Corporation which plans a twenty-story cooperative apartment house.

Amsterdam Houses, a City housing project already completed, is the Center's neighbor to the west. To the north, the Board of Education plans enlargement and rebuilding of an existing high school in order to accommodate the High School of Performing Arts.

Commercial Development

The above-mentioned institutions or housing projects completely surround Lincoln Center except for its Broadway-Columbus Avenue frontage. It is anticipated that this area will be developed commercially. Such developments will benefit from the cultural, educational, and housing facilities in the area and from the large numbers of people drawn to it by their presence. They will also contribute to the total improvement of the area. Lincoln Center as a non-profit institution using contributed funds cannot, of course, assume responsibility for the necessary commercial phase of urban renewal in its immediate vicinity. We can be confident, however, that business leaders in the City will recognize the investment possibilities of the area and will undertake projects designed to bring vital commercial activity into the area in buildings that enhance architecturally the Lincoln Center surroundings.

Already there are two examples of the interest of business leadership in the area. *The New York Times* has begun to build its new home on the upper west side between West 61st and West 65th Streets on West End Avenue. In addition, a modern 600-seat motion picture theater—the first one to be built in the City in about ten years—is to be erected on Lincoln Square, Columbus Avenue at 66th Street.

Nearby Institutions

The Lincoln Center environment gains also from its closeness to Central Park, a block east, and Columbus Circle and the Coliseum two blocks south. Thousands of visitors are already drawn to

these locations and will find it convenient to extend their visit to include Lincoln Center.

The National Educational Television and Radio Center has recently moved its headquarters to New York from its previous location in Ann Arbor, Michigan. This organization hopes strongly that its permanent headquarters will be located in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln Center. While no final commitments have yet been made, negotiations are in process which, if completed, will result in establishment of the Educational Television and Radio Center on a site very close to Lincoln Center. Such a move is deemed to be mutually desirable as a means of enriching the content of educational television programs and of disseminating to the widespread educational television audience the cultural resources of Lincoln Center.

Contributing also to the general environment of Lincoln Center are a number of other institutional neighbors on the upper west side. A partial list includes the Museum of Natural History, the New York Historical Society, the School of American Ballet, the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, the West Side Y.M.C.A., Roosevelt Hospital, and the proposed new museum of contemporary art being developed by Huntington Hartford on Columbus Circle.

A Morning In the West 60s

Following is the full text of the editorial in the New York Herald Tribune of Friday, May 15, 1959.

The site was bounded on the north by a factory building devoted to "Sportswear, Corsets and Gloves," and on the west and south by rows of crumbling tenements. Some were hollow shells, already vacated; others were still occupied, for the morning's wash fluttered on their clotheslines.

The site itself consisted of two city blocks that had been leveled, as if by a bomb, their only touch of color an orange steam shovel. There was nothing beautiful about the scene, and yet for the 12,000 assembled people it had a special beauty of its own. For amid the rubble they could imagine the shiny new buildings that will rise there soon, including an opera house, a concert hall and a number of smaller theaters and schools for the performing arts.

Off on one side, under a striped tent, Leonard Bernstein led the New York Philharmonic in the first of hundreds of performances that it will give from that spot when the hall is ready in 1961. Leonard Warren and Risë Stevens of the Metropolitan Opera proved that "Pagliacci" and "Carmen" sound pleasantly in the West 60s, even in the poor acoustics of the outdoor air. It was exciting to think of them singing in the good acoustics of a modern opera house several years from now. On a long dais, surrounded by men mighty in government and

the arts, the President of the United States made a graceful speech, and there was drama in the thought that he was the first of many Presidents who will visit Lincoln Center to hear our finest musicians and see our finest dancers and actors.

This was the real beauty of yesterday morning's occasion—the fact that a great vision suddenly took shape, a first audience was convened, a first performance given. When the brief speeches were over, the President walked down off the dais and broke the ground. Even before he reached his car, the orange steam shovel took up where he left off.

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE $75,000,000

LINCOLN CENTER is committed to raise $75,000,000. Toward this goal gifts and pledges totaling $47,124,704 have been secured as of June 15, 1959. The land has been fully paid for. Unconditional contributions in hand are adequate to complete the building of Philharmonic Hall. Construction of the Metropolitan Opera House and of other buildings in the Center cannot proceed until substantial additional funds have been raised.

Included also in the pledged total are large amounts designated for specific purposes, notably:

$3,000,000	for the Repertory Theater
3,000,000	for Educational and Artistic Advancement Fund
500,000	for the Chamber Music and Recital Hall
500,000	for the Juilliard School
2,648,000	for the Metropolitan Opera
1,128,000	for Philharmonic Hall

Also included in the $47,124,704 raised to date are conditional grants from large foundations and some other donors totaling $18,215,000; $15,715,000 of these conditional grants will become available to Lincoln Center when a campaign total of $55,000,000 (including these conditional grants) has been reached; $2,500,000 does not become available except on a one-to-five matching basis after $60,000,000 has been raised.

A pressing and immediate objective of the campaign is the attainment of a pledged total of $55,000,000 — which must be reached to qualify for payment of major conditional grants. However, this immediate target will by no means assure the building of the Center. The campaign must be pushed on vigorously to the full $75,000,000 goal.

A goal of $75,000,000 is an unprecedented amount for artistic or cultural purposes, and large by comparison with recent philanthropic campaigns in any field. The goal was initially budgeted $55,000,000 for land and buildings and $20,000,000 for the triple purposes of a building contingency, an education or scholarship fund, and a fund for creative artistic advancement. Realities of building costs and a recognition that the programatic opportunities of the Center could be implemented only after the buildings were up and in use led to a budgetary adjustment, setting the fund for education and artistic purposes at $10,000,000 and increasing the goal for land and buildings to $65,000,000. The retention of the program funds in the campaign goal reflected a belief on the part of the directors that Lincoln Center must be more than a real estate operation—more than bricks and mortar — more than architectural magnificence. New homes for presenting the best in artistic performance to the maximum public audience represent an ambitious though necessary physical goal. The unique potential in the Lincoln Center concept arises from the opportunity to develop artistic talent and to encourage creative artistic advancement.

From its first planning stages it was recognized that, in order to succeed, Lincoln Center must break new philanthropic ground. To achieve its scope and magnitude and its exciting potential for educational, artistic, and public usefulness would require unprecedented cooperation from governmental agencies, from foundations, corporations, and individuals. The project was deemed to have the eventual possibility of a widespread and popular appeal. However, it was recognized that the large sum required could be raised only if a number of potentially large donors saw in Lincoln Center a unique opportunity and responded to that opportunity with gifts beyond their normal levels of giving and oftentimes outside their usual program limitations.

Encouraging Initial Gifts

The early response from several of the largest potential sources was encouraging. Outright grants in

1957 of $2,500,000 each from the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations provided the corporation with adequate funds for land acquisition and preliminary planning. Further conditional grants from these sources of $10,000,000 and $7,500,000 respectively, gave strong impetus to the campaign and confidence that so large a project was possible of achievement. The amount and the conditions of these grants reflected the recognition of these two large foundations that Lincoln Center is a unique and significant opportunity and that this opportunity can be realized only through the creation of the Center as a whole.

Other participation from foundation sources came in the form of a $2,500,000 conditional grant from the Avalon Foundation, $500,000 each from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the James Foundation of New York. In all, sixteen foundations have made grants totaling $27,792,300.

The initial response from banks and corporations was also encouraging and represented a dual recognition on their part of the growing importance of cultural needs and influences in the lives of the American people and of business responsibility for community cultural institutions. In all, 69 corporations have contributed $4,510,000.

Throughout all ages a few men and women have been patrons of the arts. Without their interest and generosity and their sense of the importance of art, most artists would never have been able to develop their talent into creative expression and the present heritage from the past would be meager indeed. It has therefore been appropriate for Lincoln Center in this age to look for patrons and to give them special opportunities and recognition. Twenty-three patrons each have made gifts of $100,000 or more for a total of $13,625,000. These include a gift of $3,000,000 from Mrs. V. Beaumont Allen toward the cost of the Repertory Theater, anonymous gifts of $500,000 each toward the cost of the Chamber Music & Recital Hall, Philharmonic Hall, and the Juilliard School. $500,000 was given as a memorial to Robert Walton Goelet in the opera house. An undesignated gift of $5,000,000 was received from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Generous gifts in lesser amounts have been received from many other individuals and total $2,037,000. The campaign has a goal of 100 Patron Gifts.

Campaign Leadership

To head this pioneering campaign Lincoln Center enlisted the services of one of America's most respected business leaders, Clarence Francis, former president and chairman of the board of directors of the General Foods Corporation and a director of Lincoln Center. Mr. Francis has associated with him a Campaign Committee composed of twenty-seven business and civic leaders.

The campaign chairman's principal deputy is William M. Robbins, former vice-president and director of the General Foods Corporation, who succeeded the late Richmond P. Gardner as co-chairman of the campaign committee.

A Women's Committee has been formed with Mrs. Robert L. Hoguet, Jr., a member of the board of directors of the New York Philharmonic, as its chairman; and Mrs. Philip Bastedo as vice-chairman. A Men's Special Gifts Committee was created with Lauder Greenway, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Association, at its head.

To these leaders of the Campaign, Lincoln Center is most grateful—for their devotion to a cause that is new to many of them, for their stimulation and sharing of a feeling of excitement over something they believe to be important, and for their confidence that this "once in a lifetime" opportunity will be realized.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Clarence Francis
Chairman

William M. Robbins
Co-Chairman

Mrs. August Belmont
John E. Bierwirth
Thomas D'Arcy Brophy
Benjamin J. Buttenwieser
Christopher T. Chenery
Harold W. Comfort
Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas
John W. Drye, Jr.
James A. Farley
G. Keith Funston
Lauder Greenway
Harold H. Helm
Mrs. Robert L. Hoguet, Jr.
Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
C. D. Jackson
David M. Keiser
Robert Lehman
John J. McCloy
Thomas A. Morgan
Charles S. Munson
Franz Schneider
Howard C. Sheperd
Lansing P. Shield
Winthrop H. Smith
Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Sidney J. Weinberg
Mrs. Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser

MEN'S COMMITTEE

Lauder Greenway
Chairman

Warren S. Adams, 2nd
Winthrop W. Aldrich
Hoyt Ammidon
Dana T. Bartholomew
Anthony A. Bliss
Robert E. Blum
Francis Brennan
Sterling Bunnell
Francis H. Cabot, Jr.
Giotto Ciampi
Richard G. Croft
Lewis W. Douglas
Francis Goelet
Nathaniel L. Goldstein
William Rogers Herod
Gordon M. Hill
Howard J. Hook, Jr.
Kenneth A. Ives
Floyd W. Jefferson
Richard A. Kimball
Leon Lauterstein
William G. Lord
Lawrence W. Lowman
Ranald H. Macdonald
William De Forest Manice
Joseph B. Martinson
Jeremiah Milbank, Jr.
George S. Moore
Frederick S. Moseley, Jr.
John S. Newberry
Paul G. Pennoyer
Rudolph Schirmer
John J. Scully
Grant G. Simmons, Jr.
Gregory B. Smith
Robert H. Snyder
Stoddard M. Stevens
F. Page Storment
Gene Tunney
Langdon Van Norden
Lowell Wadmond
Edward M. M. Warburg
James P. Warburg
Paul F. Warburg
Edward Rogers Wardwell

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert L. Hoguet, Jr.
Chairman

Mrs. Philip Bastedo
Vice Chairman

Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich
Mrs. Frank Altschul
Mrs. Edward E. Anderson
Mrs. Robert S. Bartlett
Miss Katharine L. Beach
Mrs. August Belmont
Mrs. Kenyon Boocock
Mrs. Henry C. Brunie
Mrs. James B. Campbell
Mrs. J. Maxwell Chamberlain
Mrs. John C. Condliffe
Mrs. Robert B. Cooke
Mrs. Henry A. Correa
Mrs. J. Cheever Cowdin
Mrs. F. Trubee Davison
Mrs. W. Mahlon Dickerson
Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas
Mrs. Albert J. Erdmann, Jr.
Mrs. Hudson Faussett
Mrs. William Ward Foshay
Mrs. Garret J. Garretson, 2nd
Mrs. Artemus L. Gates
Mrs. Edward H. Gerry
Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel
Mrs. Bruce A. Gimbel
Mrs. H. Nugent Head
Mrs. August Heckscher
Mrs. Henry B. Hyde
Mrs. B. Brewster Jennings
Mrs. R. Keith Kane
Mrs. Robert E. Kintner
Mrs. Richard Korn
Mrs. James F. Lawrence
Mrs. Edward B. Ludwig
Mrs. Clifford D. Mallory
Mrs. Graham D. Mattison
Mrs. Edgar Mayer
Mrs. Andrew M. McBurney
Mrs. John J. McCloy
Mrs. Malcolm Muir
Mrs. Paul H. Raymer
Mrs. Henry A. Riley
Mrs. David Rockefeller
Mrs. Francis D. Rogers
Mrs. Samuel L. Rosenberry
Mrs. John Barry Ryan
Mrs. Bernard K. Schaefer
Mrs. Evelyn Sharp
Mrs. J. MacNaughton Thompson
Mrs. Rodman K. Tilt
Mrs. B. Bynum Turner
Mrs. Harrison Tweed
Mrs. Sophie G. Untermeyer
Mrs. Murray Vanderbilt
Mrs. Arnold Whitridge
Mrs. Philip D. Wiedel

The financial statements of the Center for the period since its incorporation on June 22, 1956 to December 31, 1958 are included in this report on the following pages. These financial statements have been examined by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., independent public accountants.

There have, of course, been additional financial transactions in the period between January 1, 1959 and May 31, 1959. The Treasurer reports that on a cumulative basis the income and expenditures of the corporation through May 31, 1959 have been as follows:

Whereas the total amount raised in the Lincoln Center campaign in the form of contributions, pledges and intents to give amounts to approximately $47,000,000, the actual receipts in cash or securities over this period amounted to $16,167,-800. Income on investments during this period totaled $388,592.

The cumulative expenditures of the corporation from June 22, 1956 to May 31, 1959 were as follows:

Invested in property and plant:	
Land	$4,848,171
Architects fees and expenses	762,464
Relocation and site clearance	1,145,194
Other costs	30,945
	6,786,774
Fund-raising expenses	340,622
Operating and general expenses	334,046
	$7,461,442

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

SEVENTY PINE STREET

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

The Board of Directors and Members
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc.:

We have examined the balance sheet of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc. as of December 31, 1958 and the related statement of contributions, income, expenditures and unexpended balances for the period from June 22, 1956 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. As to contributions, it was not practicable because of their nature to extend our examination beyond accounting for the receipts as recorded.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc. is organized as a membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York and has qualified as an exempt corporation for Federal income and New York State income and franchise tax purposes. The books of the Center are kept on the accrual basis except that expenditures for furniture and fixtures and leasehold improvements are charged to expense as incurred.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of contributions, income, expenditures and unexpended balances present fairly the financial position of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc. at December 31, 1958 and the changes in unexpended balances for the period from June 22, 1956 to December 31, 1958, in conformity with the accounting principles set forth in the preceding paragraph, which we consider appropriate in the circumstances, applied on a consistent basis.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

New York, New York
March 27, 1958

LINCOLN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, INC.

Balance Sheet

December 31, 1958

ASSETS			
Cash			$ 551,763
Marketable securities:			
U. S. Government obligations, at cost plus accrued interest, less amortization of premiums (market value at December 31, 1958, $1,893,812.50)		$ 1,986,773	
Common stocks, at market values on date of receipt from donors (market value at December 31, 1958, $7,187,247.50)		5,862,138	7,848,911
Interest in real estate acquired by gift—appraised value (note 3)			243,000
Costs incurred on behalf of the City of New York for underground garage			12,694
			8,656,368
Invested in property and plant:			
Land		4,848,171	
Architects' fees and expenses		582,133	
Advances for site clearance and relocation (note 1)		343,561	5,773,865
			14,430,233
Juilliard School of Music Capital Fund (note 2):			
Cash		204	
U. S. Government obligations, at cost, which approximates market value		499,796	500,000
			$14,930,233
LIABILITIES AND BALANCES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			187,021
Unexpended balances, per accompanying statement:			
Contributions received from inception to date (note 3)		14,480,838	
Income from investments		301,262	
Total contributions and income from investments		14,782,100	
Less expenditures from inception to date:			
General, fund raising and operations expenses	$ 538,888		
Invested in property and plant	5,773,865	6,312,753	
			8,469,347
			8,656,368
Property and plant balance			5,773,865
			14,430,233
Juilliard School of Music Capital Fund (note 2)			500,000
			$14,930,233

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) The Center's agent for site clearance and relocation under the terms of the Center's agreement with the City of New York has submitted audited financial statements covering its operations from the start of the project to December 31, 1958. The following is a condensed summary of the information contained in those statements:

Relocation costs	$314,868	
Site clearance costs	153,654	
	468,522	
Less excess of site operating income over expenses:		
Site operating income	$982,132	
Site operating expenses	726,518	
Net site operating income		255,614
Net excess of costs over income		212,908
Net assets in hands of agent		130,653
Total advanced by Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc.		$343,561

LINCOLN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, INC.

Statement of Contributions, Income, Expenditures, and Unexpended Balances

From June 22, 1956 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 1958

	1956	*1957*	*1958*	*Total to Dec. 31, 1958*
Contributions received (note 3):				
Foundations	$ —	5,100,000	852,800	5,952,800
Corporations	—	—	912,600	912,600
Trusts	1,000	—	31,320	32,320
Individuals	16,280	5,674,105	1,892,733	7,583,118
	17,280	10,774,105	3,689,453	14,480,838
Income from investments	—	—	301,262	301,262
Total contributions and income from investments	17,280	10,774,105	3,990,715	14,782,100
Expenditures:				
Invested in property and plant:				
Land	—	100,000	4,748,171	4,848,171
Architects fees and expenses	50,989	107,931	423,213	582,133
Relocation and site clearance (Note 1)	—	—	343,561	343,561
	50,989	207,931	5,514,945	5,773,865
Expenses:				
Fund raising	—	104,845	175,677	280,522
Operating and general	57,936	77,092	123,338	258,366
	57,936	181,937	299,015	538,888
Total expenditures	108,925	389,868	5,813,960	6,312,753
Excess (deficiency) of contributions and income over expenditures	(91,645)	10,384,237	(1,823,245)	8,469,347
Unexpended (overexpended) balances:				
At beginning of period	—	(91,645)	10,292,592	—
At end of period	$(91,645)	10,292,592	8,469,347	8,469,347

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(2) The grant for the Juilliard School of Music Capital Fund was made to provide scholarships and other assistance to young artists in launching their professional careers.

(3) Certain of the total contributions received to December 31, 1958 require the fulfillment of conditions established by the donors. They are summarized as follows:

The interest in real estate conveyed to the Center and Juilliard School of Music as tenants in common, each with an undivided one-half interest, subject to certain conditions as to occupancy, to be used for the Juilliard School of Music as a participant in the Center's program	$ 243,000
That the Center raise additional funds for the completion of the project	205,000
That the funds be used in connection with:	
The site and construction of Lincoln Center	5,300,995
The Metropolitan Opera House	1,123,756
The Concert Hall	30,275
Charitable, educational, scientific or civic activities	20,000
	$6,923,026

(4) Under the terms of the contract with the City of New York, Lincoln Center has undertaken certain obligations which include (1) relocating all residential tenants and removing all other tenants in the site and (2) demolishing all existing structures and constructing specified improvements on the site.

"A MIGHTY INFLUENCE FOR PEACE"

* * *

"The beneficial influence of this great cultural adventure will not be limited to our borders. Here will occur a true interchange of the fruits of national cultures. From this will develop a growth that will spread to the corners of the earth, bringing with it the kind of human message that only individuals, not governments can transmit.

"Here will develop a mighty influence for peace and understanding throughout the world. And the attainment through universal understanding of peace with justice is today, as always, the noblest and most shining ideal toward which man can strive and climb."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
President of the United States

* * *

On the occasion of ground breaking for Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, May 14, 1959.

Garrison, Lloyd

upc. F

ADLAI E. STEVENSON*
SIMON H. RIFKIND
ROBERT E. SAMUELS
JOHN F. WHARTON
LLOYD K. GARRISON
RUSSELL H. WILDE
MYER D. MERMIN
HOWARD A. SEITZ
H. RUSSELL WINOKUR
SAMUEL J. SILVERMAN
ALEXANDER HEHMEYER
ADRIAN W. DEWIND
W. WILLARD WIRTZ*
CAROLYN E. AGGER**
LOUIS EISENSTEIN
MORDECAI ROCHLIN
PAUL J. NEWLON
JOSEPH S. ISEMAN
JAMES B. LEWIS
SIDNEY R. NUSSENFELD
MARTIN KLEINBARD
RICHARD H. PAUL
WILLIAM McC. BLAIR, JR.*
NEWTON N. MINOW*
NORMAN ZELENKO
JOHN E. MASSENGALE

*MEMBER ILL. BAR ONLY
**MEMBER D.C. BAR ONLY

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-5600
CABLE: LONGSIGHT, N.Y.

IN CHICAGO
STEVENSON, RIFKIND & WIRTZ
135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
STEVENSON, PAUL, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
1614 EYE STREET, N.W.

ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

RANDOLPH E. PAUL (1946-1956)
LOUIS S. WEISS (1927-1950)

March 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

We are all delighted that you will steer us through the course on May 21st. It will be a good party.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd

Lloyd K. Garrison

lkg/jk

ugse

March 17, 1959

Dear Lloyd:

I ain't very good as a toastmaster, but with people who don't really need introductions I guess I could hold a stop-watch and end the proceedings on time, and perhaps maintain some degree of order amongst all them liberals.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ERM:jmi

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-5600
CABLE: LONGSIGHT, N.Y.

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LOUIS EISENSTEIN
MORDECAI ROCHLIN
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JAMES B. LEWIS
SIDNEY R. NUSSENFELD
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WHARTON & GARRISON
1614 EYE STREET, N.W.

ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

RANDOLPH E. PAUL (1946-1956)
LOUIS S. WEISS (1927-1950)

March 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Thanks!

Dear Ed:

A committee of Harold Taylor's friends is organizing a dinner in his honor, to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on May 21. We very much hope that you will consent to act as Toastmaster. Mrs. Roosevelt, Archie MacLeish and Robert Oppenheimer will be the principal speakers; and Harold Taylor will wind up the evening.

The theme of the talks will be the liberal spirit in contemporary life, as exemplified in public affairs, the arts, science and education.

The organizing committee includes Catherine Drinker Bowen, Agnes De Mille, Roy Larsen, Agnes Meyer, Ralph Bunche, Mitch Miller, Harrison Tweed, Martha Graham, Charles B. Curtis, Jr., Sarah Blanding, Norman Cousins, et al.

I know how plagued you must be with invitations of

every sort but this is a very special one and I hope you will accept. It will be a warm and memorable evening and needs only your deft touch to make it perfect.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd

Lloyd K. Garrison

LKG:LS

Garrison, Lloyd

October 8, 1958

Dear Lloyd:

Sorry I am unable to join you on October 13. Sorry, too, that I have to make it a firm rule not to contribute to political campaigns.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
12th Floor
New York 22, N.Y.

575 MADISON AVENUE
(12TH FLOOR)
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

October 3, 1958

Dear Ed:

A group of Chester Bowles' friends and I are giving an informal dinner for him on Monday, October 13, at 7:00 P.M., at the Harvard Club (the room will be in my name). We feel that his election to Congress from Connecticut would provide the House with greatly needed leadership, especially in the critical field of foreign relations, and that all of us who can help toward this end will be doing a service to the country.

Governor Stevenson will attend the dinner and will tell us something about his trip to Russia. Chet will discuss the issues in his campaign, with emphasis on our foreign policy.

I know that Tom Finletter's Committee for Harriman and Hogan (of which I am a member) is giving a dinner on the following night at which Governor Stevenson will also speak about his trip abroad, and that you have been invited to this dinner. I want to make it clear that we are sending out invitations to a number of the same people with the full knowledge and cooperation of Tom's Committee, and that the two dinners are not in competition with one another, our hope being that if you are unable to attend the Tuesday dinner you will come to ours.

Will you let me know at your earliest convenience if you can come? And if you can't, and would care to contribute to Chet's campaign, as I hope you will do, will you be good enough to send your check, and make it payable, to "Citizens for Bowles," Suite 402, 4 West 40 Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd K. Garrison

Lloyd K. Garrison

Garroway, Dave

August 24, 1959

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of July 24th. I think yours is a fine project, and I am greatly pleased to be asked to participate in it. However, there is no possibility of my undertaking any writing during the course of my year's leave of absence, since I plan to spend the time reading, listening, and learning. I am sincerely sorry to have to say no.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dave Garroway
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, New York

gw

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

July 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
Rm. 1701
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have yet to hear of anyone who says that it is not desirable that life should continue to exist on our planet and yet, it is probably more difficult for the individual to be alive today than in any recroded time. Alive, in the full sense of encompassing all the virtues which are available to us today. Alive, not in mere metabolic processes, but with an appreciation and enjoyment of all living, as the individual is able to encompass it.

With the cumulative stimuli that one receives in our country today it becomes increasingly difficult for the target citizen to eliminate the mass of the unnecessary, to narrow down to the fundamentals of how to live. Perhaps there is a way to aid today's man in the essential winnowing that he must do, to aid him in crystallizing a set of values, which others have found rewarding to themselves. I believe there is.

Doubleday & Sons is publishing a book to be edited by myself and to be called HOW TO BE A LIVE AMERICAN. This effort will be made in a series of essays, each of which will be written by one of the best accredited minds in each of the fields noted below. HOW TO BE A LIVE AMERICAN will be a collection of original papers by those Americans who have some idea of their own worth; who are shaped by and in turn help to shape their own fate and that of their fellows.

Without being specifically "preachy" yet not hesitating to be blunt, it is our hope that these contributions will help to convince the individual that he is something more than a unit of a mass, something more than the passive beneficiary of social security, fringe benefits, and minor freedoms. It will hope to jar him into realizing that his opinions, his voice, his actions do count -- that each of us to be <u>live</u> Americans, has to be something more than animal, vegetable or mineral.

Is it not quite possible that person-to-person communication by the very people who are making something of their lives will really help others? I believe so.

Some of the invited contributors are:

Mies van der Rohe	Robert Moses	Joseph Alsop
Crawford Greenewalt	Edward Hopper	Henry Ford, II
Francis H. Taylor	Margaret Mead	Edward Bernays
Carl Sandburg	Richard Nixon	James Conant
Alfred Gruenther	Howard A. Rusk	Walter Reuther
David Ogilvy	Bennett Cerf	Bob & Ray
Herbert Block	Hyman Rickover	Henry Dreyfuss
Elia Kazan	Leonard Bernstein	Edward Teller
James Reston	Paul Tillich	Kenneth Galbraith
Adlai Stevenson	William O. Douglas	

Some of the themes are:

Architecture	Religion	Art
Humor	Science	Politics
Museums	Public Relations	Military
Writing	Education	Economics
Planning	Anthropology	Theatre
Music	Journalsim	Medicine
Advertising	Publishing	Business
Political Satire	Industrial Design	Labor
Law	Communications	

In the field of communications there is no one I believe, who carries more weight than you do. I say this not to flatter, but as a consensus of responsible people associated with the art.

It is my earnest request that you consider undertaking the chapter on this theme.

The book will be published sometime late in 1960, in both paperbound and hardbound editions. A third of the royalties will be evenly divided between the contributors and the Voice of America. It is our hope that the book itself will be the voices of some of our greatest and most active Americans like yourself, and that you will want to speak out on what you consider the most pressing issues in the world today in your area and in general.

Peace,

Dave Garroway

Dave Garroway

DG:mm

Garry, Bill

January 28, 1959

Dear Bill:

This got overlooked in the general excitement occurring here last week. Thanks for your reminding wire.

Thanks also, for sending me the clipping from the Chicago-American -- very funny!

With best regards.

Mr. Bill Garry
WBBM
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago, Illinois

Garry, Bill.

RECEIVED
1958 OCT -8 AM 2:25
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

END END

11 CG NY OCT 8,1958 U R G E N T

KAY CAMPBELL C/O EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWYORK

DO YOU KNOW TIME ED MURROW AND ED BLISS WILL ARRIVE CHICAGO OCTOBER 15 FOR RADIO TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION. DINNER IS SCHEDULED FOR 730 PM IN MAYFAIR ROOM OF SHERATON-BLACKSTONE HOTEL, WITH RECEPTION STARTING AT 700 PM IN FRENCH ROO. TIMES ARE CENTRAL DAYLIGHT.

HAVE MADE RESERVATIONS FOR TWO EDS AT BLACKSTONE FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT. ASSUME THEY WILL DEPART FOR NEW YORK EARLY THURSDAY.

AS FAR AS BROADCAST ARRANGEMENTS FOR NIGHTLY 645 PM CDT NEWSCAST, WE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HEAR FROM NOD.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO HAVE CAR MEET ED AT AIRPORT UNLESS HE DESIRES OTHERWISE. IF YOU REQUIRE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. KINDEST REGARDS.

BILL GARRY CBS CHICAGO

Gary, Gayle H.

GAYLE H. GARY
Radio and Television Consultant
1212 Fifth Avenue
New York 29, N. Y.

May 21, 1959

SA 2-9275 **
JU 2-5454

Assignment Desks:

Following is listing (#15) to-this-date of prominent cabinet officers and government officials scheduled to appear in the New York area in the ensuing weeks, speaking before various organizations. They will probably be available for Radio and TV talks, or interviews. For full information, please contact Mrs. Gary in reference to potential coverage at ** number, as far in advance as your schedules permit.

DATE	DAY	SPEAKER, Position
		Hon. Arthur S. Flemming, Sec'y of H. E. W.
May 26	Tues.	Mr. Ernest Brackett, Director of Procurement and Contracts, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Ad.
June 4	Tues.	Mr. Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisors
Sept. 24	Thurs.	Mr. Norman P. Mason, Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration

Additional listings will be sent to you in the future. We hope this service will assist you by clearing and scheduling live, filmed, and taped programs offered as soon as possible ... through this central information source. Thank you!

Gayle H. Gary

Harry Gates

THE MONROE COMPANY, INC.

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TRANSPORTATION DIVISION
TRINITY 6-5342

763 PENN AVENUE N.E.
ATLANTA 8, GA.

ATLANTA
September 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I just returned last Friday evening from a two week plane trip to the Southwest and West Coast and was pleased to receive your letter on my return. As matter of fact, I left Atlanta the date of the letter, August 20th.

This was my first trip to the part of the country, I was much impressed and enjoyed every minute of it; even though it was essentially business. San Francisco and the Bay Area amazed me and I was very much taken with it. I was able to spend more time there than anywhere else, five days. A very brief side trip took in Portland and Seattle, I did not see anything like enough of either but perhaps I can be there again sometime. I am sure you must have enjoyed it when you were in Washington in August.

I shall be in New York Monday and Tuesday of next week, at the Division Office of Trailmobile, Inc., on Third Avenue; then on to Toronto and Cleveland Wednesday night.

Many thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Gates

Gay, Chris

December 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Gay:

Thank you for your letter of November 2nd.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for the next six months. However, I shall send your letter on to him as soon as I have a new forwarding address.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Chris Gay
602 S. Nevada
Oceanside, California

602 S. Nevada

Oceanside, California

2 November 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, New York

Mr. Murrow;

As I type this, I tremble slightly, hoping you'll take these words as correspondence between newsmen. No presumptuousness intended. These are thoughts and questions from one reporter to another on a personal basis.

Radio and television news has been my life, and livelihood since 1947...with a few years out for a naval tour of duty. But, past successes not withstanding, I have reached an apparent empasse. This letter is part of an effort to find a way around.

The resume is enclosed so you'll see I'm not a bewildered graduate facing reality and comeptition for the first time.

Admittedly these are broad questions, but you undoubtedly ponder them occasionally. What direction do you think electronic journalism will go from this stage of a few doing the job that the many claim to do...and where does a trained reporter fit into the pattern?

Apparently, the forced conformity of the " wire service age " prohibits local examination of current history. Literally thousands of broadcasting stations echo the words of a wire service, either local or national. Stations claim news coverage in their fact-skimming headline style without qualm. Yet, few allow individual study or interpretation. In the majority of cases, the " disc-jockey-newsman " groans through a news cast, hating every minute because it delets one or more of his beloved recordings of screeches.

On the other end, management grudgingly provides for a

so-called news department for the promotional value involved. From my admittedly prejudiced view-point, many, even most station owners pay for any informational programming solely because it's " the thing " , and because it's a painless method of satisfying the F.C.C.'s public service requirement. There is little regard for the value of a trained reporter.

Where does a newsman who believes in high quality informational programming fit into today's broadcasting world...and how does he make a living as a newsman?

At the present time, I am not associated with a news department. I left news early this year to join the staff of the City Manager of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Donald Oakes wanted me to develop an educational program to explain a proposed consolidation of 6 governmental units.

I left news primarily because we literally were working two weeks every 7 days...and receiving less than what most factory workers received for one. This did not include the time required to go more deeply into events of the day.

Shortly after joining the city, the City Manager was dismissed. Realizing my assignment completed, I resigned.

This short time away from broadcasting, and the past few weeks contacting many stations in the west has provided a chance for a long distance view of electronic journalism.

Responsibilities inherent in the impact of an electronic news presentation irresistibly magnetizes my energy toward broadcasting. I want to help " Simon Jones " understand the forces pushing and elbowing this human complex, but what is the next step. There seems no place for me. There are " no takers " for the accumulation of experience I can and want to give.

I would be willing to go anyplacy...here or abroad...to be a member of a news staff that believes in broadcasting original, hard news, and also has respect for the dignity of the individual. Are the two ever found together?

These are some of my questions. Perhaps, you can give some inklings of an answer in your thoughts.

In the past, another great of electronic news, Paul White, helped me answer some questions about course and direction. This was over a decade ago. Paul was instructing radio at San Diego State College. I felt very privileged to work under him. Just recently, I had a conversation with Mrs. Peg White. She's in the public information department of the San Diego County Health Department. I would be most happy to relay to her your regards.

I realize I am just one of the many thousands of newsmen in the country...and just one of the very many who've written to you for guide posts. You are understandibly rushed and busy, but I do hope you have an opportunity to answer some of these questions.

Best Regards,

Chris Gay

Chris Gay

P.S. Consider this a bit of " fan letter " praise. My whole family thoroughly enjoyed your " Biography of a Missile " presentation.

IN ELECTRONIC JOURNALISM ...

Twelve years in the radio and television industry ... with an international award from the Radio-Television News Directors Association in 1958.

W O O D Broadcasting, Inc. - 1957-59

As senior reporter, I was in daily contact with people of all occupations, of all backgrounds, of all economic levels, developing stories, pictures, films, and scripts for radio and television newscasts. I used still, movie, and sound cameras, and tapes. I researched and wrote special reports. Because of little editorial supervision, news judgement, organization of duties and assignments, legal awareness, interest and appeal of stories, and writing was a personal responsibility.

K L U E Radio - 1957

... was requested to establish policies and procedures for news department of a new thousand watt outlet. More than half of the 9 daily newscasts I wrote and aired were sold immediately after broadcasting operations began in January, 1957. As in all news positions, I contacted and developed news sources in all levels of the city. UPI correspondent.

K W K H Radio - 1956-57

... editorially responsible for 2 major commercial newscasts each day on this 50 thousand watt CBS affiliate. I covered the events of which I wrote for my broadcasts.

K F R U Radio - 1954-56

While finishing degree at Missouri University, I won audition for staff announcer ... was advanced to news staff. I wrote and aired 2 major newscasts daily ...Supervised training of 10 journalism students in practical electronic journalism.

Highlights of 1947-1954

Announcer, Radio KHBG, Okmulgee; Series of promotional and community relations programs for San Diego - California Club, and Radio Guild, San Diego State College; single dramatic productions; AFRS-- Guam.

IN THESE ORGANIZATIONS ...

Sigma Delta Chi - Professional Journalism Fraternity
Shreveport News Club
Boy Scouts of America - Shreveport, Norwela Council, Charter Presentation Committee
Toastmasters International
Wolverine Collie Club

IN EDUCATION ...

University of Missouri - A.B. - 1956
Majoring in History, Journalism, Political Science, English
San Diego State College - 1947-1950
Band Manager Award, Coordinating the design, production, and performance of concerts and entertainment.
University of California at Los Angeles
National Broadcasting Company Radio and Television Workshops
Summers 1948 & 1950

IN PERSONAL BACKGROUND ...

Born...Okmulgee, Oklahoma - Dec. 1929
Married ... Joan Van Doren - July '51
San Diego State College
A.B. - Education
Presently teaching junior high school
Two Sons - Bruce 5 years old
- Chris 3 years old
Members - Grace Episcopal Church

IN OTHER INTERESTS ...

Travel, Woodworking, Music, Collie breeding, Reading, Photography

IN THE MILITARY ...

Selected for special branch, Naval Communications, enlisted ranks...was rated supervisor over 3 man section, with command liaison, later assistant to watch officer. Received top selection marks...consistently recommended for promotion. Honorably discharged, 1954, Communications Technician 3rd.

Gellhorn, Martha

January 16, 1959

Dear Martha:

Many thanks for your most enjoyable letter. What a wonderful idea that is you have about the young Poles. More power to you!

We are airing the Gellhorn-Muggeridge-Gary SMALL WORLD this Sunday, January 18th. B.B.C. will be doing it in due course. Although, I do not at this point know on what date. If you do not want to wait for the B.B.C. showing, we will gladly send you a print.

I am hoping to get to London soon, but have no definite date in mind as yet.

As ever yours,

Miss Martha Gellhorn
20 Chester Square
London, S.W.1
England

mee

TO.....

FROM.....

Miss Foster will send Bill McLure Miss Gellhorn's print when it is aired <u>if she wants it</u> . The point is that the BBC is carrying it at some as yet unknown date, and perhaps Miss Gellhorn will not want a print of her own when she realizes this.

20, CHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1
SLOANE 3137

Dearest Ed;

I wonder whether you ever got a letter I wrote to you from Krakow? The Polish mail system seems to take the cookie for sheer dimness, so I do not know. It is late (ff you didn't get the letter) to thank you for your immense and touching kindness about my war book, but I am still and constantly grateful. You first analysis of the end of the book was right -- when you said the end was inadequate and a let-down. Your second thoughts were kindness, rather than accuracy. But I could do nothing more; for the first time in my life, I did a book to a dead-line and I never will again.

Poland was so amazing -- the light

on the road to ~~Rxxxxxx~~ Damascus -- that I can't get over it, so I mean to try to write a short novel about it. That's the way writers do get over things. The peoplex are fantastic, Ed; and a model and a lesson. I hope I won't forget and sink into taking-for-granted, and general spoiled softness (a general condition in the privileged West.) AndI hope to work up a tiny scheme to get young Poles out, for short trips (they will not leave their country, they are not a bit interested in capitalism, all they want is freedom for the mind -- eh what a joy to see people so fierce about the mind and the spirit and so detached about two-toned cars) so they can see the art they long to see, in Europe. Gellhorn is now going to replace the Ford Foundation. My plan

20, Chester Square, London, S.W.1
Sloane 3137

will be modest and cheap and its only intention is to give some joy to people who have been too long deprived. If the Polish government agrees, I mean to do a test case which I will pay for, on two art students. If they survive, then I'll go about collecting a bit of dough from rich chums -- my eye is on Jock Whitney -- and there will be no strings and no propaganda, but only a chance for a month in the outer world where they can feast their eyes and breathe. We shall see.

Another thing; I imagine you are sometimes wondering how to use the Gary-Muggeridge-Gellhorn Small World, and finding it increasingly hard. You have such really famous names and such important chat, that you cannot very

well treat your hearers to unknown names and private babble. Please do NOT worry about this. Just forget us (CBS money down the drain, but it was early days and you couldn't know you would have Prime Ministers queuing for a chance.) Only some day send the film to London because Tom so longs to see it, would you?

Thank you again, dear boy, for your heavenly help on my book. And a happy New Year to you; and that you should come and join us in our rainy foggy benevolent city, and sit about our drawing room, drinking and nattering for no purpose at all, simply for fun.

Love always,

Martha

Jan 7

20, CHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1
SLOANE 3137

7

Dear Ed;

I do not mean to write to you every day. But I must send you this letter, which you neither can nor should try to read; a glance will do. It is my fate. Any public effort of mine is always rewarded like this; the only strangers who ever write to me are insane. Usually they are honorably and pitifully insane (as this man is) but that does not make it easier to bear. I have thanked him for his letter; think how unhappy he must be. He imagines that he knows THE ANSWER, and no one will listen. It's an even worse position than any of ours.

Love,

Martha

Gellhorn, Martha

January 23, 1959

To: Author Martha Gellhorn, Geneva, Switzerland
From: Adolf Thies, 13918 Edbrooke Ave., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Your showing of character on "Small World" hit me so hard that I sat down immediately to put a few notes on paper. Time and again I wondered whether, once again, I should set aside decades of sad experiences with self-styled intellectuals-- -- and, here I am. You could not possibly stand it here in the U.S.A.--and, sure enough, you are in Geneva. I have a long story to tell, which, naturally, I should not do now. I was in Zürich nine years ago visiting with chance-, but GOOD friends. During that very time a discovery was made which will eventually answer your question as to what an individual can do to forestall the mischievous aims of power-drunks. When you so genuinely dispaired of an answer, I could not help but try--once more.

My hypothetical, natural entity (this means what it says: purely assumed) was FOUND to exist. Ever since 1927, shortly after I came here from Germany, I had, in a crude way, enjoyed a theory which could do a lot of explaining, in fact, it explained nearly all that my curiosity asked, IF ONLY the prime assumption was true. At that time, in the fall of 1950, others found that it was! My natural, further assumption that now, after so very much skepticism and contempt, thinkers would begin to cultivate the new field, allow mankind to enjoy the unbelievably bountiful harvest. Well, you guessed it-- --. The skeptics turned into open enemies!

Please do not turn away yet. I do not ask belief. Take, for instance, LIGHT. As you well know, it is a wave according to some experiments, and, based on others, it is matter. Now, to convince the man on the street that I am a crank is rather easy, for he does not bother to investigate, and furthermore, he does not think it worth his effort. So, the anti-humans feel perfectly safe. Please excuse my harsh terms, but I assure you that I can back them up with evidence: BLACK on WHITE.

Consider Einstein's equation $E=MC^2$. It is science's fundamental. E in its pure form is incomprehensible, yet the pure form is basic here. M also escapes a rational mind-- and C is the ultimate in duplicity and mystery. This is heavy and deep wisdom, and I do not want to say otherwise. But, why should not man be allowed to understand when it is so obviously possible? What harm could there be in that--that is, other than discrediting some leeches, for any objector could not possibly be a scientist worthy of the term?

In all of nature recurring steps are evident. Thus my theory says that the nebula is a macro-atom, created by two power strands of absolute matter, pure energy. These strands stream into a convection, they collide and create a true standi ng wave. The concentric force is gravity. Emerging from the focus, Earth' center, outgoing strands are weaker, they suffered traceable damage. Thus the incoming ones over-balance them, pushing collisions, our atoms, together.

Already the basics of the equation are fully rational, but you may proceed from here with ease. Light is a deformation of these strands, when in flight, and, upon striking resistance, it becomes a whirl, the agitation that lets our senses recognize fleeting absolute matter (-foam), then being akin to any matter: Thus C pops up in electron pulsation of every atom.

The then following string of verifications is so beautiful and so simple in pyramiding logic that no one can deny it.

y

ng

Even if he wanted to, he would be stopped by a grandiose exposition of predictions having come about in these three decades. The most aggravating circumstance is, though, that this very logic, this unerring thought-chain, leads to a most dangerous pitfall: Einstein's energy is not all there is, just as a pulley does not unfailingly allow conclusions upon the total power back of its belt, in this case: the atom-producing strands. These strands, not the atoms, are the prime force--die Urkraft!

This "field", as contemporary science calls the area of their activity, then performs all the "inexplicable" feats of this "abstract" concept, and does it wholly rationally, with an ease that would make any argument appear rather lacking in the essentials of causal capability and/or honesty.

"The Evolution of Physics", Einstein and Infeld, shows on page 258 of my copy a pencil remark as follows: "Invert this & you have it."

Daily people die because of science's refusal to admit a major error.

The advent of the occupation of the Moon will fade in comparison with the finding of another continent of inhabitable territory on Earth, and ALL that the Nautilus found was foretold by me, and what it did not look for is more than heartbreaking. And if you think that Government has brains and good-will-- --well, you indicated that you don't.

I have now contacted the U.S.S.R., and not wholly without a heavy heart--why? I am still debating that with myself. After all, why should humanity not be enabled to reason out for themselves that they are products of projection, space-travelers by transformation instead of transportation. You may now envision the inevitable upheaval in philosophy and in church-religion!

Why does no one insist that "science" show why my project of predicting the intensity of solar radiation should not be used? Why should the then proved conclusions not be utilized in matters pertaining to Earth and its structural being? Why should events, shunted aside by science, and there are many, be suffering ridicule, when they are essentials of our existence? Why do men prate of evolution by chance when that calls only for a smile or pity from the higher form of man? Why do we look on meekly when science progresses proportionately to profits, regardless of the effect on human well-being, or even existence?

If only I had the means to micro-film the original work, and, most of all, the chronologically arranged file on human conduct and frailty, conduct of the human who prattles of man's right to knowledge, who blabbers of democracy and freedom, the religious man who allows an inquiry to be answered by the treasurer of his (quote) "corporation", I would then send you a copy to enjoy--I am certain that this would be the most pleasurable undertaking you had ever experienced--and in Switzerland this would be possible to remain undiluted happiness, which you could not help but share with others, the multitude enslaved through planned, cultured ignorance.

You gave evidence that your mind is used to torture--see whether you can take the following. Please picture my matter-wave pattern. Fine strings of energy, crystal-clear matter, inter-penetrate with the speed of light (C). These alternate in direction, collide, and thus fall into a vibratory pattern that appears stable to our senses. Now take Einstein's C^2.

For every "C" there must be an equal C as resistance to make it effective, and the product stationary. Ladle this out in arbitrary measures of "M"--and there it is. It then follows, as you will reason yourself, that because of the concentric master-collision, matter must vary in density (and shape) through motion as well as through "altitudinal placement" within the area of creation. It also follows that astronomy is a study of mirages. Now, please, read the original work of the German Erwin Schroedinger, famous for his matter-wave theory. He wails and laments that what experiment so clearly demands cannot possibly be, and here he uses the equivalent of "preposterous". -- --So, here is the gist: I, in my infinite ignorance, construed a theory from reason, which he later proved by experiment, but-- --declared it nonsense! Even a Russell (yes, Bernard) tells me, upon my imploring him to please read, that he cannot say whether I am right or wrong--again, you guessed it: He did not read! I only hope that history will be more lenient with them than they were with us FELLOW HUMANS!

There is an inescapable net of evidence, thus crystallizing into positive proof, that an atom is a rapidly pulsating agitation between colliding matter strings. Even at rest it does not have rest mass. When it moves from here to there, no materie moves, only the locale of constant repetitious creation jumps from here to there. Your hand, an accumulation of atoms, does not move from here to there, theoretically it is THEN not the same hand-- --nor does it remain the same hand (matter) for more than an instant at a time even while being at "rest". This fact Einstein sensed in the before-mentioned reference. He realized that such a situation would immediately put the universe into comprehensible order--had only he considered the possibility that the "vacuum" is denser than uranium! Logic postulates that an atom, any matter, cannot be where energy-strands are not, that in fact, existence is bounded by the limits of a cosmic cell in much the same fashion as is activity in the life cell. Physical irregularities on the strands determine the character and behavior of the atom, thus making some predetermination mandatory. Is not the evidence indeed very strong that the group of atoms called brain, is only a sort of a receiver, a receiver of three-dimensional broadcasts? For this there is physiological suggestive evidence. Is it not equally certain that your ego is centered elsewhere, that, in fact, you as an individual, are living, expressing your individuality, in at least several places at one at the same Absolute time, though, if you can think effectively you will find that energy travel time places the "local" times in sequential order, making you a number of different you's at one and the same (absolute) time. This takes into account the creative you broadcasting, and the several receptions where concentric resistance provides three-dimensional "screens", areas of environmental expression. Despite of what is being said elsewhere, the atom's being is life itself-- --there is NO INANIMATE MATTER, no lifeless thing. Evolution is the process by which these receivers were built by remote control, a product of not only intelligence, but exceedingly HIGH intelligence, attaining self-sustenance in progressive steps.

Please remain calm in the contemplation of the fleeting manner of your being, just think of the beautiful interrelative logic in my system. Thus, the universe shrinks, while man

grows tremendously in stature and respectability.

The other grotesque item, which, I suspect, you met with considerable reservations, should now receive a few supporting words as well, even though this will tend to overload this missive. -- --Just this very minute it was said on T.V. (NT) that the northern hemisphere of Earth continues to get warmer. This I predicted decades ago, long before the IGY. I even said that the northern oceans fluctuate in their levels. Note the emphasis on NORTHERN! A wild guess could never have produced such a close-linked chain of ideas growing into scientific fact--though, as yet, puzzling the finders.

My theory of predicting the solar radiation intensity explains the sun spots, and here are a few claims: The peculiar placement, their travel, their polarity, and its change at minimum, the spontaneous rise of activity as against the more gradual calming down, the magnetic pole's arc of travel, the spots' high of activity alternating with a somewhat lesser effort--and, most of all, the actual mechanics of the variations of the outbursts. R.C.A. brought proof, proof they use for their commercial ends, proof they found through statistics. Is not my route more interesting, safer, and certainly more productive? When I claimed that the position of the planets had something to do with this, scientists laughed--yet, by now, this is commonly accepted. But for proof of my claim of material ejection from the sun, I had to wait for radar, which then promptly heaped another mystery upon the scientists' mountain of abstracts, a mystery even the IGY has not solved. The latter might have gone from here to much greater things, had not there been so effective a boycott.

You will realize that I feel very strongly that I should go on and on to make you realize what is happening in this our world. Yet, I must not impose upon your patience.
Just a few more lines: Upon a greatly condensed report a Dr. Wanderman of Columbia N.Y. (thermo-nuclear expert) opined that all this was known, and presented in better form. BUT, after a thoughtpause: "What does he mean by matter-strands?" Is not this ridiculous and tragic at the same time?

Over and above the beautifully successful reasoning now possible in the quest for truth in nature, over amd above the many direct proofs, there stands the fact that nebulae ARE connected by matter strands, and that there IS order beyond.

And here I want to show that the presentation of these strands as cause rather than effect of anything the nebulae do or did is fully warranted.

Science claims that the planets of our Sun coagulated from a line of residue strung out between two colliding suns. But science admits that such an encounter would have to be so critical in angular approach and combined speeds, that it does not grant a repetition in the lives of all the billions of stars, suns, it thinks exist. Would not these difficulties be greatly raised if one considered groups of suns with manifold individual traits? The chances for such a cosmic phenomenon would be very, very low indeed. Yet Dr. Carpenter found,found in one single sweep, thirteen of these links--and what is still more amazing, all thirteen still in the original gaseous state! In late studies Dr. Urey found, or so he thinks, that the matter from which Earth was assembled was cold as contrasted

with hot gas. Despite my version allowing his work to appear plausible, he does not have the time to acquaint himself with it--he would much rather float in infinite doubt than stoop to accept help from a source frowned upon by his "union".

I have now led you back and forth, yet I have not in one single instance damaged or altered what experiment supports. I do not in any way interfere with progress as it is being made. The only, but consequently great changes do come about by

U N D E R S T A N D I N G

and by broadening because of it. That the resulting product of physics and of philosophy becomes different beyond recognition should not be held against me--all the less, since it is infinitely better, intrinsically, and better for us, for all mankind. It is clear that this mammoth universal project needs help desperately. Of course, a conference of renowned researchers could get together and announce having studied cosmastronology, and having found it to be the basis for universal reorientation. Since this seems impossible to ever come about, neither in intent nor in result, there opens itself an opportunity, or a grave duty, depending on one's outlook on life, and one's respect for one's own conviction, for someone to find and utilize means to bring this case to the broad masses of the people, this, their very case of physical and spiritual life or death.

Is there a person who would not like to be as certain of continuance in his living-experience as is the emigrant of finding a shore beyond the arch of seemingly boundless exspanses of ever restless masses of water?

The answer to the riddle of being, the nature of the atom, will present us with a real, graspable, physical link, whose convincing thingness will, in foreseeable time direct the course of new wonders into the field of meta-physics, the term maligned by incompetence with too high a self-steem.

Where is the soul who will step in and shout out aloud: "Mankind be informed and think, think whichever way you choose!"

It is appalling to find so many individuals confessing ignorance of physical science, betraying fright of the subject. The field of experimental data is enormous, to be sure, yet practically any field of mental endeavor has branched out to considerable dimesions, just put understandability, the rational approach possible elsewhere, into "nuclear" physics and the nightmare will dispell itself into sheer joy of contemplation.

Naturally I would like to have anyone I inform in this manner take an active part in the resurrection of man in the truest sense, lift man from common miseries, rescue him from the abyss of all-around nothingness, hopeless finality and uter purposelessness. Still, if you cannot see yourself in this frame, please help the matter along by suggesting a person, group of persons, or an institution, any means by which this new outlook on being can be sincerely adjudged. Please keep uppermost in your mind that I do not ask for dogmatic support:

ALL I ASK IS THAT ALL HUMANS BE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES-- --THAT DEPENDANCE UPON THE WILES OF THE MAGI OF THE AGES BE TERMINATED.

I shall seal the inner envelope of this letter, so that there will be a better chance of it reaching you. When it does, will you let me know? This will seem strange to you, but I have witnessed strange happenings in this affair.

Albert Ernst

Gellhorn, Martha

November 5, 1958

to: MARTHA GELLHORN HOTEL BRISTOL WARSAW POLAND

CHANGED MIND IF ANY CONCLUSION EXCELLENT LOVE

ED MURROW

514-70

Gellhorn, Martha
Thursday —
Nov. 5

f

ORBIS
Hotel Bristol
WARSZAWA
UL. KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE 42/44
TEL. 682-41

Dearest Ed:

Nobody ever did anything nicer than you did, by telephoning me from New York last week. I was unprepared and astounded, + couldn't thank you properly.

Your praise of my book is too much, and undeserved — but comforting to the troubled author. I hope 2000 (maybe) people will buy it, and that perhaps 200 of them will examine their minds, after reading it. It's not much to hope for; but <u>anything</u> is useful.

As for the conclusion, I have never stopped worrying about it. This a.m. came your sweet cable — but I agree

more with your criticism than with your kindly charge of heart. I don't like that conclusion either — I feel it is weak (which is what you felt) — and the weakness is somewhere in the <u>writing</u>. As a conclusion, it can be nothing except a black-and-white slash — not a reasoned proposal for the future. (I am trying to appeal to 2 reactions in readers, as I said: memory + imagination. Those are the areas in which writers can operate. It is up to George Kennan — let's say — to suggest concrete possible means. I can only hope to arouse emotions, which make a consideration of means possible.) But the writing is

ORBIS
Hotel Bristol
WARSZAWA
UL. KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE 42/44
TEL. 682-41

not good enough. It should sound like a great chord, or a mass of bugles. And it sounds instead rather like a weary groan. I have felt this all along; but I can't get it right. Either I have no time or not enough talent. It doesn't come out any better.

I put my frail hope only on the last words:

"To preserve freedom? What freedom? For whom?"

Hope and pray. My ambitions are modest: to make 200 people think for themselves.

This place is curious. I find the people uniformly delightful and

admirable. And I am in a sort of grey cement depression. It is as if one were back in the wars again — only too old now, and pity is an emotion which afflicts one like pain. I feel helpless, and like a strange profiteer of life, a permanent butterfly; all very confusing, not to be written about in a letter. Perhaps able to write it properly sometime.

Thank you again and again for your kindness, your time, your concern. I don't know how to thank you. I am really touched. It makes the long gloom sweat of doing that look worthwhile.

Always,

Martha

Home again by bus 24 at latest.

Gellhorn, Martha

MISS MARTHA GELLHORN 20 CHESTER SQUARE LONDON S.W. 1 ENGLAND

WAS LITERATE INTELLIGENT AND IN PLACES DEEPLY MOVING CONVERSATION
TECHNICAL QUALITY ALL THREE POINTS EXCELLENT YOUR PICTURE VOICE SUPERB
WE ARE THOROUGHLY DELIGHTED LOVE

ED MURROW

514-75

Gelhorn, Martha

October 10, 1958

Dear Martha:

We go with the first show on Sunday - Nehru, Dewey and Huxley. I'll let you know the reaction.

Do get me the galleys of the book as soon as possible. I will read it with such care as my feeble mind permits.

Don't give up this newfangled medium too quickly. Wait till you have a chance to look and listen at your contribution. The B.B.C. will be carrying it, by the way.

I'll see you in March, when I come over to do the piece with the great Field Marshal.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Miss Martha Gellhorn
20 Chester Square
London S.W. 1.

20, CHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1
SLOANE 3137

F-F.

Dearest Edward;
Thank you for your kindly cable. I can hardly believe a word of it, but appreciate your sending it. Truth to tell, at the end of our million dollar talk (I could not keep my mind from the valuable uses for the money we were blowing in hot air) I felt like a pea-brained geisha girl, and am damn sure I sounded like one. However.

I now realise why you kept asking, "wouldn't you go to ~~any~~ war " -- you were thinking of Israel. So slow is my mind, and so unused am I to talking for publication, that I never thought of Israel that way: when I think of war, I think of a lot of big loathesome countries fighting

about bugger-all. Somehow little sandy Israel, fighting for its life, does not strike me as war. That shows what a logical chap I am.

I have been killing myself on a last obsessive rewriting of my book "The Face of War", and will send the finally revised stuff to NY tomorrow and then try to forget it. When I get it in bound galleys, I want to send one to you and to ask you, both as you love me and as -- I feel sure - you agree with my basic ideas, to read it for errors, either factual or in thinking. Please. This is not a work of art, alas; but this is my own small effort to cry out against imbecility. I think, myself, that every writer living owes one such book to his ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ conscience and to

20, CHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1
SLOANE 3137

the human race. I only wish I had the tongues of angels and could use them on this.

Thank Friendly for his letter, for me. I am giving my $500 fish to an Italian prphanage where it will make (if the nuns will only spend it rightly) a very jolly Xmas for the small citizens. I do that not only because that orphanage is part of the immense baggage I carry with grief in my mind, but also because (tell Friendly) I want to fool myself into thinking there was some use in that chat orgy. As for me, the electronic age can stick itself; I am not going to join; I stay firmly behind with Gutenberg and the printing press, where I know who I am.

London is lovely, dear boy. Some day you might come and share the obscure life of this mild capitol. I do love it, despite the bloody weather. The silent telephone, the time to read, the aimless intimate pleasures. I haven't even called Charles yet; ~~though~~ rumor has it they have moved. ~~and~~ I love him dearly but am waiting for Louise to get into a new play.

Blessings,

Martha

October 5

Gentry, E. Linnell

February 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Gentry:

I have your letter of January 25th.

Your idea for a television show, may, perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the present pressures of my broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

If you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. Linnell Gentry
Box 324
Tusculum College
Tusculum, Tennessee

mcc

Subject offer for ERM's pgms.

Box 324
Tusculum College
Tusculum, Tennessee
January 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
C.B.S. Television
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Tusculum College was established in 1794, and is the oldest college west of the Alleghany Mountains. The word "Tusculum" comes from the name of Cicero's home, located outside of Ancient Rome. One of the trustees of the college was Andrew Johnson.

The Cyrus McCormack family gave large amounts of money for some of our buildings. As you can see, this college has many historical ties.

As a history teacher and a news commentator at a local radio station, I am wondering if our college would be of value to present to the American people on radio or television. If you felt that the value would be worthwhile, I am sure that all of us would appreciate your help in telling about our college.

Very truly yours,

E. Linnell Gentry

E. Linnell Gentry
History

Carl George
F

March 23, 1959

Dear Carl:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of February 18.

I still have made no plans for the year off, but have promised Louis Seltzer that if at some time I should come to Cleveland, I will let you know in advance.

Many thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl E. George
Vice President & General Manager
Radio Station WGAR
Hotel Statler
Cleveland 1, Ohio

ERM:jmi

W G A R

PEOPLES BROADCASTING CORPORATION
RADIO STATION W G A R
HOTEL STATLER · · · · · CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

February 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you would be interested in the attached column and editorial in today's Cleveland Press.

We will miss you while you are off the air and at the same time I envy you in your decision to take some time off and back away from the day to day routine. If your travels bring you to Cleveland I hope we will have the honor of your paying us a visit. This is a very cosmopolitan city and offers much to one who is trying to take a pulse reading on human behavior.

Cordially,

Carl

Carl E. George
Vice President
General Manager

CEG'amm

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

The Cleveland Press

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

LOUIS B. SELTZER, Editor — GEORGE E. CARTER, Business Manager

Net paid daily circulation for 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1958, **317,366**

OHIO'S LARGEST DAILY NEWSPAPER

Wednesday, February 18, 1959

TV-Radio
Jim Frankel

Ed Murrow, Traveling Man, Says He'll Return to CBS

There is nothing sinister about **Edward R. Murrow's** year-long leave of absence from CBS, the commentator maintained in a telephone conversation (person-to-person, of course).

"I'll level with you completely," he said. "My recent criticism in Chicago (at a broadcast newsmen's convention) was directed towards the industry as a whole. It was not a personal attack on my relationship with CBS. I'm just a middle-aged (50) reporter who asked for leave and was fortunate enough to get it.

"For 11 years I haven't been able to get out of the shop until 8:30 at night. I worked roughly an eight-day week. I spread myself too thin and relied too much on secondhand information. I felt it was time to go out and look and listen for myself."

Murrow has no intention "of doing nothing for a year." He will do "a considerable number" of Small Worlds during his travels about the globe from July, 1959 to July, 1960.

"Small World is flexible," he said. "I can do it from Hong Kong or Tel Aviv or New York. I'll keep a hand in it all right." For emphasis he added, "That should answer all the rumors about rows between me and CBS."

Worked Hard, With Help

Anyone acquainted with the Murrow operation will agree that he has worked long and hard hours, and that he has had to rely on other CBS staffers to gather his material. **Raymond Swing,** for one, has authored most of the radio editorials at 7:45 each night. The CBS Unit One news department assembled all the explosive material on "The Business of Sex" special.

In the week of Jan. 16-23 Murrow did two Person-to-Persons, Small World, "Business of Sex," "Missing Class of '59" documentary for TV, "Hidden Revolution" radio special and his five nightly newscasts.

Murrow stated his leave is not a polite way of withdrawing from CBS. "I definitely will return in 1960," he avered. He will also have tape recorder close by in his worldly wanderings.

Murrow is an extraordinary man whom I doubt will remain idle in his travels. He possesses a brilliant mind, a penetrating psyche, a fearless heart, a showman's soul, and a voice as valuable as **Maria Callas'.**

Wins Honor Early

Recently, Variety magazine called him the man of the year even though the year was but a month old. This was after Murrow became a controversial figure in that Vice of America broadcast.

6"What makes it all the more remarkable is that it was hardly a case of finally having arrived," quoth Variety. "Murrow had it made when many of today's newscaster-commentator crops were in swaddling clothes."

The row talk arose when Murrow's greatest TV contribution, See It Now, was slowly squeezed out of existence by CBS. When it brought him his umpteenth hundred award, a Look prize, he refused to accept the trophy in person.

And why not? The show had been strangled by a belt-tightening network whose president, **Frank Stanton,** is reportedly not nearly as intrepid and outspoken as his ace newscaster.

Hardly a New Face

Meanwhile, another harried and controversial CBS star, **Arthur Godfrey,** will do the Person-to-Personing next season while Ed roams. Let's all get used to it now: "Good evening, Arthur."

TARGET for her killer-husband is estranged wife Rita Moreno in "The Samaritan" tonight (8:30, Ch. 8) on Trackdown.

* * *

SHORT WAVES: **Peggy Cass** is talked of as **Sid Caesar's** next wife—for the "It's a Living" film series due for production this spring . . . . CBS is planning a new variety-interview series, "On the Go", as a daytimer starting Apr. 20 with **Jack Linkletter** (Art's boy) emsee . . . . **Jack Paar's** newest spaarring paartner: **Peter Lind Hayes** who's been razzing JP on his daytime hour. "It's feud for thought," says PLH. "I'll wrestle him," JP retorts. At any rating, they've got one thing in common: too darned many commercials.

ABC has a new panel-bee in the works, "Take A Good Look" with **Mike Wallace** as panelmaster; **Hans Conreid, Vanessa Brown, Jim Bishop** as panelists who must guess headliners' identities . . . . **Lew Ayres** will play a soldier (Civil War vintage) in "Corporal Hardy" on Alcoa Theater next Monday—his first since the immortal "All Quiet on the Western Front" movie . . . . Looks like **Jackie Gleason** is moving to movieland lock, stock and beer barrel. . . . My apologies to **Lieut. Jim Astrue** for insinuating he was winning quiz loot at taxpayers' expense—he is on 70 days leave while Tic Tac Doughing.

Woman Is Slain by Daughter's Rejected Suitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—(UPI)—A mother who moved cross country to help protect her daughter from a disgruntled rejected suitor was shot and killed last night in a gun battle between the daughter and her would-be boy friend.

Police said the young woman's four-year-old son witnessed the shooting that critically injured his mother. The attacker was believed wounded, too.

Dead was Mrs. Susan Jamerson, about 60. Her daughter, Mrs. Rona Parrazzo, 31, was near death at Glendale Memorial Hospital with a gun-shot wound in the head.

Officers launched a wide search for Robert Mason, 40, a steelworker they said had *attacked the woman once before.*

Ed Murrow Has a Rare and Needed Kind of Courage

Courage comes done up in many packages in this time of modern merchandising methods. The colors vary so much the content is not always noticed.

The more complex a civilization the wider the range for both cowardice and courage. Surely the one through which we are moving so precariously and with such undetermined ultimate results furnishes an infinite variety of opportunity for both.

Since physical courage is usually direct and distinguishable it reaches the headlines a good part of the time, as properly it should. It is the kind of courage, likewise, which receives quick and adequate rewards, again as it appropriately should.

It is not, however, of this brand of courage that we need to talk. It is, rather, of another courage America should have a great deal of, but regrettably is really conspicuously lacking in.

Our present day existence is based too largely on compromise and cowardice, both in public and private life. There are discouragingly few elected or appointed public officials in this country today who have the courage to face up to sweeping problems and speak with unmistakable candor about them.

Among us, in the pattern of today's life, there is a curious reciprocity which plucks the teeth of our courage, enervates our will to rise up and speak out, that puts out the fire of our old-fashioned indignation.

The fear that somehow an economic or social backlash will injure our material well-being inhibits and silences us when we should in our own and others' interest exercise at least the minimum of free thinking and free speaking in a land which gives lip service to this philosophy and for which there are certain sustaining constitutional assurances.

Because there are so few with the courage and the wisdom to sustain this rare quality, they ought to be noted, rewarded, and encouraged.

Which gets me around to a friend of mine, Ed Murrow.

Nobody in the relatively new medium of television has used it so wisely, so effectively, so much in keeping with the town meeting idea of gathering essential information as has Ed Murrow.

A man of keen mind, sensitive nature, closely attuned to what is important, impatient with that which is nonessential or irrelevant, Ed Murrow has made for himself an undisputed place as the foremost of all television commentators, analysts, or showmen.

It has been my privilege to know Ed Murrow for some time. I admire him very much, as these words about him plainly suggest. He is inherently a man of courage, intelligence, and dedication, a combination not very often observed on the contemporary scene—and especially when fitted into a captivating personality and a resonant and convincing voice.

Ed Murrow believes America is internally in trouble. He believes the people who are supposed to guard the freedom of communications are falling down on the job. He thinks that the public press and television and radio have a common responsibility before the American people, even if they are different media and even if radio and TV are licensed by the Government and the press is not.

In proportion as his concern about this fundamental matter has heightened he has struck out with increased vigor. He has earned the admiration of many who share his deep concern, of whom I happen to be one. Similarly, he has raised doubts about the practical-minded and pragmatic people who control the new field of communications.

Now Ed Murrow is not the kind of man who will suddenly fly off in many directions on this or any other subject. He is a thoroughly seasoned, well-disciplined, enlightened man who simply has the courage of his convictions and will to the best of his ability and in conformity with his concern move to further the cause he considers paramount.

No man so articulate, so much a student of the past and the present, or so apprehensive about the future, and catalyzed by so restive a temperament in the presence of things he feels jeopardize his country's future, will remain silent — no matter where he is, what he does, or in what form or outlet it is done.

The saga of Ed Murrow, in my opinion, has only begun. In due time Ed Murrow, already world famous, already a formidable name in his time, will take on increased stature in his fight to open up the lines of communication in a world which has been constricting and blocking them.

Ed Murrow needs to know that here and there he is picking up support for his mission. The only purpose of this piece is to advise Ed that there are some — out in the Midwest for example, and in a competitive branch of communications — who both understand, appreciate and support him in what he has undertaken to do both for communications, and, more significantly, for his country. —*L. B. S.*

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Gibb, Hugh

May 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Gibb:

Thank you for your letter of May 22nd concerning your series of films entitled "The Borneo Story."

I regret to say that it will not be possible for me to view the films since I have no authority or control over network programs other than my own.

Permit me to suggest you contact Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of CBS News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hugh Gibb
Travellers' Club
Pall Mall
London,
S.W.1.

mcc

TRAVELLERS' CLUB

PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

WHITEHALL 8688.

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
U.S.A.

22nd May, 1958.

Dear Mr, Murrow,

"The Borneo Story"

I have made a series of six films entitled "The Borneo Story" which during the last six months has been televised three times by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The first broadcast was at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday evening, which as you probably know is peak viewing hour in England; it was later repeated on Childrens Hour and has finally been shown late on Saturday evenings.

One of these films "Birds Nest Soup" was last week awarded the Grand Prix Europvision at the Cannes Film Festival for the best Television film of the year, and the whole series is due to be televised by all the major television stations of Europe.

I shall be arriving in New York on approximately the 10th June, and will be bringing the films with me. I very much hope that you will be interested in viewing them. If you will be so kind as to drop me a line to the above address then I will contact you when I arrive in the United States.

Yours sincerely,

H J Gibb

Hugh Gibb

P.S. Enclosed a review of one of the films by a leading English critic.

CRITIC ON THE HEARTH

Weekly comments on B.B.C. programmes by independent contributors

Television Broadcasting

DOCUMENTARY

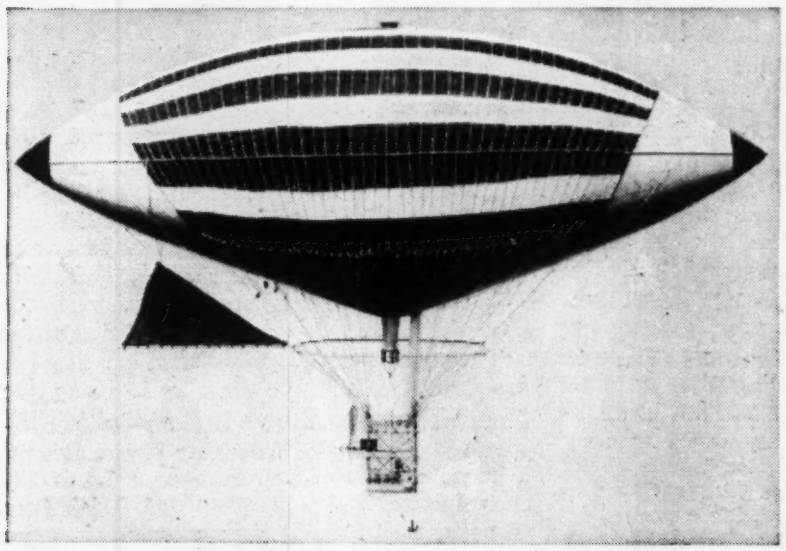
Talk and Action

I SOMETIMES WONDER if readers of this page take it for granted that I dislike 'The Brains Trust'. The fact that I hardly ever mention it gives good grounds for the assumption, but the truth is the exact opposite. There have been only two or three Sundays in the last ten months when I have not switched it on, nor, once on, have I ever switched off before the end. Like every other serial its programmes vary in quality, but even its worst, or rather its least good, are more intelligent, more civilised, and more entertaining than other programmes of its kind.

Why then when it comes to writing these weekly paragraphs do I always find that I have nothing to say about the Brains Trust? There in front of me are my notes—the questions, the gist of a reply by this or that member of the team, my own views—but any significance they had when I scribbled them has dried up. For the fact is that a Brains Trust programme consists of that most evanescent of things, conversation, which is made up not only of an exchange of phrases and ideas but of tones of voice, rhythm of phrase, stress on this word and not on that, facial expression, gestures, all those imponderables that give to any conversation its own special flavour and amplify, alter, and even reverse the meaning of what is said.

Little wonder that, with all these qualifying subtleties left out, my notes are valueless. On last week's team were Professor Ayer, the Abbot of Downside, Cyril Connolly, and Sir Richard Acland, and among them conversation was at its best, to the understanding and enjoyment of which, for the reasons I have already given, visibility made a very large contribution.

Two days later we viewed another conversation. Its title was 'Morals without Religion', and when I discovered that this was to be a contest between three Christians and an atheist I knew that it would end where it began with no casualties on either side. To fight that redoubtable humanist, Margaret Knight, the Christians brought up no less than three guns, the Rev. Ian Pitt-Watson, Sir Edward Villiers, and the Rev. H. C. Whitley, PH.D., D.D. It almost looked as if they were afraid that single-handed they would be worsted. But I knew better. I have yet to hear an argument on a matter of faith that does not leave the disputants exactly where they started, and in this case, too, nothing was changed. And small wonder: argument is willy-nilly a logical process and logic is powerless to prove or disprove the existence of God. Consequently Mrs. Knight's passionate faith in disbelief was proof against the logical shells fired at her by her three assailants, and I should be surprised to hear that anyone who heard the discussion had his views on morals and religion modified by so much as a fraction of an inch.



Model of Tissandier's airship of 1883: a photograph shown in the 'First Hand' programme about airships on October 25

Crown copyright reserved

Another programme of the same visually static kind was last week's 'Press Conference', in which Professor Arthur Lewis answered questions put to him by four journalists. Professor Lewis has been appointed economic adviser to the Prime Minister of Ghana. What Professor Lewis told us about Ghana and its feelings and attitude towards the Commonwealth made this an unusually interesting broadcast, and his clear and alert mind, his outspokenness, sense of humour, and very sympathetic personality made it also extremely enjoyable.

In violent contrast to these programmes, in which nobody moves from his or her appointed seat, the fourth film of 'The Borneo Story' offered the almost unbearably thrilling spectacle of the activities that go to the final achievement of 'Bird's Nest Soup'. The nests are built high up on the walls of the great echoing caves of Niah in Sarawak by a variety of swift, and the Malays and Dayaks who gather them climb up a series of thin poles jointed like a fishing rod from floor to roof. One break in a joint or one false step and the climber will crash down to certain death. One watches, heart in mouth, while he hacks with a tool like a mattock at each nest, which is firmly glued to the limestone wall, and all the while the swifts and bats circle below him filling the caves with thin cries. The strange echoing sounds, the astonishing brilliance of the photography, and the sense of imminent risk at every movement of the half-naked climber combined to make this the most thrilling and eerie as well as the most beautiful television programme I have seen.

MARTIN ARMSTRONG

DRAMA

Inside and Out

IT IS SEVENTY YEARS since the young Rudyard Kipling used his poem 'The Galley Slave' to symbolise British rule in India. Iain MacCormick goes back another thirty years in 'Night of the Tigers', the first play in his four-part television cycle, 'The English Family Robinson'. On Sunday I found myself, unfashionably, recalling the lines.

> Was it storm? Our fathers faced it, and a wilder never blew.
> Earth that waited for the wreckage, watched the galley struggle through.

The scene of the play is a remote district in Bengal—we shall be there again to meet the Robinson of another generation—and its time the end of that storm called the Mutiny when the tiger had seized the throat of the lion.

I am still split-minded about this piece: one that summons British justice, and a British sense of service, to a lonely jungle post where Captain Robinson and Major Scott—the junior officer must come first—ride out their own local gale. Hal Burton directed it wisely, getting the atmosphere—the danger and the heat—without artificial atmospherics. At least three portraits were matched closely to the theme: those by Glyn Houston and Patrick Barr as the resolute officers, and Ewen Solon as that 'quiet man', the mutinous Subadar-Major, conscience-fretted. But is the play altogether worthy? I doubt it. Mr. MacCormick, on this showing, lacks any true feeling for period. His dialogue in 'Night of the Tigers' can be more of 1957 than Mutiny years. I could not rid myself of the fatal idea that Mr. Houston and Mr. Barr, in spite of their uniforms from the Bengal Native Infantry, were considering 1857 with the minds of a century on.

Other things worried me on Sunday. Mr. MacCormick's two women from home, the understanding Highland Scot and the proud daughter of a John Company director ('India is peopled by Indians', said the Major to her; 'We are the interlopers') seemed to me to have about as much life in them as the puppets of Dr. Coppelius, and I am doing no injustice here to the acting of Pamela Buck and Ellen McIntosh. There were far better passages. Mr. MacCormick has written the drumhead court-martial with dramatic spareness and vigour. At

'The Borneo Story—IV: Bird's Nest Soup' on October 20: collecting nests from the walls of the caves of Niah

12200 Bryant Street. Gibbons, Mollie

YUCAIPA. CALIFORNIA.

June 6, 1959.

Replied.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

GOOD MORNING!

It would be almost impossible for you to remember everyone who wrote to you. I sent you a letter a about four years ago, complimenting you on your program, and praised the virility of Mr. Friendly's neck. At the same time I told you that I began my newspaper career in Fleet Street on "The Times" whose building is so old that the mice come up from the basement every Christmas Eve with long beards to sing "Come all ye Faithful" to the Lobster Shift.

I am hoping that the "sabbatical leave" you are taking from C.B.S. does not mean that you will sever your connection with T-V and Radio. If they allow you to go I shall regard them as being "mentally constipated".

On your "Person to Person" Program are you only interested in big names? My reason for asking is that I'm sure you will agree that many "little" people can do big things.

There is a Baker here in California who began with nothing but a few special recipes less than ten years ago, and last Christmas sent his famous Fruit Cakes all over the world. Nearly 14,000 left his shop in Lakeside, California, and many people who say they don't like Fruit Cake "rave" about the kind that "Fruitcake Watkins" bakes.

His address is P.O. Box 371, Lakeside, California, and I'm sure he'd be delighted to send you a cake to elicit your opinion before you considered including him in one of your shows. From January until December these famous cakes are sent to all parts of the world. If you are interested will you please let me know?

I hope you are well and happy, and that you will NOT leave the Columbia Broadcasting Co., WHO COULD EVER REPLACE YOU?

KEEP SMILING!

Mollie Gibbons

MOLLIE GIBBONS.

(Niece of Cardinal Gibbons.)

Gibbons, John C.

June 1, 1959

Mr. John C. Gibbons
The Reader's Digest
Prudential Plaza
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear John:

I write to thank you for sending me Eugene Lyon's address to the Executive Club luncheon, which made interesting reading and must have made interesting listening, indeed.

Sincerely yours,

THE READER'S DIGEST

Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois WHitehall 4-2544

JOHN C. GIBBONS

May 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Perhaps you have heard our Senior Editor Eugene Lyons discuss Russia. At a recent Executive Club luncheon out here in Chicago, he gave an address which I thought you would find of interest and significance.

~~Sin~~cerely,

JCG:en
Enc.

EXECUTIVES' CLUB News

Volume 35, No. 32 CHICAGO 2, U.S.A. MAY 15, 1959

Soviet Formula for World Domination Vividly Exposed by Eugene Lyons of Reader's Digest

"SEEING THROUGH THE RED"

Greeting distinguished author and editor are (L-R) Harold W. Lewis, Treasurer of the Club, Eugene Lyons, Guest Speaker, Howard D. Murphy, President, The Executives' Club and P. J. Hoff, CBS Commentator.

Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of Reader's Digest, delivers a startling message on what we are up against in trying to cope with the sinister way of life which the Soviet leaders are trying to force upon the free world.

PRESIDENT MURPHY: We have a treat of honoring one of our respected officers by having him introduce our guest for today, and I get to introduce the officer. This gentleman kind of puts the accountants to shame when it comes to efficiency. He happens to be a banker. He is so efficient that recently he had occasion to plan the birth of a grandchild and planned it to come on his birthday. I don't know whether he did that so he would just have to have one party, or to help him to remember it, but it's a great pleasure for me to introduce a fellow who has done a great job as Treasurer of the Executives' Club this year, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago, Harold W. Lewis, who will introduce our speaker. (Applause)

MR. HAROLD W. LEWIS: It certainly is interesting to me how he got to know those facts about me. I am sure I didn't tell him.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, Fairfax Cone, recently wrote an article entitled "Praise of Ambition" which appeared in the Chicago Tribune. This was a commentary upon the proposition that the American male of this century must conform to a group, must become "organization man."

The old-fashioned concept of rugged individualism, exemplified by self-reliance, self-expression, self-confidence and ambition, fades into oblivion as our society adapts itself to the ideal of togetherness or averageness. Regardless of how ideal this may be, it doesn't produce the great leaders we have always counted on in times of stress. If we suppress the competitive spirit of the individual, we create a spirit of complacency and a desire for peace of mind and soul.

Perhaps that is why the tranquilizer business has grown so rapidly. Perhaps that is why, in so many cases, there is an anxiety on the part of some of us for appeasement of Russia, which we know, deep in our hearts, we can never do. We will have a better understanding of the problems confronting the foreign ministers at Geneva next week, as a result of this luncheon.

Our speaker today, Mr. Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of the Reader's Digest, is widely regarded as an expert on Soviet Russia and Communism. He was born in Russia and moved to the United States with his parents when he was nine years of age, and was pretty well disillusioned with the American way of life as a result of the poverty and hardships he and his family endured in a slum area of New York during his formative years.

However, he did manage to achieve a thorough education, after which he entered into newspaper work. In February of 1928, when he was 29 years of age, and in what he describes as a "frankly pro-Soviet mood" Mr. Lyons traveled to Moscow as a United Press correspondent. He had previously worked in the New York office of Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, and was sympathetic to the Kremlin cause.

Six years in Soviet Russia cured him, and in 1937 his book, "Assignment in Utopia," describing his experiences, was published. He is the author of numerous other books including, "Our Unknown Ex-President: A Portrait of Herbert Hoover," "The Red Decade," and "Our Secret Allies: The People of Russia." As a foreign correspondent, he was the first American reporter to interview Stalin.

Our Next Program

LEE WULFF

America's top angler and sportsman

May 22, 1959 Grand Ballroom, HOTEL SHERMAN

The Executives' Club of Chicago

stands unalterably for the Constitution of the United States as handed down to us by our forefathers and under which we have lived for the past 169 years; and affirms that the fundamental principles it asserts form the basis of true Americanism.

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EXECUTIVES' CLUB NEWS

Published weekly from the second Friday after Labor Day to the first week in June.

THE EXECUTIVES' CLUB OF CHICAGO
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"Entered as second class matter October 5, 1948 at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you our distinguished speaker, Mr. Eugene Lyons. (Applause)

MR. EUGENE LYONS: Mr. Lewis, Mr. Murphy, honored guests, gentlemen: I was told that undoubtedly this is one of the most distinguished and influential business audiences in America. No doubt this is highly exaggerated (laughter) but the information impressed me enough that I didn't dare to depend on extemporizing, and I am going to impose on myself and yourself both a prepared address.

I am grateful for the invitation, and I trust you won't think me ungrateful if the opening remarks do have a little sourish flavor. My father used to say a long time ago on certain occasions, it will hurt me more than it hurts you. (Laughter)

Soviet Russia and world communism have been my journalistic "beat" these 40 years. If anything seems clear to me, it is the failure—worse, the refusal—of free peoples to understand the nature of the communist challenge. They have preferred daydreams of some live-and-let-live settlement—wishful hoping that has made them easy marks for 57 varieties of Red blandishment and perfidy.

What about the record of the American business community on this score? I must say in all candor: A few notches lower than the low general level.

Unpleasant Piece of History

Most of us are old enough to recall that the pressures for diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia came largely from financial and business interests, over the bitter opposition of organized labor and veterans' groups.

It's not at all unusual that the foremost preacher of appeasement of communism today is a top-shelf financier—Cyrus Eaton. That has been standard for at least three decades. Mr. Eaton's predecessor as dean of the let's-be-nice-to-the-comrades school was a prominent steel man, the late Ernest T. Weir. And in the early 1930's when I was stationed in Moscow, it was Ivy Lee, then the loudest voice of corporate capital.

When Stalin launched the first Five Year Plan, it was business spokesmen who insisted that we needed only to get behind that enterprise, and the Red beast would turn into a household pet. And get behind it we did, with a vengeance. At its peak there were some 10,000 foreign technicians in Russia, most of them Americans. The whole plan, the foundation of the Soviet power which now holds the world at bay, would have been impossible without the all-out collaboration of capitalists.

It's an unpleasant piece of history, but one that must be pondered today, when the communists desperately need machinery, machine tools and some raw materials from the free world for their new seven-year plan. And the chances, on the basis of past performances, is that we will furnish them with more and better tools for their announced job of "burying us."

Lenin once said: "The capitalist class will be their own grave diggers. The kind of grave digging he meant was illustrated by the strange episode of the recent visit of Anastas Mikoyan. The general verdict, by now, is that the country made a sorry spectacle of itself. Even most of those who rolled out the red carpets now have red faces. It has become too obvious that the butcher of Budapest was playing us for suckers, feeding us tranquilizer lies just when we most need wake-up truth tablets.

There were plenty of Americans who refused to fraternize with the Kremlin killer—Congressmen, labor leaders, churchmen. But among them, so far at least as the public record goes, there was not one eminent businessman. Industrialists and bankers turned out in droves to shake the bloody hand and applaud the impudent lies.

In one city—I refrain from mentioning which—a gathering of lawyers, who may be reckoned an adjunct of the business community, gave the Kremlin killer a standing ovation. The irony of it: free lawyers cheering a representative of the torture chambers, forced labor camps and arbitrary police power which are Soviet "justice" representatives.

Former President Truman wrote that our business leaders, in making Mikoyan's visit a triumphal tour, were influenced "by a prospective source of business." This I doubt. It was less, I think, a case of overactive profit glands than a case of underactive political sense. Businessmen and a good many others, apparently were indulging in those daydreams. Maybe Mikoyan had brought with him some magic word that would cure the cold war and let us sleep in peace again.

Committed to Permanent Revolution

Next Monday, May 11th, will see the start of a Four Power Conference of Foreign Ministers in Geneva, with the prospect of a so-called summit meeting to follow. It's an appropriate time to consider not only the Berlin crisis which precipitated the negotiations but the larger problem of which it is a part.

No one can object to negotiations in principle, of course, and there are times, as perhaps in this instance, when they can't be avoided. But there is no wonder-working power in negotiations for negotiations sake, especially when the two parties speak completely different moral languages. We are familiar with all the cliches about sitting around the table, talking things out face-to-face and so on. Not one of them, however, is relevant when dealing with gangsters.

For the communists, negotiation is not, and never can be a road to genuine accommodation. They are inflexibly committed to what they call the "permanent revolution" with one communist world as its goal. Genuine accommodations, live-and-let-live, all the formulas of compromise standard in our world, simply don't jibe with that commitment.

A conference which actually solved any of the major problems, they would rate a failure. Their long-term strategy needs a condition of continuous disequilibrium. For communists, negotiation is a tactic of political warfare—a device for keeping us off balance, disorienting us with the mirage of impossible settlements, and in the process

ON THE AIR

Programs of The Executives' Club of Chicago are broadcast (with few exceptions) over the city's largest FM station, WKFM (103.5) every Friday evening at 9:00 P.M. of the day of our meeting. All broadcasts of the club luncheons are sponsored by Bell Savings and Loan Association, 79 West Monroe, Chicago 3.

exacting small surrenders that bulk large and tragic in the aggregate.

Common sense tells us that a conference of heads of government, inevitably staged like a TV spectacular, is the worst possible setting for calm and serious discussion. Why, then, does the Kremlin resist negotiation through normal diplomatic channels? Why will it settle only for the summit? The answer is: precisely because a heads-of-government meeting is a guarantee of maximum noise with a minimum of concrete results. Since Presidents and Premiers can't remain away from their posts for more than a week or ten days, the best they can possibly achieve is generalized declarations.

The Kremlin's Dual Role

We can spare ourselves a lot of grief by recognizing that a summit meeting is, at best, an arena for propaganda, and at worst, an arena for surrender. Its prototype is Munich, where Britain and France lost their shirts in the happy illusion that they had won "peace in our time." Then there was Yalta—one of history's most appalling surrenders. One recalls with a shudder that it was hailed in its time as a great success.

The Kremlin, always bear in mind, plays a dual role. It is at the same time a conventional government—and the spearhead of a world revolutionary movement. Few of our opinion makers seem able to grasp the implications of this duality. Yet it's the hidden trap in negotiations with the Soviets.

Agreement entered into by Moscow in its role as a government, even if they were kept, are not binding upon its worldwide apparatus of Communist Parties, fellow travelers and para-military formations. Often in fact, such agreements have provided a convenient cover for communist activity in the very opposite direction.

When Moscow is in earnest about getting results, a casual remark in a press interview or a hint dropped at a diplomatic cocktail party is enough to start the machinery working. That was the case when it decided to end the siege of Berlin in 1949, or when it was ready for a truce in Korea. Insistence on talks at the summit is a tip-off that the Kremlin's intentions are strictly dishonorable.

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson writes that the best we can hope from the new round of negotiations is a tie. That's an optimistic estimate. These meetings are being held under duress, in consequence of an ultimatum—and to that extent are already a tacit victory for the enemy. It seems to me that we would have been no worse off if we had stood pat on our clear-cut legal and moral rights in Berlin, rather than concede that there is anything to bargain about.

The only healthy element, as compared with past coerced conferences, is that the West is entering it with fingers crossed and a skeptical look in its eyes. Public opinion, except possibly in Britain, this time hasn't been led to expect too much. Our negotiators will not be under the usual pressure to bring home some bacon, even if it's juiceless and maggoty bacon. Should the meetings end in deadlock, the home folks will not blame the "rigidity" of their own side but the duplicity of their adversaries.

The Supreme Test

In the Berlin gambit we see the familiar communist technique. It is to provoke a crisis, then demand "counter-proposals." The bandit covers you with a gun, asks for all you possess, then says, "Well, then make me an offer!" What could be more reasonable? If you hesitate, even some of your friends will complain that you lack "flexibility." And if the bandit trims down his outrageous demands the least bit—giving up something he hasn't got as yet—it is called a "concession" and hailed as a sign of his new moderation.

Let's not, in the coming clamor of news and analysis and debate around the negotiations, lose sight of the essential picture. The Berlin ultimatum is aggression pure and simple, unprovoked, illegal, a calculated disturbance of the peace.

And let's have the moral picture clear as well. We are bound to the two and a half million men, women and children of West Berlin by solemn documents, by pledges of our honor, by ordinary human compassion. Those people have stood up to the communists because of their faith in our pledges. To turn them over to communist captivity and vengeance would be a crime and a betrayal. If free nations fail this supreme test, they will go down the drain of history and will not even deserve a better fate.

The counsel of timidity is to make a tiny concession here and there; a soupcon of betrayal in the name of flexibility. But far from ending this crisis, it would only establish the conditions for a bigger crisis tomorrow. If we give Communist East Germans authority over the land and sky approaches to the city, it would merely be the beginning of a process, no matter how the submission is disguised to save our face. Step by step, the remaining independence of West Berlin would be chiseled away, until the city is drowned in the surrounding sea of totalitarian horror. The vengeance wreaked upon its people would then make Budapest look like a picnic.

Folly of Appeasement

When finally will free men understand the utter futility of piecemeal surrenders? When will they realize that the aggressor, like the blackmailer, always comes back for more? These down payments on blackmail only whet his appetite, embolden him to step up his demands, and end by compounding the dangers they were intended to reduce.

Appeasement, no matter how it's sugar-coated for easier swallowing, thus increases the chances of the final conflict. Should the war nobody wants break out, the primary

THEY SAID IT HERE

You have either got to go back to liberty or you have to give up liberty because you can't have them both. This is essentially the fallacy of all socialism because there are just too many people who want too many things in this world and too many people who don't want to pay taxes.

RAYMOND MOLEY
Executives' Club, May 26, 1950

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blame will be on those who have made Soviet Russia fat and strong on a steady diet of compromise and concessions and still at every critical moment, cry that we must ladle out another plateful.

Had these jittery leaders of opinion had their way last year, Quemoy would have been surrendered, with incalculable worsening of the Far Eastern picture. It wasn't even original when they said, "Why fight for Quemoy?" Twenty years ago it was, "Why fight for Danzig?" And that wasn't original then. A great Athenian patriot, Pericles, gave them all the answer more than 2000 years ago. Referring to those who argued against risking war with Sparta for a "trifle" Pericles said: "Why this 'trifle' contains the whole seal and trial of your resolution. If you give way, you will instantly have to meet some greater demand, because you were frightened into obedience in the first case."

We have not, alas, had a modern Pericles to save us from the stupidity of surrending "trifles"—like the freedom of 100 million East Europeans—to the Spartas of our time. The fact is that the only threatened segments of the map which have been kept out of communist hands are those where we showed courage and a clear intention to back words with deeds. Greece and Iran and at least part of Turkey would by this time have been securely behind the Iron Curtain had we not acted firmly and in time. By the same token, our position is least stable in areas such as Eastern and Central Europe, Korea and China where we made most indecent compromises with honor in the vain hope of appeasing the unappeaseable.

The great Western Powers, custodians of mankind's heritage of freedom, morality and culture, seem to have suffered a disastrous loss of nerve. They have shied away from courageous and consistent policies for fear of touching off war. But the enemy has been under no such inhibitions. He has attacked, attacked and attacked.

Why in the name of logic, must we act on the utterly irrational assumption that the Soviets somehow dread war less than we do? That if we dare show some backbone they will begin tossing bombs?

Soviet Fear of War

The men in the Kremlin are ruthless, but they are not suicidal maniacs. They have no more relish for bringing down death and destruction on their country than we have—this regardless of the final outcome of a war. Their first and obsessive concern is to safeguard their own power and that rests on their new industrial complex. Why would they deliberately invite its annihilation?

The Soviet hierarchs, I am convinced, fear a real war even more than we do. After the uprisings in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, now Tibet, they have ample reason to wonder and worry which way satellite guns will be pointed in the hour of showdown. They must reckon with the likelihood of rebellion and earmark major military forces to hold the puppet states in order.

More important, they cannot count as a certainty upon the allegiance of their own subjects, especially if the conflict should take an unfavorable turn. The Kremlin crowd, we may be sure, have not forgotten what happened in 1941, when the Germans invaded and Stalin was obliged to fight a war on two fronts—against the foreign foe and against his own people. Millions of Red soldiers surrendered virtually without resistance, and nearly everywhere the population greeted the invaders with joy as liberators from communism.

Only after the nature of the Nazi beast and his hideous racial arrogance became obvious did the Soviet people begin to rally round their hated tyrants. And even then close to a million of them put on German uniforms to fight against the Kremlin usurpers. The dictatorship would have collapsed in the initial year of war if the Germans had brought a prospect for freedom, rather than another version of totalitarian tyranny.

I for one do not doubt that Khrushchev and his brethren, when they weigh the hazards of war, never lose sight of the possibility that the people may once more turn against them. Their number one concern, always, is how their subjects will behave in a supreme crisis.

The bland assumption of three-week tourists to Russia is that the people are fervently behind the regime. I wish we had the time to deal with the plague of quickie

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Guests and members seated at the Speaker's Table last Friday to hear Eugene Lyons were (L-R): Joseph T. Houlihan, John D. Binkley, Lowell M. Negley, Edwin O. Wack, Paul W. Guenzel, Lionel B. Moses, Jerome S. Weiss, Raymond T. Smith, Very Reverend C. J. O'Malley, C.M., Harold W. Lewis, Eugene Lyons and President Howard D. Murphy. Shown below (L-R): Rudolph G. Rydin, Matthew L. Devine, Joseph R. Knight, Joseph F. Wanberg, Charles P. Peirce, John Madigan, James D. Harvey, John Nuveen, James G. Culbertson, Joshua J. D. Derry and Dr. Wright R. Adams.

tourist reports on Russia as it deserves to be dealt with. Somebody should explode the myth that an understanding of a phenomenon as vast and complex as Soviet communism can be bought at the price of a ten- or 30-day intourist holiday.

To put the matter bluntly, and with the qualification that there are always honorable exceptions, returning tourists now as in the 1930's, talk mischievous nonsense. People who are too sure about the mood of their own home town don't hesitate to estimate the mood of the 200 million inhabitants of the USSR.

Army of Agitators

In any case, after a few weeks of guided sight-seeing, they usually report that there's a lovely accord between the communist masters and their slaves. It doesn't occur to them to ask why, in that case, the Kremlin maintains the largest establishment of internal secret police in all history; why, if the people are already "sold" on the system, it has to support close to a million full-time agitators and a colossal network of schools for training agitators to keep on "selling" it.

If they paused to think about it, they might suspect that the Soviet dictatorship doesn't share their faith in the loyalties of those being dictated to. In the 42nd year of absolute power, it still doesn't dare to risk the slightest freedom of speech and press and must continue to seal its frontiers hermetically against outside news and ideas by jamming and censorship and medieval punishments.

Mutual Distrust

The Iron Curtain isn't there to keep us out. It's there to keep the long-suffering people in. Recently there was some modification of the Soviet criminal code, but an attempt to leave the country without permission is still punishable by death. This, I submit, is a sufficient indication of the Kremlin's own estimate of how its subjects feel.

The towering fact is that in more than four decades the total control, expressed in physical terror and the mental terror of relentless brainwashing, Soviet communism has failed to win what political scientists call "legitimacy"—it dares not, that is to say, assume the automatic, uncoerced allegiance of its citizenry. It acts always on the premise that a great gulf of mutual distrust separates the rulers and the ruled.

There are facts of transcendent importance which we have ignored and lacked the wisdom to exploit. In my book, "Our Secret Allies" I tried to show that Soviet history amounts to a "permanent civil war" between the regime and the people, in which there have been millions of casualties, tens of millions of prisoners-of-war. That war is now, if anything, more intense than in Stalin's period, though it has taken different forms.

No, the Kremlin hasn't the least desire to test the loyalty of its subjects by unleashing an all-out war. But neither does it want all-out peace. The long-term objectives of world communism, which they couldn't renounce without committing political suicide, calls for class struggle, civil wars where they can be fomented, constant world tension and chaos.

The communists do not even pretend that what now prevails is "peace" in the traditional sense of the word. They do not draw a sharp line between war and peace as we do. As far as they are concerned, they have been at war for over 40 years, whether there was shooting or not—a revolutionary war to the finish, our finish.

And that war cannot and will not be "called off." Even if Moscow wished to do so, it could not dismantle its global machinery of infiltration and subversion, parties and

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false fronts, guerilla forces in some places and vast agencies of mischief everywhere.

Revolutionary Jiu-Jitsu

The phrase "cold war" was coined in 1947, but the reality has been with us ever since 1917, when the Bolsheviks hijacked the Russian Revolution. Lenin and Trotsky called it the "permanent revolution." Mao-Tse-Tung has called it "protracted war." Under any label it prescribes incessant, relentless, many sided offensives with weapons ranging from propaganda and treacherous diplomacy to guerilla action, civil strife, and where it is safe and profitable, overt military attacks.

The delusion that we have been, and are now, at peace is carefully nurtured by the communists in order to reduce our vigilance and disarm us psychologically. They have exploited mankind's yearning for true peace by blowing hot and cold, alternating threats of war with hopes of peace, meanwhile steadfastly pursuing their plan of neither-war-nor-peace.

It's a species of revolutionary jiu-jitsu that enabled the communist world, even when it was small and weak, to throw the vastly larger and stronger non-Soviet world. We have been all but helpless against them because we have failed to understand their strategy or how to counter it.

In the May issue of Esquire, there is a fine article on that strategy by Colonel William R. Kintner. Conquest by the methods of protracted conflict, he underlines, has always thrived on the inertia and ignorance and self-delusion of the chosen victims.

"To one who understands the communist formula, he writes, "the seemingly desperate crisis of the past year—Lebanon, Iraq, Quemoy and most currently Berlin—become interlocking parts of an over-all pattern of conflict with but one purpose: to destroy the Western world and make communist totalitarianism supreme everywhere.

Another of the small but growing group who understand this is Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe of the University of Pennsylvania. "The salient characteristics of the doctrine of protracted conflict," he wrote recently, "are the carefully controlled methods and the constant shifting of the battle ground, weapons systems and operational tactics for the purpose of confusing the opponent, keeping him off balance and wearing down his resistance.

"The doctrine of protracted conflict," he went on, "prescribed a strategy of annihilating the opponent over a period of time by limited operations, by feints and maneuvers, psychological manipulations and diverse forms of violence. In communist theory, various techniques of political warfare and graduated violence are so coordinated as to form a spectrum that reaches all the way from the clandestine distribution of subversive literature to the annihilating blow delivered by every available weapon." A bit academic in form, but worth pondering.

Deadly Techniques

One of the most deadly of those communist techniques has been to compel us to center all our attention on the crisis of the hour, diverting our minds from the larger pattern. We hop from crisis to crisis, each of them Moscow-made and Moscow-timed, too busy and too scared to deal with the permanent, worldwide crisis of which these are merely episodes. We are demoralized and made dizzy by swinging from one emergency to another.

Who thinks today of anything but Berlin. Yet what is happening in the Middle East may prove far more fateful. Iraq is being dragged behind the Iron Curtain. A frightened Egypt finds itself entrapped in the communist orbit. The Kurd tribesmen are being organized for the early harassment of Iran. With new Soviet satellites on its flanks, the position of Turkey will grow desperate. And when the Middle East has been turned into a staging area for communist operations, immense portions of Asia and Africa will be helplessly exposed to intimidation, at the same time that Western Europe is subjected to blackmail by the power to cut off its oil supplies.

Meanwhile the Red Chinese build-up against Formosa, a key bastion in our Far East defense line, proceeds apace. Hostilities in Korea and Vietnam can be renewed at a signal from Moscow or Peiping. The whole of Southeast Asia cowers in the shadows of Red imperialism. Systematic communist penetration is under way in all the newly independent and politically immature African countries, in India and Indonesia, in places as far apart as the Southern Pacific and the Caribbean area.

Simultaneously, Communist Parties, large and small, legal and underground, each with its periphery of conscious fellow-travelers and confused innocents, are boring from within in every non-Soviet nation, eroding its vitality, provoking social upheavals, muddling its thinking, and in many places paralyzing the very will to resist and survive.

And this, my friends, is what we call "peace", as if we were under some sinister compulsion to deceive ourselves. Should the Berlin crisis be temporarily settled, we'll sigh a sigh of relief and go back to complacency. Once more we shall be reaching out for narcotics of "peaceful coexistence" disengagement, modus vivendi—all of them names for self-delusion and alibis for inaction. Again we will avert our eyes from the handwriting on the wall because it's too distressing to contemplate, because it calls for bold commitments involving terrible risks.

GUESTS AND MEMBERS SEATED AT THE SPEAKER'S TABLE MAY 8, 1959

Mr. Joseph T. Houlihan, *District Manager—Central Region*, Electronic Tube Division, Radio Corporation of America.
Mr. John D. Binkley, *Vice President*, Chicago Title and Trust Company.
Mr. Lowell M. Negley, *Western Sales Manager*, Fortune Magazine.
Mr. Edwin O. Wack, *Vice President and Secretary*, Butler Brothers.
Mr. Paul W. Guenzel, *Treasurer*, Container Corporation of America.
Mr. Lionel B. Moses, *Vice President*, Parade Publications, Inc.
Mr. Jerome S. Weiss, *President*, The Chicago Bar Association.
Mr. Raymond T. Smith, *Vice President*, Alfred M. Best Company, Inc.
Very Reverend Comerford J. O'Malley, C. M., *President*, De Paul University.
Mr. Harold W. Lewis, *Vice President*, The First National Bank of Chicago. *Treasurer*, The Executives' Club.
Mr. Eugene Lyons, *Senior Editor*, The Reader's Digest. *Guest Speaker*.
Mr. Howard D. Murphy, *Partner*, Price Waterhouse and Company. *President*, The Executives' Club.
Mr. Rudolph G. Rydin, *Vice President*, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. *Director* of the Club and *Chairman* of the New Member Reception.
Mr. Matthew L. Devine, *Partner*, Cresap, McCormick and Paget.
Mr. Joseph R. Knight, *Vice President*, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.
Mr. Joseph F. Wanberg, *President*, First National Bank and Trust Company of Evanston.
Mr. Charles P. Peirce, *President*, Peirce Dictation Systems, Inc.
Mr. John Madigan, *Assistant Managing Editor*, Chicago American.
Mr. James D. Harvey, *President*, James D. Harvey and Company.
Mr. John Nuveen, *Director*, John Nuveen and Company.
Mr. James G. Culbertson, *Partner*, Hinshaw, Culbertson, Moelmann and Hoban.
Mr. Joshua J. D. Derry, *Western Manager*, Time Magazine.
Dr. Wright R. Adams, *Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine*, University of Chicago.

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SOVIET "PHILOSOPHY"

Invited high school students enjoying short informal session with guest speaker, Eugene Lyons before the meeting. The following schools were represented: Roosevelt, Sullivan, Lake View, Steinmetz, Foreman, Tuley, Waller, Marshall and Crane—and, special high school guest, Raul Rodriguez, of the Philippines who won the National Oratorical Contest there under the auspices of the International Junior Chamber of Commerce. His prize was a free trip around the world.

The Main Bout

We have no alternative in common sense but to maintain our military vitality at peak. It's our last-ditch insurance against all contingencies. It's indispensable to survival. But let's not kid ourselves that this is all we need. Our world may be vanquished piece by piece, without the climax of a conventional military showdown.

Fateful decisions are being made now, by means short of war. We must stop thinking of the cold war as a preliminary bout. It's the main bout. No matter how many soporific phrases we invent to gloss over the fact, it will be with us for a long, long time. All the variations on the theme will remain slogans of confusion and enfeeblement.

Unless we face up to this reality, we shall lose the cold war by default. And if we do lose it, the defeat will be as final and as catastrophic as if we had lost a hot war. As General David Sarnoff once summed it up: "We can freeze to death as well as burn to death."

When finally we grasp the dynamics of protracted conflict, we will stop consoling ourselves with New Looks, Thaws, Smiling Diplomacy and the rest of Moscow's gimmicks for our demoralization. Whether the Kremlin dictators are named Lenin or Stalin, Malenkov or Khrushchev, the war on civilization they launched 42 years ago will go on, inexorably, until it succeeds or finally fails.

There are those among us who believe that the world can be frozen in its present condition, half slave and half free. But no one in the communist camp shares this belief. There it is clearly understood that we are not dealing with ordinary territorial or economic quarrels that can be adjusted by the processes of give-and-take. The contest involving issues of good and evil, in the final analysis, are not negotiable. It involves explosive forces which cannot be contained within any set of frontiers.

The struggle, to put it another way, is not vertical, but horizontal in that it cuts across national boundaries. Communist lines of force reach into the very entrails of every continent and every country, and our lines of influence reach deep into the communist sphere. These fundamental tensions cannot be "eased." They can only be resolved, ultimately, by complete victory for one side or the other.

We must therefore find the mental clarity and moral stamina to renounce illusions that we can somehow "split the difference" between their world and ours. Like it or not, the inescapable task of our epoch is not to "end the cold war" but to win it, and to win it, we must fight it boldly, with the same resolution and the same readiness for large-scale sacrifice that we would as a matter of course bring to the conduct of a hot war.

Our Goal

Those who point with trembling fingers to the new military prowess of the Soviets should be reminded that communism scored its greatest triumphs in the years when the free world held overwhelming military superiority, including an absolute monopoly of the atomic bomb. The decisive Soviet advantage, now as then, is not in material power. On that level we can continue to outmatch them, if we make up our minds to do so. No, their advantage lies on other levels —in their superior grasp of the total historic pictures, their zeal and consistency, their unswerving drive to a definite goal.

Our goal should be just as definite, as clearly formulated, as openly proclaimed—namely, to roll back and defeat communism, liberating the victims and freeing the rest of mankind from the incubus of the Red nightmare. Only a dedication of that order would enable us to switch from defensive to offensive strategy. Anything less will leave the all-important initiative where it is now, in the enemy's hands.

On January 27, 1953 just after he became Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles declared: "To all those suffering under communist slavery, to the timid and intimidated of the world, let us say this: 'You can count on us'!!"

Unfortunately he was forced to retreat from this position. When the chips were down, in East Germany and Poland and Hungary and now in Tibet, the enslaved peoples found that they could not count on us. But that position remains valid. It's the only one that makes logic, the only one that could reverse the tides of history, now running in the enemy's favor.

The communists clearly proclaim their

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immutable decision to liberate us—from the chains of freedom, religion, morality, free economy. It can be countered only with a matching decision by the free world under American leadership. Its very announcement of such a decision provided we leave no margins for doubt that we are in earnest, would electrify the teeming enemies of communism within the communist orbit. It would constitute an open alliance with tens of millions of victims of communism against our common enemy.

For reasons that perhaps can be explained only in terms of the Freudian death wish, the West has tended to play up Soviet achievements but play down failures, weaknesses and vulnerabilities. Most significant, as I said earlier, has been the Kremlin's failure to win the full allegiance of its people. But its weaknesses are myriad.

The communist bloc is by no means as monolithic as it seems. There are enormous tensions—economic, political, intellectual—between member states and among them. Under the policed exterior, there are deep running discontents. Youth is restive. The new Soviets intelligentsia is reaching out for creative freedom.

The peasants remain openly hostile to the new feudalism of the collectives. Despite great technological advances, the Soviet economy remains highly unbalanced, inefficient, wasteful. All through history, from the Pharoahs to Hitler, despots have managed to make spectacular progress within narrow limits by starving and exploiting helpless populations. But sputniks have not stemmed the sharpening demands for food and clothes, housing and even a few luxuries. A Russian quip these days goes this way: "Last year we got a sputnik, this year a lunik—maybe one day we'll even get shoes." (Laughter)

Although half the Soviet working population is on the farms, food is still a deficit product; in the United States with about one-eighth of our work force on the farms, the problem is surplus.

Mass Rejection of Communism

Hungary and Tibet are symptoms of a pervasive political sickness, being treated—with the only medicine that communism knows—unlimited terror. In Russia itself, the magnitude of the internal police system, the censorships, the inhuman laws, amount to admissions of doubt and fear in the hearts of the slave masters. The Kremlin gentry certainly understand why their people run away every time they get the chance; over 3,000,000 from East Germany to West Germany, some 200,000 from Hungary before the doors slammed shut; three million North Koreans fleeing South, a million North Vietnamese fleeing South. They know that if ever Russia's frontiers were opened there would be a wild stampede of millions trying to escape.

At the end of the last war, some millions of Soviet citizens found themselves beyond the frontiers of their homeland, prisoners of war, Hitler slave laborers, and they refused to go back. They preferred the uncertainty of existence as unwanted refugees in strange lands to resuming life as they knew it under communism. Most of them were forced to go back—with the help of American and British bayonets I am sorry to say—but about 500,000 succeeded in remaining abroad. I have worked with them and talked to them. Such mass rejection of their native land by the people of a victorious country is without parallel in history.

What have we done to exploit the many and deep vulnerabilities of the enemy? Precisely nothing. And we will continue to do nothing until we recognize our mortal danger and decide to counter it on its terms—in terms, that is, of protracted conflict, in terms of cold war.

The Will to Win

Modern war has become so devastating that neither side is likely to invoke it. That fact alone puts a higher premium on other means—economic, political, psychological. The enemy, unhappily, is expert in these methods. We have yet to learn them. But if and when the great decision is made, we can in time generate the necessary expertise. We have what it takes in brains and wealth, in adaptability and character. What we lack as yet is the will to win.

Effective techniques suited to our capabilities will emerge—many of them obvious already; others we are now using but on a pathetically small scale—once we have faced up to the truth that the struggle with communism can't be wished away; that it will remain the dominant fact of life on this planet until either their world or ours is eliminated.

Perhaps there is the beginning of awareness on this score. Congress has before it a bill known as the "Freedom Commission Act"—one of its sponsors is Senator Douglas of your state—that envisions what might be called a West Point of Political Warfare. It would set up an academy to train Americans and citizens of allied nations for the tasks of cold war. Soviet Russia has always maintained a huge network of such training centers; we have yet to establish our first.

Right here in Chicago, certain businessmen and bankers founded what is potentially an effective instrument for meeting the communist challenge. It is the Institute for American Strategy. (You might want to find out more about it. Doubtless there are members of it here.) The Institute has held a series of Military-Industrial Conferences that produced valuable results. Next July, in cooperation with the Reserve Officers Association, it will hold a two-week seminar for 200 selected reserve officers at the National War College in Washington. The seminar will deal with precisely the kind of problems I have touched upon here.

Other such efforts are under way or being planned. These are small first steps. But let's hope they are symptomatic of a slow awakening which will end our political sleepwalking once and for all.

Weapons for Liberation

Destiny has placed us smack in the middle of a great revolutionary epoch, as decisive as the barbarian assault on the Roman Empire and civilization at that time. The tempo is modern—processes of "decline and fall" that took centuries in the ancient world are telescoped into decades today. We cannot evade the responsibilities of the epoch.

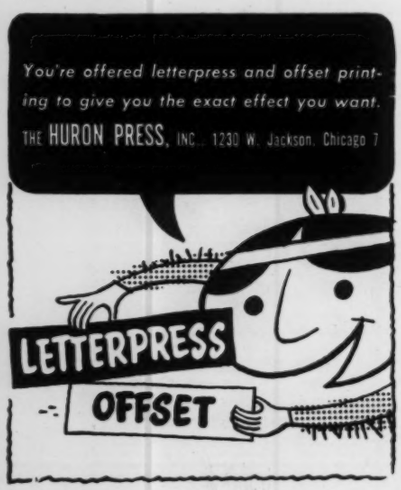
It's late, but not too late, to save our civilization from the ravages of the new barbarism. There is no reason why we must wait inertly for the next communist blow to descend, for the new crisis or ultimatim. We, too, can confront the enemy with hard choices—at times and in places of our choosing.

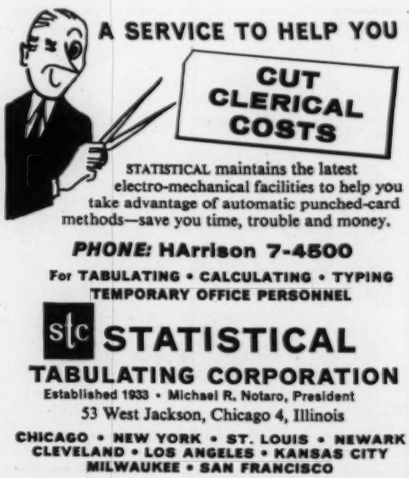
We can intensify the tides of mutiny in the Red slave-states. We can exploit every Soviet vulnerability, expose communist crimes and cruelties, puncture communist lies and indict communist imperialism. We can mobilize the forces of morality and decency on both sides of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains and turn man's inherent hunger for freedom and individual dignity into weapons for liberation.

I have probably tried to telescope too much into the brief time set aside for me, and probably have over-simplified some of it. But I count on your understanding and forgiveness.

Thank you for having heard me out so patiently. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MURPHY: Thank you, Mr. Lyons, for a very interesting session.





Gifford, Chloe
Pres P guest: Corres

March 23, 1959

Dear Miss Gifford:

Please accept my belated but sincere thanks for your letter of February 24.

Our visit to the General Federation headquarters was altogether enjoyable and what you said was very much to the point and exceedingly well said.

Thank you also for your generous comments about my colleagues. They are indeed a wonderful crew.

Thank you again for letting us come.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Chloe Gifford
General Federation of Women's
Clubs
1734 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

ERM:jmi

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
1734 N STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C.

MISS CHLOE GIFFORD
PRESIDENT

February 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so very much for coming to General Federation Headquarters. It was an extremely pleasant and interesting experience to me to fully realize what goes into a program such as yours. True, I have been interviewed on TV many times but this was definitely a new experience, not to be able to see the individual who is doing the interviewing. However, your ease of manner and great consideration of your guest made it relatively simple and easy. The brief chat before the program aided materially in setting the stage and your generous comments immediately following the visit were gratefully received. Also, warm thanks and deep appreciation for the beautiful red roses.

It gives one quite a happy feeling to really meet an individual whom you have watched and admired for many years. With your "See it Now" and "Small World" programs, you have made a tremendous contribution to the viewing field and I regret to say there is not enough of that type of program today. It is with deep regret that I note you are taking a leave of absence. My only hope is that you will return.

May I tell you how thoroughly I enjoyed working with Mr. Moore and Mr. Daly. Both are truly fine gentlemen and it was a pleasure to know and work with them, also the engineers, technicians, etc., who came and labored so diligently and effectively from 11:00 A.M. until two o'clock the next morning. They did a fine job for you and it was nice to have them around. They were most considerate, friendly, and caused a minimum of disturbance. We enjoyed them very much.

I hope most sincerely you felt after your visit to headquarters that we did not let you down. We tried to maintain the level you desired.

Your program on Sunday afternoon was highly informative, and I must add that I am a great admirer of Mr. Stevenson and thought he did a tremendous job.

My mother never misses one of your shows and she was delighted

to make her TV debut at age eighty on your program. We both send our very best wishes to you in your every endeavor and hope most sincerely that you will keep fighting for better TV viewing.

My organization intends to take a very definite stand in urging the TV industry to give the viewers more and more "meaty" information in this critical hour instead of so much "fluff-fluff," westerns, et cetera.

I hope your year's leave will give you time for contemplation, objective viewing of world problems, and the opportunity to take a long steady look at conditions in general. My fervent wish is that you will be back at the end of that time to share with us your purposeful and analytical interpretation of the happenings of the hour.

Most cordially yours,

Chloe Gifford

Miss Chloe Gifford
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Gildersleeve, Vir

January 10, 1958

Dear Virginia:

Very many thanks for your wire about our YEARS OF CRISIS show. I thought my colleagues did exceptionally well, and I am happy to see that you are of the same opinion.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Bedford Village
New York

mcc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

1957 DEC 29 PM 6 43

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA146 PD=BEDFORD NY 29 554PME

=EDWARD R MURROW=

DLR COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADISON AVE=

I THOUGHT IT COULDNT BE BETTER THAN 1956 ED. IT WAS=

VIRGINIA C GILDERSLEEVE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Gillard, Frank

April 8, 1959

Dear Frank:

This is the first opportunity I have had to write and thank you for the truly delightful luncheon party you arranged while I was in London. It was so very pleasant to see some of my old and dear friends again, and I am grateful to you for such a delightful party.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Gillard
Broadcasting House
Whiteladies Road
Bristol 8

mcc

Bristol 33052

BROADCASTING HOUSE
WHITELADIES ROAD
BRISTOL 8

20th March 1959

My dear Ed.,

Our party is fully arranged for next Thursday, and as I was certain would happen, various people have turned somersault to get out of other engagements and to be present.

Charles has the details I am sure, but just to reiterate them, here they are:

The lunch will be at Helen Cordot's Restaurant, 6 Hamilton Place, Park Lane, at 1.0 p.m. The BBC people present will be:

Gerald Beadle	Director of Television
Cecil McGivern	Deputy Director
Kenneth Adam	Controller of Programmes
Leonard Miall	Head of Talks
Jack Mewett	Head of Films
Cecil Madden	Asst. to K. Adam

I hope Charles will be coming too. I look forward to seeing you then.

Yours as ever,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Mr. Charles Collingwood,
CBS News,
26 Hallam Street,
W.1.

B.B.C.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NEWS OFFICE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 3-1465
CABLES: NEWSCASTS, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

March 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

As Kay will have told you, we have made a date for you in London. This is lunch at the BBC Television Centre on Thursday, 25th March, at which you will meet a handful of key people in our setup, all of whom are most anxious to have a chance of greeting you. I have sent word to London about this arrangement and I know that the right people will gladly put everything else aside so as to be there on the 25th. I will let you have more details later.

Your schedule does not seem to leave much time, between your arrival in London and your departure for Isington Mill, for taking a look at our Montgomery kinescopes. But if you do see an opportunity of fitting this in, just say the word to him and I will gladly arrange it.

Warmest regards, as ever,

Yours,

Frank

Frank Gillard
Controller, West Region

FG/eb

Gelard, Fra
Tape

January 9, 1959

Mr. Frank Gillard
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
Whiteladies Road
Bristol 8.

Dear Frank:

I am much looking forward to seeing you and suggest that you give me a call at PLaza 1-2345 when you arrive, so that we can arrange a time to talk.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Head Office: Broadcasting House, London, W.1

Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Bristol, 8

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAMS: BRISTOL 33052

30th December 1958

My dear Ed,

I am coming over on January 25th and shall be in New York on the 26th, 27th and 28th. Then I set out for distant parts, returning again for March 3rd, 4th and 5th. Any chance of seeing you on any of these days?

The Monty series is going great guns. He is almost half way through now, and really loving it. He finishes his run with us on January 23rd, and goes off to Switzerland then in order to work up the necessary stamina to cope with you in March.

Hope to see you shortly,

Yours,

Frank

(Frank Gillard)
Controller.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

Gillard, F

October 10, 1958

Dear Frank:

Just a note to say I look forward to seeing you in New York some time in January. Please let me know as soon as your plans are definite.

As ever yours,

EBM:skh

Mr. Frank Gillard
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
Whiteladies Road
Bristol 8
England

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Head Office: Broadcasting House, London, W.1

Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Bristol, 8

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAMS: BRISTOL 33052

3rd October 1958

My dear Ed,

Thanks so much for yours of the 19th September.

It looks as if the BBC is going to pay for my trip, so please allow me to withdraw my earlier mendicancy, with many thanks to you for bothering about it at all.

Monty is coming here for a couple of days next week - and again every week for almost the rest of the year! He starts his programme early in December, and they run on until mid-January. I hope to leave for New York as soon as they are ended. So I shall by then be able to tell you exactly what has gone into his programmes, and to bring scripts.

I hope to be back here again by the end of February, in plenty of time to show you the kinescopes when you come over. I look forward to seeing you.

Please give my regards to Thelma Cazalet Keir when you meet. I hope her trip is working out well.

Warmest regards as ever.

Yours,

Frank

(Frank Gillard)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

GILLARD, F.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Mr. Murrow

HARVEY B. MATTHEWS, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

October 1, 1958

Mr. W. H. Ferry
The Fund for the Republic Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Ping:

Since receiving your note of September 22, 1958, I have been trying to sell Mr. Gillard to one or more of our programs. The response, however, is negative. I'm sorry. Here is Murrow's letter back.

Sincerely,

Harvey

Harvey B. Matthews Jr.

Enclosure

Dear Ed:
Second may I have had on Gillard.
Did you try Morrell?
afraid I have no more ideas.
Best
Ping

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

September 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

X

Dear Ed:

I'll let you know in a few days whether I have any suggestions about Gillard.

Best regards,

W. H. Ferry

September 19, 1958

Dear Ping:

Again I ask for help. Frank Gillard, who is the Controller for the West Region of the B.B.C. and an unusually talented radio and television character, has got leave from the B.B.C. for part of 1959 to come and have a look-see at what we are doing in educational television. Where do I go to find somebody who can help finance his journey?

As ever yours,

Mr. W.H. Ferry
The Fund for the Republic
1 East 54th Street
New York, N.Y.

September 19, 1958

Dear Frank:

Just a note to say the Monty interview has now been firmed up for March 23 and 24.

I am beginning to beat the bushes in search of a little financial support for your journey to this country. I don't know whether I will have any success, but will keep in touch.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Gillard
Controller, West Region
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
Whiteladies Road
Bristol 8
England

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg September 17, 1958

This is a reminder of your promise to Frank Gillard (attached).

August 28, 1958

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for your letter of August 21st.

I am most grateful for your offer to let me see the Montgomery kinescopes. I certainly would like to see them and will let you know when I plan to be over.

I hope to spend a couple of days in reminiscent conversation with Montgomery next March. I will let you know the details later.

I am delighted to hear that you want to come over here again. I think it is an excellent idea. As soon as I get back to the shop in September, I shall look around for likely prospects for you.

With best regards,

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Gillard
THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Broadcasting House,
Whiteladies Road
Bristol 8, London
England

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Head Office: Broadcasting House, London, W.1

Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Bristol, 8

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAMS: BRISTOL 33052

21st August, 1958

My dear Ed.,

Monty tells me that you may be coming over after Christmas to film a full-length interview with him. So I thought you might like to know that we have signed him up for a TV series which he will do for the network from our studios here. There will be eight programmes in all. The Prologue, fifteen minutes, will simply be Monty talking about how to win battles. The next six, each of thiry minutes, will deal in turn with: Alamein, Mareth, Sicily and Italy, Normandy, the winter campaign in Holland, and the final victory. These will be documentary in style, with Monty, maps, models, and a good deal of contemporary film. The last programme will be a fifteen-minute Epilogue in which Monty reflects on his experiences and lashed out on the theme that the soldiers won the war while the politicians lost the peace.

We have U.K., European and Commonwealth rights in these programmes, but not U.S.A. rights. Any sale of American rights would have to be a three-handed deal between Monty, ourselves and the purchaser. We have had some approaches, but I think it most unlikely that our programmes will, in fact, be seen on American Television. I imagine you have Monty well sewn up against such possibilities.

The purpose of my letter is really to say that if you thought it would be helpful to see any, or all, of our kinescopes before you started in on Monty, I should be delighted to lay on a run-through when you get over here. Just say the word.

I had lunch with Thelma Cazalet-Keir last week, who told me that she hoped to be seeing you shortly. I want to come over myself next year in order to see what exactly you have made of Educat--ional Television since 1954 when I visited all six stations then on the air. The BBC will give me leave of absence for a 1959 trip but I doubt if the Corporation can finance it. So I am looking around for a backer. If by chance you know of any institution or organisation which might think my enterprise worth supporting, do please tell me where to apply. I hope things go well with you.

Warmest regards, as ever,

Yours,

Frank.

(Frank Gillard)
Controller, West Region.

Gillespie, Joan

March 30, 1959

Miss Joan Gillespie
2430 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Miss Gillespie:

Mr. Murrow is in Europe at present but, before leaving, he asked me to write and thank you for your letter of February 16. He does not plan to take anyone but his family on his travels next year. The only exception to that ruling might be his executive assistant, who is very well qualified.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

LOA

2430 Penna. Ave., NW
Washington 7, D. C.
February 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
CBS News
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I have read with concern the announcement of your year-long leave of absence from CBS News for the purpose of research and travel. As a former Foreign Service Officer, I share your view as stated in the newspapers, that much must be done to inform Americans about the nature and seriousness of the issues which face us abroad. This is particularly true in the field of my current specialization, Africa and the Middle East.

I am writing to inquire whether you might have need of an additional assistant during the course of your world trip. My qualifications for such a position include a Certificate of Political Studies from the Institute of Political Studies in Paris (1952), a BA cum laude in International Relations from Mount Holyoke College (1953) and a Ph.D. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (1958). From 1955-1958, I was a Second Secretary and Vice Consul in the Foreign Service assigned initially to the Economic Policy Reporting Staff in the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Department of State. My duties concerned reporting and analysis of economic problems throughout the world . Since my resignation from the Foreign Service last September, I have been completing a book, Algeria: Rebellion and Revolution, in which Praeger Publishers has expressed interest. I have recently returned from a trip to Algeria, Tunisia, the UAR and Sudan, where I collected further material for my book and wrote a series of articles. Previous travel has taken me to Europe and India. I speak French fluently, some German and am learning Arabic. My family is in the newspaper and radio businesses in Connecticut, and I have gained familiarity with them through this association.

Should a position on your staff be available, I would be glad to send you examples of my writing and come to New York for an interview.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Gillespie

Joan Gillespie

Gillis, Ann

APRIL 2

DEAR ED:

YOU SAID EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO SAY AND EVERYTHING THAT NEEDED TO BE SAID IN YOUR SUNDAY POLAND SHOW. IT WAS WELL AND SKILLFULLY DONE AND TRULY TOUCHING IN SPOTS. IT MUST HAVE BEEN A VERY TOUGH JOB.

WORKING ON A PROJECT ON WHICH I WOULD MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR ADVICE. WILL CALL YOU NEXT WEEK. HOPE WE CAN LUNCH.*

SINCERELY

Ann

(Gillis)

*NOT MADISON AVENUESE LIKE "LET'S PUT IT ON A TRAIN AND SEE IF IT GETS OFF AT WESTPORT".

TO.....

FROM.....

Gilman, E. J.

"Sir" has cases.

on.

Gilmore, Robert

NON-VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(A First Step to Disarmament)

2006 Walnut Street—Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

RIttenhouse 6-2540

George Willoughby
Chairman

Walter Longstreth
Treasurer

Lawrence Scott
Coordinator

Committee

David Andrews
Albert Bigelow
James Bristol
Ernest Bromley
Dorothy Day
David Dellinger
Robert W. Gilmore
Alfred Hassler
Ammon Hennacy
William Huntington
Homer A. Jack
Russell Johnson
Milton Mayer
A. J. Muste
James Peck
Robert Pickus
Bayard Rustin
Emily Parker Simon
Glenn Smiley
Lyle Tatum
Ralph Templin
Howard Ten Brink
Cecil Thomas
Trevor Thomas
Samuel Tyson
Charles Walker
William Webb

Publicity

New York
Ralph Di Gia
Robert W. Gilmore
Room 825
119 Nassau Street
BEekman 3-0462

Chicago
Robert Pickus
4522 Greenwood
DRexel 3-1605

Pasadena
Robert S. Vogel
1678 Casitas Avenue
SYcamore 8-1882

Ignore

February 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In a few days, four men will sail in a 30 foot ketch from San Pedro, California for Eniwetok, Marshall Islands, site of the Atomic Energy Commission's April series of nuclear bomb tests. On or about April 1, they will sail into the test area and remain there, come what may, in an attempt to speak to the reason and conscience of all men.

Two of the men are architects, leaving their profession because of their concern for the health and the life of their grandchildren; a third is a political science PhD who has spent many years working with the American Friends Service Committee and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors; the fourth is a young college graduate who believes that the real problem of the cold war is the ultimate reliance of both East and West on the use of violence. All four are united in the belief that the nuclear arms race is a violation of the dignity of human beings and that the cessation of nuclear weapons testing is a vital first step to breaking the disarmament stalemate.

Sponsor of this voyage is Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, a committee of American pacifists acting in the tradition of Thoreau and Gandhi. The committee sponsored a non-violent protest at the AEC's Nevada Test Site in August 1957. The group plans similar action to bring its challenge to the citizens and the leadership of the Soviet Union.

We hope that the enclosed material will be of help to you in interpreting this story to the American people. A representative of the National Committee of Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons will contact you shortly to answer any questions you may have about the organization or the voyage to Eniwetok.

Sincerely,

Robert Gilmore

Robert Gilmore
for the committee

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

TEXT OF A LETTER

January 9, 1958

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

We write to tell you of our intended action regarding the announced spring test explosions of American nuclear weapons.

Four of us, with the support of many others, plan to sail a small vessel into the designated area in the Pacific by April 1st. We intend, come what may, to remain there during the test period, in an effort to halt what we feel is the monstrous delinquency of our government in continuing actions which threaten the well-being of all men. We recognize the equal guilt of Russian authorities in this matter and plan parallel action to carry the same moral and political message to them.

You will find enclosed a statement of our reasons and the facts of our project. We are sensitive to the great responsibility you bear and assure you that there will be no deception in our effort. All action will be taken openly and trustingly in the Gandhian spirit of a non-violent attempt to effect needed change by speaking to the best in all men.

For years we have spoken and written of the suicidal military preparations of the Great Powers, but our voices have been lost in the massive effort of those responsible for preparing this country for war. We mean to speak now with the weight of our whole lives. By our effort in the Pacific we mean to say to all men, "We are here because stopping preparation for nuclear war is now the principal business of our lives; it is also the principal requirement for the continuation of human life. It is a task in which we would have our nation lead." We, by our action, would be asking our fellow citizens to accept the lesser dangers and the greater opportunity that such an approach implies.

We hope our presence in the test area will speak to that which is deepest in you and in all men: that all men are capable of love.

Please consider us,

Sincerely, your friends,

For Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons

George Willoughby, Chairman
Lawrence Scott, Coordinator

For crew of the ketch, "Golden Rule"

Albert Bigelow
William Huntington

cc: Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations
Dragoslav Protitch, Undersecretary, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the United Nations
Ralph Bunche, Undersecretary, Department of Trusteeship and Information of the United Nations
Benjamin Cohen, Undersecretary, Department of Trusteeship and Information of the United Nations
Lewis Strauss, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States
John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States
Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman, United States' Delegation to the United Nations

NON-VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(A First Step to Disarmament)

2006 Walnut Street—Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

RIttenhouse 6-2540

George Willoughby
Chairman

Walter Longstreth
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Committee

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Robert W. Gilmore
Alfred Hassler
Ammon Hennacy
William Huntington
Homer A. Jack
Russell Johnson
Milton Mayer
A. J. Muste
James Peck
Robert Pickus
Bayard Rustin
Emily Parker Simon
Glenn Smiley
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Ralph Templin
Howard Ten Brink
Cecil Thomas
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Pasadena
Robert S. Vogel
1678 Casitas Avenue
SYcamore 8-1882

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 13

TO: Newspapers, Radio, T.V., Commentators, and Magazines

RE: The Voyage to Eniwetok

Four Americans have written American officials to report their intention to sail a thirty-foot ketch into the area the United States intends to use to explode nuclear weapons next April. A copy of their letter is attached. This act will parallel a project of witness against Russian tests.

Their boat, "Golden Rule", is now being outfitted in San Pedro, California. They plan to leave early in February. They intend to enter the danger area by April 1st and to remain there, come what may, in an attempt to reach the conscience of all men.

They hope their action will help make it possible for our country to take the lead in effecting a world-wide ban on test explosions as a first step in ending the arms race.

The voyage of the ketch "Golden Rule" will be discussed throughout the country, if you think it newsworthy and their reasoning worth consideration. We hope you will.

A summary information sheet on the Voyage to Eniwetok is attached.

Further information available from:

New York City -- Ralph Di Gia) Room 825, 119 Nassau Street
Robert W. Gilmore) BEekman 3-0462
Chicago -- Robert Pickus, 4522 Greenwood, DRexel 3-1605
Philadelphia -- Lawrence Scott, 2006 Walnut St., RIttenhouse 6-2540
Pasadena -- Robert S. Vogel, 1678 Casitas Avenue, SYcamore 8-1882

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH CAPTAIN SAILING TO ENIWETOK BOMB TEST AREA

At 4 P.M., Sunday, January 26, at the home of John Judkyn, 222 East 49th St., New York City, a press conference will be held by Albert Bigelow, captain of the "Golden Rule", a 30 foot ketch that will sail to Eniwetok, arrive at the time of scheduled U.S. nuclear bomb tests in April, enter the test area and remain there, come what may.

At midnight, Sunday, Bigelow will fly to Los Angeles to direct preparations for the boat's departure, scheduled for Feb. 9. The "Golden Rule" is now berthed at San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles.

At the press conference, Bigelow will answer all questions on the forthcoming voyage, which is aimed at arousing the conscience of the world to the peril of continued nuclear bomb testing. Sponsor of the voyage is Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, the same group that sponsored a non-violent protest at the A.E.C.'s Nevada Test Site on August 6-7, 1957, Hiroshima Day. At that time, Bigelow was arrested for his act of civil disobedience.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL BE 3-0463 or SP 7-3263

BIOGRAPHY: Age 51 - painter and architect - graduate of Harvard, Class of 1929 - resident of Cos Cob, Conn. - married, two daughters, four grandchildren - former Lt. Commander, U.S. Navy (commanded 3 combat vessels in World War II) - Housing Commissioner, State of Massachusetts 1947-1948 - A Director of Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. since 1949 - Member, Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) Stamford Monthly Meeting - Member, Executive Committee, New York office of the American Friends Service Committee - Member, National Committee of Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons - Host for 18 months to two Hiroshima girls in the U.S. for plastic surgery for scars suffered from the first atomic bomb

Enclosed is information for release Monday, January 27: summary statement including letter to President.

Please note that the release date for information in this announcment is Monday, January 27, the same as the date of release for the attached information.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 27

JOURNEY TO ENIWETOK BEGINS

Albert Bigelow, of Cos Cob, Conn., left New York City today for Los Angeles on the first leg of a 6500 mile journey to Eniwetok Island, site of the Atomic Energy Commission's announced April series of nuclear weapons tests. On or about April 1, Bigelow and 3 other American pacifists will sail into the bomb test area and remain there, come what may, as a challenge to the conscience of the American people.

Commander of three combat vessels in World War II, Bigelow is captain of the 30 foot ketch "Golden Rule", now berthed at San Pedro, California. He will spend the next two weeks outfitting the vessel and taking it on a shakedown cruise. Bigelow, William R. Huntington, of St. James, New York, and two others who share their deep concern over the nuclear arms race will sail for Eniwetok from San Pedro on or about Feb. 9. Huntington will leave N.Y. Feb. 1.

Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, a committee of leaders of American pacifist organizations, is sponsoring the voyage. On August 6-7, 1957, the twelfth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, the same group sponsored a non-violent challenge to nuclear bomb explosions at the A.E.C.'s Nevada Test Site. Bigelow and ten others were arrested at that time for attempting to enter the test area.

In a letter announcing their intentions to President Eisenhower and to high U.S. government and United Nations officials, the committee stated, "All action will be taken openly and trustingly in the Gandhian spirit of a non-violent attempt to effect needed change by speaking

(MORE)

to the best in all men." The letter went on to say that the voyage is "an effort to halt what we feel is the monstrous delinquency of our government in continuing actions which threaten the well-being of all men. By our efforts in the Pacific we mean to say to all men, "We are here because stopping preparation for nuclear war is now the principal business of our lives; It is a task in which we would have our nation lead." We hope our presence in the test area will speak to that which is deepest in you and in all men: that all men are capable of love."

Lawrence Scott, committee co-ordinator and leader of last summer's non-violent protest in Nevada, stated, "We desire to bring to the Russian people and to Russian authorities the same moral demand to stop preparation for nuclear war. We are at work on plans to send a delegation to the Soviet Union."

George Willoughby, chairman of Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons and secretary of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, said today, "We still hope that our government will cancel the scheduled April bomb tests. Our committee's action, together with the work being done by many other people all over America, can bring this about."

"We speak now with our whole lives," Willoughby said. "We can no longer acquiesce to these tests. We oppose them only by non-violence and self-sacrifice.

"We hope our voyage will say to others: Act <u>now</u>."

# #

attached: Summary of information and letter to President

NON-VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(A First Step to Disarmament)

119 Nassau Street, Room 825 (BEekman 3-0462)
New York City, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Two new crew members have been selected to complete the crew of the Golden Rule, a thirty-foot ketch which is setting out to sail into the nuclear weapons testing area near Eniwetok in April, it was announced today by William Huntington, St. James, New York, mate of the Golden Rule.

The two new crew members are:

George Willoughby, father of four, Blackwood Terrace, New Jersey; ex-chairman, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons; executive secretary, Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors; former secretary, Des Moines, Iowa office, American Friends Service Committee.

David Gale, 25, recent college graduate; Falsington, Pennsylvania and Carver, Minnesota; graduate of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota; majored in international relations; worked with American Friends Service Committee in Mexico and Chicago.

Both Willoughby and Gale participated in last summer's non-violent demonstration at the Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada Test Site. Willoughby's wife, Lillian, was arrested for entering the test site at that time. Both the Nevada protest and the voyage to Eniwetok are sponsored by Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, a committee of American pacifists.

Lyle Tatum, executive secretary, Middle Atlantic Region of the American Friends Service Committee, is the new chairman of Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons.

Albert Bigelow, Cos Cob, Connecticut, ex-naval commander and captain of the Golden Rule, is now in California preparing for the voyage. The ship will sail from San Pedro, port of Los Angelos, on or about February 9.

Huntington, Willoughby and Gale will leave for San Pedro February 1.

####

New York, N.Y.
Jan. 28, 1958

NON-VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

(A First Step to Disarmament)

2006 Walnut Street—Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

RIttenhouse 6-2540

George Willoughby
Chairman

Walter Longstreth
Treasurer

Lawrence Scott
Coordinator

Committee

David Andrews
Albert Bigelow
James Bristol
Ernest Bromley
Dorothy Day
David Dellinger
Robert W. Gilmore
Alfred Hassler
Ammon Hennacy
William Huntington
Homer A. Jack
Russell Johnson
Milton Mayer
A. J. Muste
James Peck
Robert Pickus
Bayard Rustin
Emily Parker Simon
Glenn Smiley
Lyle Tatum
Ralph Templin
Howard Ten Brink
Cecil Thomas
Trevor Thomas
Samuel Tyson
Charles Walker
William Webb

Publicity

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Ralph Di Gia
Robert W. Gilmore
Room 825
119 Nassau Street
BEekman 3-0462

Chicago
Robert Pickus
4522 Greenwood
DRexel 3-1605

Pasadena
Robert S. Vogel
1678 Casitas Avenue
SYcamore 8-1882

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

N.Y. 2/1/58

Three crew members of the Golden Rule, a ship that will sail into the Eniwetok nuclear bomb test area at the time of a series of nuclear tests in April, left today on the first leg of their 6500 mile journey. Despite the Atomic Energy Commission's Friday statement that it would go ahead with the tests as scheduled, the three stated "We intend to sail into the test area and remain there, come what may, in an effort to speak to the reason and conscience of all men."

The three are William R. Huntington, St. James, N.Y.; George Willoughby, Blackwood Terrace, N.J.; David Gale, Carver, Minn.

Albert Bigelow, Cos Cob, Conn., captain of the Golden Rule, is now in San Pedro, California preparing the ship for a shakedown cruise during the week of Feb. 3. The Golden Rule will sail for Eniwetok on or about Feb. 9.

The voyage is sponsored by Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, the same pacifist committee that sponsored a non-violent protest at the AEC's Nevada Test Site August 6-7, 1957.

In New York, Robert Gilmore, member of the National Committee, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, said, "We cannot believe that the American people consciously want these tests to be held and we still maintain hopes that the government will cancel them." Gilmore is New York City Scretary of the American Friends Service Committee and a member of the executive committee, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. "This voyage is one of many ways in which the American people are expressing their deep concern over the dangers of nuclear bomb testing and the international arms race," Gilmore added.

##

travel schedules and biographies of crew members attached

TRAVEL SCHEDULE

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON

leaves New York, Idelwild, 12:30 AM Sat. Feb. 1
arrives Los Angeles 6:15 AM Sat. Feb. 1

GEORGE WILLOUGHBY

leaves Philadelphia 5:10 PM Sat. Feb. 1 via National
arrives NY, Idelwild, 5:50 PM Sat. Feb. 1

leaves NY, Idelwild, 9:45 PM Sat. Feb. 1 via TWA, flight 49
arrives San Francisco 6:08 AM Sun. Feb. 2

leaves San Francisco 6 PM Sun. Feb. 2 via United flight 576
arrives Los Angeles 7:41 PM Sun. Feb. 2

DAVID GALE

leaves Philadelphia 10:55 PM Fri. Jan 31, via Capitol 841
leaves Detroit Sat. 1:35 AM Feb. 1 via Capitol 821
arrives Minneapolis 3:32 AM Sat. Feb. 1

leaves Minneapolis 11:30 PM Sun. Feb 2 via Western 763
arrives Los Angeles 5:30 AM Mon. Feb. 3

NOTE TO PRESS: Please confirm all arrival dates and times in Los Angeles with Walt Raitt SY 6-8159 or RY 1-7651
Pasadena

NON-VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

PHILADELPHIA
Lawrence Scott
RI 6-2540

CHICAGO
Robert Pickus
DR 3-1605

NEW YORK
Ralph DiGia
Robert Gilmore
BE 3-0463
SP 7-3263

PASADENA
Walt Raitt
Robert Vogel
SY 6-8159
SY 8-1882

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL STATEMENTS

Crew of the Golden Rule

WILLIAM REED HUNTINGTON - St. James, New York

Born New York City 1907 - Graduate of Harvard College, 1928 - Trained as an architect at the Columbia School of Architecture and the University of Virginia - Practicing as an architect since 1936 and a member of A.I.A. - Conscientious objector during World War II, Assistant Director of Civilian Public Service Camps for Conscientious Objectors at Big Flats, NY 1944-45

Foreign Service Staff, American Friends Service Committee 1946-49 - Now chairman of the Foreign Service Executive Committee, American Friends Service Committee - member, Board of Directors, American Friends Service Committee - Chairman, Peace and Social Order Committee, Friends General Conference - Born an Episcopalian, since 1951 a member of the Religious Society of Friends, Westbury Monthly Meeting - Active over the past 15 years in religious and World Federal Government oriented peace organizations

Member, National Committee, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons - Participant in Prayer and Conscience Vigil at the AEC's Nevada Test Site, Hiroshima Day 1957

STATEMENT: To us the lives of our grandchildren and of their grandchildren, and the lives of all future mankind, if they feel threatened in our time, are more important than our own; and we feel bound to get if we can even to this remote area to protest in their name.

Eliminating nuclear warfare is the most important practical issue in the world. I do what I do because it is the way I feel about it. My feeling is not the most important thing in the world...it may be all wrong...but it is the best I have. If everyone else in the world will do above all else what he thinks is right about this most important issue, then it shall be properly met. I hope I am a part of this process.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

GEORGE WILLOUGHBY - Blackwood Terrace, New Jersey

43 years old - married, three daughters and one son - graduate of the University of Iowa with a Ph. D. in Political Science - a conscientious objector during World War II- Executive Secretary of the Des Moines, Iowa regional office of the American Friends Service Committee for eight years - Since 1956, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors - member Executive Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation - Member, Religious Society of Friends, Woodbury Monthly Meeting - Former chairman, National Committee, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons - participant, Prayer and Conscience Vigil at the AEC's Nevada Test Site, Hiroshima Day 1957; Willoughby's wife, Lillian, was arrested for civil disobedience at that time

STATEMENT: What we do may not be logical, nor is it a blueprint for peace. But it is action growing out of realization that we cannot wait for governments to save us from destruction. It is an appeal to all people to act now...

Government can no longer protect its citizens by armed forces. It can only destroy the enemy as we are being destroyed. Iam excercising my inalienable right as a free citizen by refusing to support these inadequate and immoral policies.

If governments will not act to end the nuclear arms race, then the individual must. I pray our act will move others to similar actions.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

(MORE)

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Crew of the Golden Rule

DAVID GALE - Fallsington, Pennsylvania; formerly of Carver, Minnesota

age 25 - born Carver, Minnesota - father was minister of Presbyterian Church Graduate of Macalester College, St. Paul Minnesota, 1955; majored in International Relations - spent 3 months in Germany as a University of Minnesota SPAN (Student Project for Amity among Nations) student - After graduation, worked in a sugar factory to earn money to go to Mexico with the American Friends Service Committee - Work camp organizer, Chicago Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee, 1956-57 - participant in Prayer and Conscience Vigil at the AEC's Nevada Test Site on Hiroshima Day 1957 - staff work, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear W eapons

STATEMENT: I do not ask that my fellow Americans or our government officials alter their course of action merely because I challenge those actions. I take this action because it speaks to my own heart. My only hope is that others will act according to their deepest convictions.

If people really feel that it was all right to snuff out 200,000 lives at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and that it is right to prepare to kill millions more, then so be it. However, I cannot believe that man is capable of really feeling that...I speak from the leadings of my own conscience, to the conscience of others.

I recognize the threat which my fellow Americans feel in this present world crisis. However, the biggest threat to humanity is not the differences between East and West, but the common willingness of both sides to rely on violence. Our reliance on violence keeps us from taking a constructive role in facing the problems which lead us toward war.

Non-violence, to me, is an attitude toward people. It consists of the realization of the worth of all individuals, which comes only when one realizes his own responsibilities and the worth of his own life, and of his own actions. Non-violence is not something to preach, but something to live.

My only enemy is myself, if I do not follow the leadings of that of God which speaks within me.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

ALBERT BIGE LOW - Cos Cob, Conn.

Age 51 - painter and architect - graduate of Harvard, 1929 - married, two daughters, four grandchildren - former Lt. Commander, US Navy (commanded three combat vessels in World War II) - Housing Commissioner, State of Massachusetts, 1947-48 - a Director of Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. since 1949 - member, Religious Society of Friends, Stamford Monthly Meeting - Member, the Committee, New York office of the American Friends Service Committee - host for 18 months to two Hiroshima girls in the U.S. for plastic surgery for scars suffered from the first atomic bomb - member, National Committee, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons - arrested for civil disobedience at the AEC's Nevada Test Site August 6, 1957 - Captain of the Golden Rule

STATEMENT: (attached)

"Why I Am Sailing This Boat Into The Bomb-Test Area"

ALBERT S. BIGELOW

MY FRIEND Bill Huntington and I are planning to sail a small vessel westward into the Pacific H-bomb test area. By April we expect to reach nuclear testing grounds at Eniwetok. We will remain there as long as the tests of H-bombs continue. With us will be two other volunteers.

Why? Because it is the way I can say to my government, to the British government, and to the Kremlin: "Stop! Stop this madness before it is too late. For God's sake, turn back!

How have I come to this conviction? Why do I feel under compulsion, under moral orders, as it were, to do this?

The answer to such questions, at least in part, has to do with my experience as a Naval officer during World War II. The day after Pearl Harbor was attacked, I was at the Navy recruiting offices. I had had a lot of experience in navigating vessels. Life in the Navy would be a glamorous change from the dull mechanism of daily civilian living. My experience assured me of success. All this adventure ahead and the prospect of becoming a hero into the bargain.

I suppose, too, that I had an enormous latent desire to conform, to go along with the rest of my fellows. I was swayed by the age-old psychology of meeting force with force. It did not really occur to me to resist the drag of the institution of war, the pattern of organized violence, which had existed for so many centuries. This psychology prevailed even though I had already reflected on the fantastic wastefulness of war—the German *Bismarck* hunting the British *Hood* and sending it to the bottom of the sea, and the British Navy hunting the *Bismarck* and scuttling it.

I volunteered, but instead of being sent to sea, I was assigned to 90 Church Street in New York and worked in project "plot" establishing the whereabouts of all combat ships in the Atlantic. In a couple of months I escaped from this assignment and was transferred to the Naval Training Station at Northwestern University.

I had not been at Northwestern very long when I sensed that because of my past experience I would be made an instructor there and still not get to sea. So I deliberately flunked an examination in navigation and before long was assigned to a submarine chaser in the Atlantic.

The Turkey Shoot

From March to October of 1943 I was in command of a submarine chaser in the Solomon Islands, during the fighting. It was during this period that more than 100 Japanese planes were shot down in one day. This was called "the Turkey Shoot". The insensitivity which decent men must develop in such situations is appalling. I remember that the corpse of a Japanese airman who had been shot down was floating bolt upright in one of the coves, a position resulting from the structure of the Japanese life belts, which were different from our Mae Wests. Each day as we passed the cove we saw this figure, his face growing blacker under the terrific sun. We laughingly called him Smiling Jack. As a matter of fact, I think I gave him that name myself and felt rather proud of my wit.

Later in World War II, I was Captain of the destroyer escort *Dale W. Peterson*—DE 337—and I was on her bridge as we came into Pearl Harbor from San Francisco when the first news arrived of the explosion of an atomic bomb over Hiroshima. Although I had no way of understanding what an atom bomb was I was absolutely awestruck, as I suppose all men were for a moment. Intuitively it was then that I realized for the first time that morally war is impossible.

I don't suppose I had the same absolute realization with my whole being, so to speak, of the immorality and "impossibility" of nuclear war until the morning of August 7, 1957. On that day, I sat with a score of friends, before dawn, in the Nevada desert just outside the entrance to the Camp Mercury testing grounds. The day before, eleven of us, in protest against the summer-long tests, had tried to enter the restricted area. We had been arrested as we stepped one after another over the boundary line, and had been carried off to a ghost town which stands at the entrance to Death Valley. There we had been given a speedy trial under the charge of trespassing under the Nevada laws. Sentencing had been suspended for a year, and later in the afternoon we had returned to Camp Mercury to continue the Prayer and Conscience Vigil along with others who had remained there during our civil disobedience action.

In the early morning of August 7 an experimental bomb was exploded. We sat with our backs to the explosion site. But when the flash came I felt again the utterly impossible horror of this whole business, the same complete realization that nuclear war must go, that I had felt twelve years before on the bridge of U. S. S. *Dale W. Peterson*, off Pearl Harbor.

I think also that deep down somewhere in me, and in all men at all times, there is a realization that the pattern of violence meeting violence makes no sense, and that war violates something central in the human heart —"that of God", as we Quakers sometimes say. For example, when each of us at the trial the afternoon before had told why we were committing civil disobedience against nuclear tests, our attorney, Francis Heisler, said:

"There isn't one of us in this court room who doesn't wish that he had walked into the testing grounds with these people this morning." Everybody, including the police and court officers, nodded assent.

Society of Friends

However, I am ahead of my story. At the close of the War, in spite of what I had felt on the bridge of that destroyer, I did not break away from my old life. For a time I was Housing Commissioner of Massachusetts. Like many other people who had been through the War, I was seeking some sort of unified life-philosophy or religion. I did a good deal of religious "window-shopping." I became impressed by the fact that in one way or another the saints, the wise men, those who seemed to me truly experienced, all pointed in one direction—toward nonviolence, truth, love, toward a way and a goal that could not be reconciled with war. For quite a while, to use a phrase of Alan Watts', I "sucked the finger instead of going where it pointed." But finally I realized that I did have to move in that direction, and in 1952 I resigned my commission in the Naval Reserve. It was promptly and courteously accepted. I felt a bit proud of doing it a month before I would have come into a pension. Such little things we pride ourselves on!

I came into contact with the Quakers, the Society of Friends. My wife, Sylvia, had already joined the Society in 1948. As late as 1955 I was still fighting off joining the Society, which seemed to me to involve a great, awesome commitment. I suppose I was like the man in one of Shaw's plays who wanted to be a Christian—but not yet.

The Hiroshima Maidens

Then came the experience of having in our home for some months two of the Hiroshima maidens who had been injured and disfigured in the bombing of August 6, 1945. Norman Cousins and other wonderful people brought them to this country for plastic surgery. There were two things about these girls that hit me very hard and forced me to see that I had no choice but to make the commitment to live, as best I could, a life of nonviolence and reconciliation. One was the fact that when they were bombed in 1945 the two girls in our home were nine and thirteen years old. What earthly thing could they have done to give some semblance of what we call justice to the ordeal inflicted upon them and hundreds like them? What possible good could come out of human action—war—which bore such fruits? Is it not utter blasphemy to think that there is anything moral or Christian about such behavior?

The other thing that struck me was that these young women found it difficult to believe that *we*, who were not members of their families, could love *them*. But *they* loved *us;* they harbored no resentment against us or other Americans. How are you going to respond to that kind of attitude? The newly-elected president of the National Council of Churches, Edwin T. Dahlberg, said in his inaugural talk that instead of "massive retaliation" the business of Christians is to practice "massive reconciliation." Well, these Hiroshima girls practiced "massive reconciliation" on us, on me, who had laughed derisively at "Smiling Jack." What response can one make to this other than to give oneself utterly to destroying the evil, war, that dealt so shamefully with them and try to live in the spirit of sensitivity and reconciliation which they displayed?

As I have said, I think there is that in all men that abhors and rejects war and knows that force and violence can bring no good thing to pass. Yet men are bound by old patterns of feeling, thought and action. The organs of public opinion are almost completely shut against us. It seems practically impossible, moreover, for the ordinary person by ordinary means to speak to, and affect the action of, his government. I have had a recent experience of this which has strengthened my conviction that it is only by such acts as sailing a boat to Eniwetok and thus "speaking" to the government right in the testing area that we can expect to be heard.

Tell it to the Policeman

I was asked by the New England office of the American Friends Service Committee to take to the White House 17,411 signatures to a petition to cancel the Pacific tests. Ten thousand signatures had previously been sent in. I realize that even a President in good health cannot see personally everyone who has a message for him. Yet the right of petition exists—in theory—and is held to be a key factor in democratic process. And the President presumably has assistants to see to it that all serious petitions are somehow brought to his attention. For matters of this kind, there is Maxwell Rabb, secretary to the cabinet.

Twenty-seven thousand is quite a few people to have signed a somewhat unusual petition. The A. F. S. C. is widely known and recognized as a highly useful agency. I am known to Maxwell Rabb with whom I worked in Republican politics in Massachusetts. I was a precinct captain for Eisenhower in the 1952 primaries. Yet a couple of days work on the part of the staff of the Friends Committee on National Legislation failed to secure even an assurance that some time on Tuesday, December 31, the day I would be in Washington Max Rabb would see me to receive the petitions. On that day I made five calls and talked with his secretary. Each time I was assured that she would call me back

within ten minutes. Each time the return call failed to come and I tried again. The last time, early in the afternoon, I held on to the telephone for ten minutes, only to be told finally that the office was about to close for the day.

Each time I telephoned, including the last, I was told I could, of course, leave the petitions with the policeman at the gate. This I refused to do. It seems terrible to me that Americans can no longer speak to or be seen by their government. Has it become their master, not their servant? Can it not listen to their humble and reasonable pleas? This experience may in one sense be a small matter but I am sure it is symptomatic—among other things—of a sort of fear on the part of officials to listen to what in their hearts they feel is right but on which they cannot act without breaking with old patterns of thought. At any rate, the experience has strengthened in me the conviction that we must, at whatever cost, find ways to make our witness and protest heard.

I Am Going Because . . .

I am going because, as Shakespeare said, "Action is eloquence." Without some such direct action, ordinary citizens lack the power any longer to be seen or heard by their government.

I am going because it is time to *do something* about peace, not just *talk* about peace.

I am going because, like all men, in my heart I know that *all* nuclear explosions are monstrous, evil, unworthy of human beings.

I am going because war is no longer a feudal jousting match; it is an unthinkable catastrophe for all men.

I am going because it is now the little children, and, most of all, the as yet unborn who are the front line troops. It is my duty to stand between them and this horrible danger.

I am going because it is cowardly and degrading for me to stand by any longer, to consent, and thus to collaborate in atrocities.

I am going because I cannot say that the end justifies the means. A Quaker, William Penn, said, "A good end cannot sanctify evil means; nor must we ever do evil that good may come of it." A Communist, Milovan Djilas, says, "As soon as means which would ensure an end are shown to be evil, the end will show itself as unrealizable."

I am going because, as Gandhi said, "God sits in the man opposite me; therefore to injure him is to injure God himself."

I am going to witness to the deep inward truth we all know, "Force can subdue, but love gains."

I am going because however mistaken, unrighteous, and unrepentant governments may seem, I still believe all men are really good at heart, and that my act will speak to them.

I am going in the hope of helping change the hearts and minds of men in government. If necessary I am willing to give my life to help change a policy of fear, force and destruction to one of trust, kindness, and help.

I am going in order to say, "Quit this waste, this arms race. Turn instead to a disarmament race. Stop competing for evil, compete for good."

I am going because I have to—if I am to call myself a human being.

When you see something horrible happening, your instinct is to do something about it. You can freeze in fearful apathy or you can even talk yourself into saying that it isn't horrible. I can't do that. I have to act. This is too horrible. We know it. Let's all act.

Funds are urgently needed for this project. If you can help, please make checks payable to Walter Longstreth, Treasurer, Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

(Reprinted from February, 1958 issue of LIBERATION, 110 Christopher St., New York 14, N. Y.)

design & printing by Libertarian Press
a workers' community shop — Glen Gardner, N.J

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 3

Do you intend to go to the New School dinner at the Waldorf on Monday evening? If so, I shall have to get tickets for you.

Gimbel, Mrs. Louis -

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. New York 11
Oregon 5-2700

March 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow:~~ Ed —

Twenty-five years ago Alvin Johnson played a crucial part in the help that Americans were extending to the scholars, writers and artists whose work, and very lives, were threatened by the European dictators. In founding at the New School the University in Exile, now the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, he took an extraordinarily imaginative and courageous step, his faith was justified. That Faculty now has established its place in American educational life, has made and is making important contributions to the development of the social sciences in this country.

We appreciate and want to thank you for accepting our invitation to be a Sponsor for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Dinner to honor the Graduate Faculty of the New School.

A dinner invitation and a reservation form will be sent to you in a very few days. The dinner with wine and including gratuities, will be $15.00 per person. The tables seat 10 and will be $150.00 per table.

If you prefer to have as your guests some of the scholars and writers whom Alvin Johnson brought to these shores, or some of the younger members of the Graduate Faculty, or others who should celebrate with us, but are deterred by the expense, this too we should be happy to arrange.

The program for the evening is very exciting. Henri Bonnet, former Ambassador from France to the United States, Detlev Bronk, President of The Rockefeller Institute and Carl Sandburg are among the participants. We hope we shall have the pleasure of welcoming you and your guests on this memorable occasion.

Cordially,

Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Jr.

January 26, 1959

Dr. Alvin Johnson
The New School
66 West 12th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of January 20, I shall be most pleased to sponsor the dinner on April 6 celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Graduate Faculty. If I am not in England at that time, I shall hope to be there.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. New York 11
Oregon 5-2700

January 20, 1959

yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

The New School is planning a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria April 6th. It is to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the "University in Exile", now our Graduate Faculty. We want you to be with us. We need you.

For the immediate moment we need your name for the sponsoring committee for the dinner. The committee is to consist of our old friends, admired friends, and what friend can I admire as much as you?

Sincerely yours,

Alvin Johnson

Alvin Johnson

AJ:mc

Girl Scouts of U.S. of America

Girl Scouts of the United States of America

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
830 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK 22 NEW YORK
PLAZA 1-6900

January 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was having dinner in a Chinese restaurant last week, and after finishing the last shrimp in lobster sauce a fortune cookie was set before me. I opened it--and you may not believe this--but I found the following message:

> "This will be good time for you to contact esteemed radio-tv execs from whom you seek time. First tell them Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., very worthy organization, is listed in honorable Advertising Council's March-April Bulletin, and you seek small amount of time above participation in Radio-TV Allocation Plan.
>
> "Next step very simple. Tell esteemed execs that compaign week is March 8-14, and theme this year is YOU CAN COUNT ON HER TO BE CREATIVE. (Ed. note: Commendable theme, deserving of spot announcements on TV and radio programs.) Mention that by means of extensive arts program, Girl Scouts offer wide opportunities for creative expression to more than three-million members. Activities include dramatics, arts and crafts, homemaking, music and dancing. In addition to stressing specific artistic skills, worthy organization also tries to foster in each girl a more creative approach towards every undertaking. (Ed. note: Most excellent aim!)"

Well, was I surprised! I'll grant you--it was a big fortune cookie.

Most gracious fortune cookie editor doesn't know about our new and delightful film spots and TV slides, which we will gladly supply you with upon receipt of the enclosed order form. If you let us know in advance when you can broadcast a radio or TV spot, we will include the name of your program and its sponsor on our Recommended Listening List, which reaches 1200 Girl Scout Councils throughout the country.

Won't you please not make bad prophet of fortune cookie editor and help fortune smile upon us by using a Girl Scout spot during the week of March 8-14?

Very sincerely yours,

Natalie Flatow

Natalie Flatow
Radio-TV Director

FOUNDED MARCH 12, 1912

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS MARCH 16, 1950

RADIO-TV KIT

For

Girl Scout Week

March 8-14, 1959

FROM

Radio-TV Bureau
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
830 Third Avenue
New York 22, New York
PLaza 1-6900

REPRINTED FROM THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL RADIO-TV BULLETIN
MARCH-APRIL, 1959

GIRL SCOUT WEEK AND GIRL SCOUTS' 47th BIRTHDAY - MARCH 8-14, 1959

This year the Girl Scout theme will remind Americans all over the country that "You Can Count on Her - to be Creative." By means of an extensive arts program, the Girl Scouts offer wide opportunities for creative expression to their membership. Activities include dramatics, arts and crafts, literature, music and dancing. In addition to stressing specific artistic skills, the organization also tries to foster in each girl a more creative approach towards every undertaking. The theme "You Can Count on Her - to be Creative" will be launched on March 12, 1959, when over three-million Girl Scouts celebrate the founding of the organization. Through their ethical code the Girl Scouts continue to provide the wholesome climate that helps girls grow into happy and resourceful adults, alert to the needs of others and of their communities. The days of Girl Scout Week are known as the Seven Service Days, each highlighting a typical Girl Scout activity as follows: Girl Scout Sunday (Girl Scout Sabbath celebrated the preceding Saturday by Jewish girls); Monday - Homemaking Day; Tuesday - Citizenship Day; Wednesday - Health and Safety Day; Thursday - International Friendship Day; Friday - Arts and Crafts Day; Saturday - Out of Doors Day. Girl Scout Birthday (Thursday, March 12) marks the 47th anniversary of the first meeting of the first Girl Scout troop in the U.S.A. For further information - TV visuals - program guests - contact Radio-TV Director, Public Information, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York 22, New York. Phone PLaza 1-6900.

SLIDES | TELOPS | FLIP CARDS

with 10 and 20-second spot copy

#1

#2

FOR GIRL SCOUT WEEK MARCH 8-14

NEW ALL YEAR ROUND SLIDES

#1

#2

R-TV 1-59

PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING (INDICATE QUANTITY):

		SLIDES	TELOPS	FLIP CARDS
GIRL SCOUT WEEK SLIDE	#1			
	#2			
YEAR-ROUND SLIDE	#1			
	#2			
	#3			
	#4			
	#5			
	#6			
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RADIO-TV
BUREAU/
GIRL SCOUTS
OF THE
U.S.A./
830
THIRD AVENUE/
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

FOR USE ON: SHOW _____

DATE _____

SEND TO: NAME _____

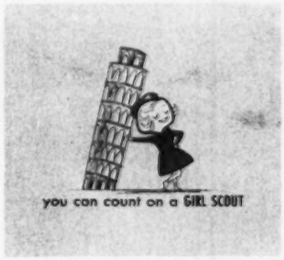
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

MORE YEAR ROUND SLIDES

#3

#4



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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 lively film spots

...tell what Girl Scouts learn
...show what Girl Scouts do...

FOR YOUR USE
during GIRL SCOUT WEEK,
March 8-14, and

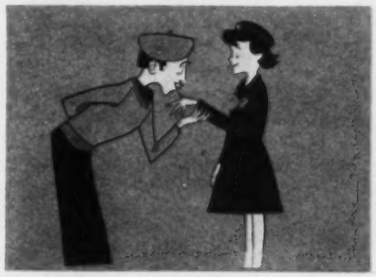
ALL
YEAR
ROUND

MEET SUSIE SCOUT

...star of 6 one-minute spots!

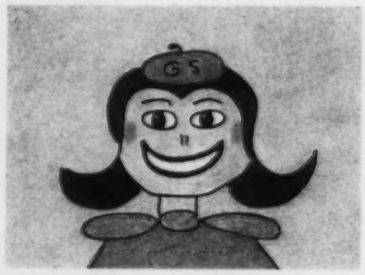
Susie learns so many things in Girl Scouting and is eager to share them. She's a pint-sized expert on everything from finding the North Star to how-not-to-boil an egg. Your audience will enjoy this perky guide to useful information.

SUSIE AND THE EGG
SUSIE AND THE STARS
SUSIE AND THE PHOTOBUG
HOW TO POT A PLANT
HOW TO RECOGNIZE POISON IVY
HOW TO SAY HELLO AROUND THE WORLD



Susie and friend... from "How to Say Hello Around the World"

A Brownie's-eye view of a dandy Girl Scout



GIRL SCOUTING IS DANDY...

this one-minute film spot tells WHY!

It's based on actual children's drawings of Girl Scout activities.

It's narrated by a Brownie Girl Scout.

It's Girl Scouting seen through children's eyes and children's crayons.

16 or 35 mm
color or black-and-white
semi-animated

RTV 1-59

Please send me:

RADIO-TV
BUREAU/
GIRL SCOUTS
OF THE
U.S.A./
830
THIRD AVENUE/
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

☐	SUSIE AND THE EGG		16mm ☐	35mm ☐
☐	SUSIE AND THE STARS		16mm ☐	35mm ☐
☐	SUSIE AND THE PHOTOBUG		16mm ☐	35mm ☐
☐	HOW TO POT A PLANT		16mm ☐	35mm ☐
☐	HOW TO RECOGNIZE POISON IVY		16mm ☐	35mm ☐
☐	HOW TO SAY HELLO AROUND THE WORLD		16mm ☐	35mm ☐
☐	GIRL SCOUTING IS DANDY	Color ☐ Bl. & Wh. ☐	16mm ☐	35mm ☐

FOR USE ON: SHOW _____ DATE _____

SEND TO: NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

FROM

RADIO-TV UNIT
GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A.
830 Third Avenue
New York, New York
PLaza 1-6900

GIRL SCOUT WEEK - MARCH 8-14, 1959

GIRL SCOUTS 47th BIRTHDAY - MARCH 12, 1959

RADIO SPOTS

15 Seconds

Like riddles--try this one: How can three-million girls in the United States celebrate two birthdays? Answer: One is for the day they were born, the other is March 12th, the birthday of Girl Scouting. The Girl Scouts have served girls' interests for forty-seven years. It's no riddle why girls love it! Happy Birthday Girl Scouts!

* * * *

Can you imagine a child who is helpful all the time? Almost no child is. But YOU CAN COUNT ON a Girl Scout to try. Girl Scouts make a promise to try to help other people at all times. Can Girl Scouts COUNT ON YOU to help them some of the time? This is Girl Scout Week. Support the Girl Scouts.

* * * *

Everyone knows if you want to grow something you've got to have the right climate. Girl Scouting provides the best climate for growth for girls seven through seventeen. In 1912 there were twelve Scouts--in 1959 there are three million. Now there's a bumper crop! Happy Birthday Girl Scouts!

* * * *

"On my honor, I will try to do my duty to God and my country and to help other people at all times." Three million Girl Scouts throughout the United States have made this promise and YOU CAN COUNT ON THEM to live up to it. This is Girl Scout Week. Show them THEY CAN COUNT ON YOU for support!

* * * *

How many children know how to have fun without any sun? A Girl Scout does. She can paint and sew, roll some dough--build a shelf and do-it-herself! YOU CAN COUNT ON a Girl Scout to be CREATIVE. We think that's a wonderful way to be, and if you agree--support the Girl Scouts!

* * * *

15 Seconds (cont'd)

If someone in your family sprained an ankle, would you know what to do until the doctor came? A Girl Scout would know. YOU CAN COUNT ON a Girl Scout to know many useful things. On March 12th three-million Girl Scouts celebrate their forty-seventh birthday. Wish them a Happy Birthday and give Girl Scouts your support!

* * * *

How big is a little girl's mind? A Girl Scout's mind learns so many things--arts and crafts, swimming and sewing, camping and cooking. A Girl Scout's heart is as big as the needs of her community. Girl Scouts give to the community all-year-'round. This is Girl Scout Week. Give your help to the Girl Scouts.

* * * *

30 Seconds

The Girl Scouts have good news and want to share it with everyone in town. On March 12th three-million Girl Scouts throughout the United States proudly celebrate their forty-seventh birthday. And they're proud with good reason. Girl Scouts learn to have fun through achievement. Indoors, a Girl Scout is a sculptress, cook, craftsman and actress. In the out-of-doors, she's the best camper this side of Daniel Boone. Station____ is very proud of the Girl Scouts in our town and knows you are, too. Join us in wishing them a happy Girl Scout Birthday!

* * * *

With all this talk about juvenile delinquency you hear the word "attitudes" used a lot. "Attitudes" means the way you feel about things. Some children don't have the right attitudes, but almost three-million girls develop the right ones towards themselves and their communities through membership in the Girl Scouts. Every Girl Scout makes a promise "to help other people" at all times, so YOU CAN COUNT ON Girl Scouts to have the right attitudes. Show them you have the right attitude towards the work they are doing. This is Girl Scout Week. Support the Girl Scouts!

* * * *

Did you know that YOU CAN COUNT ON a Girl Scout to be CREATIVE--whether she's basting a blouse, or decorating a house? Girl Scouts are CREATIVE because Girl Scouting gives its members an opportunity to express themselves. Activities include something for everyone--dancing, dramatics, arts and crafts, sewing and homemaking. In 1912 a very creative woman named Juliette Low started the Girl Scouts with twelve members. On March 12, 1959, with three-million members, they celebrate their forty-seventh birthday. We hope all the Girl Scouts in our town will continue to be creative citizens and we want to wish them a Happy Birthday!

* * * *

30 Seconds (cont'd)

How do you choose a friend? Usually you choose someone you feel you can count on. Girl Scouts are friends to everyone in the community because YOU CAN COUNT ON a Girl Scout. Helping other people at all times is part of the Girl Scout promise and YOU CAN COUNT ON A Girl Scout to live up to it. Whether she's seven or seventeen, a Girl Scout knows the meaning of service, trust and loyalty. There are three-million Scouts in the United States and _____ live in _____.
(number) (town)
You'll find YOU CAN COUNT ON Girl Scouts for help in many ways. Can they COUNT ON YOU for help? Support the Girl Scouts!

* * * *

It's fun to be a Girl Scout because you learn so many things. In the out-of-doors--you can mark a trail, hoist a sail, or pitch a tent. Indoors, a Girl Scout learns to sew, cook, bind a book--and how to build a shelf and really do-it-herself! In the rain or in the sun--a Girl Scout has fun! The Girl Scouts are the nation's leading youth organization for girls, and on March 12th they celebrate their forty-seventh birthday. We wish Girl Scouts everywhere a very Happy Birthday! Give Girl Scouts your support.

* * * *

60 Seconds

"Getting to know you" is one of the sweetest phrases in any language, and one of the most important in the life of a child. There's so much children must get to know before they can feel at home with themselves and the world. For one-out-of-seven girls in the United States the answer is Girl Scouting. Girl Scouts get to know about people while working and playing with other girls in their troop. Girl Scouts get to know about arts and crafts, cooking a tasty stew, caring for pets and making a party dress. Getting to know about nature is a very important part of Girl Scouting. Camping and hikes in the country teach girls the ways of creatures that fly, swim, crawl, and hop. A Girl Scout knows what I'm talking about! Girl Scouts get to know many of you through their various community services, such as baby sitting on Election Day and acting as nurse's aides. How about you getting to know more about the Girl Scouts? This is their forty-seventh birthday. Help them celebrate it by calling your Girl Scout Council for information about ways you and the Girl Scouts can get to know and help one another. Happy Birthday Girl Scouts!

* * * *

Have you ever felt left out of things? It's an awful feeling especially to a little girl--who needs a sense of belonging now if she's to grow up to be a happy woman. Membership in the Girl Scouts is an ideal way for girls seven through seventeen to gain this sense of belonging. Girl Scouts have been dedicated to girls' interests for forty-seven years, so YOU CAN COUNT ON them to know a girl's needs. Through Scouting a girl can paint and sew, roll some dough--build a shelf and do-it-herself! We think it's a wonderful way for a girl to learn to express herself, make friends and gain that all-important feeling of belonging. Three-million girls in the United States belong to the Girl Scouts, and there are a great many girls in our town who are eager to belong but cannot because of the shortage of adult men and women to act as troop leaders and advisers. These are the girls who feel left out of things. They are asking you, the adults of _____ to please call the Girl
(town)
Scout Council and offer just a few hours a week of your time to help them be insiders instead of outsiders. By the way--is one of these girls your daughter?

* * * *

FROM

RADIO-TV BUREAU
GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A.
830 Third Avenue
New York 22, New York
PLaza 1-6900

Stories for Radio Commentators

"YOU CAN COUNT ON HER" -- STORIES

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY - APRIL, 1958 -- Most sailors don't win prizes for designing dresses but Nancy Heller of Maplewood, New Jersey, did. Of course Nancy isn't really a sailor, but a Mariner Scout--which means she's a Senior Girl Scout whose special interest is the sea. But Nancy Heller has proved that she's a handy girl on land, too. From more than 54,000 entrants she was a regional winner in the Singer Sewing Machine Company's teen-age dressmaking contest. As the winner in her regional contest, Nancy was awarded a $300 bonus scholarship and a sewing machine. As a finalist in the New York contest, she received honorable mention and an award of $600. Her prize-winning dress was a red, white and blue printed tie-silk, with a jacket of mariner-blue linen, lined with the dress fabric and trimmed with silver buttons. Nancy Heller is an outstanding example of the more than three-million Girl Scouts YOU CAN COUNT ON TO BE CREATIVE.

* * * * *

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND - JUNE, 1958 -- Have you ever seen this sign in your park: "Let no one say, and say it to your shame, that there was beauty here before you came." Of course the sign refers to the problem of litterbugs. The state of Maryland takes the problem very seriously. That lovely state was cleaner last summer and the people who live there can thank the Girl Scouts of the Baltimore Area Council, who cooperated so wonderfully with the Governor's Committee to Keep Maryland Beautiful. While planning car trips for this summer's vacation it might be good to keep in mind a handy device these Girl Scouts dreamed up for last summer's vacationers. The Scouts knew that more people would be using their cars during the summer and that Maryland's beautiful roadside could be spoiled by litter tossed from cars. They decided to undertake a very practical project--to make litter bags for the family car of every Girl Scout. These litter bags, which are made of cloth, paper, plastic or any other material, are designed to hold "travel trash." The trash goes into the bag instead of out the car window. There's no doubt that the Girl Scouts' cooperation with the Governor's Committee helped to eliminate much of the roadside litter in Maryland last summer. In fact, keeping a litter bag in your car is an excellent year 'round idea. Of course many Girl Scout groups are cooperating with "Keep America Beautiful," the national public service organization for the prevention of litter. YOU CAN COUNT ON A GIRL SCOUT for this kind of imaginative and creative service!

* * * * *

TEANECK, NEW JERSEY - JULY, 1958 -- Jane Shelby, a Senior Girl Scout from Teaneck has discovered that star-gazing can be a very profitable experience --in more ways than one. Jane was one of the forty finalists in the Westinghouse Science Talent search, a nationwide contest in its seventeenth year. Her astronomical career began at the age of seven, when she took a course in star identification at New York's Hayden Planetarium. Since then she has explored the heavens with various astronomer groups, made meteor counts for the International Geophysical Year and has organized a Moonwatch Team in Teaneck. The readings of Jane's Moonwatch Team were the basis for her calculations of the orbit of Sputnik I, as reported in her Science Talent Search paper. Jane was one of eight girls and thirty-two boys who received an expense-paid trip to Washington, D.C. to attend the five-day Science Talent Institute, and to compete for the Westinghouse Science Scholarships. She was awarded the $5,000 third-place scholarship, the only girl among the top winners. Jane, whose mother is a Girl Scout volunteer, has been an active Girl Scout since she joined the Brownie ranks. Along with Scouting and astronomy, she enjoys square dancing, writing and camping. Jane Shelby has amply demonstrated her ability to think creatively. She is one of more than three-million Girl Scouts who, in big ways and small, YOU CAN COUNT ON TO BE CREATIVE.

* * * * *

SWEETWATER, TEXAS- NOVEMBER, 1958 -- In today's shrinking world international friendship should be a living experience for all of us. What do we mean by international friendship? It usually means getting to know your neighbor--the one who lives across the sea. But sometimes, getting to know your neighbor next door can also be the start of an international friendship. Girl Scout Troop 17 of Sweetwater, Texas, found international friendship without ever leaving their home town. Through their local newspaper, Troop 17 extended a blanket invitation to "all Sweetwater women who were born in another country" to attend an international tea. The foreign-born residents of the community could become better acquainted and at the same time the girls could learn more about Scouting in other countries. The Scouts received many acceptances--including one from a Japanese man! Germany, England, Scotland, Russia, France and Mexico were represented at the tea, and one guest who was a native of Norway delighted them all by wearing a beautiful Norwegian costume. Now more than ever it's vital that each of us, like Girl Scout Troop 17, learn to make international friendship a living experience. YOU CAN COUNT ON A GIRL SCOUT to be a friend to all--can each of us say the same about ourselves?

* * * * *

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS - MAY, 1958 -- Emergency preparedness is something we all hear about very often these days, and the Senior Girl Scouts of Rockford, Illinois are doing something about it. The Scouts know that in any emergency the first rule is to "keep your head." Often, lives are needlessly lost from panic. Within their troop they have set up a telephone relay system which enables them to contact every girl in five to eight minutes, in the event of a sudden emergency. Preparing themselves for all possible situations, the girls have learned to make a meal with whatever food and equipment are available. You won't be surprised to hear that the Girl Scouts have thought of everything: if children are involved in the emergency, the Scouts must also be prepared to entertain them! It's plain to see that in the event of an emergency, YOU CAN COUNT ON A GIRL SCOUT to be prepared!

* * * * *

HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA - SEPTEMBER, 1958 -- Like many people, I'll bet you hear the name "Buddy Burner" and wonder what it is. The Buddy Burner is really a do-it-yourself 'stove' invented by an adult Girl Scout during World War II. It has been used by Girl Scouts in the desert, in rainstorms and in all kinds of emergency situations. All you need to make one is a can, some melted wax from a used candle and a core of cardboard, corrugated paper or similar material. Recently, a Girl Scout troop in Homestead, Florida, met an urgent need of migrant families in their area by providing them with Buddy Burners. These migrant families had no cooking facilities available to them and the Buddy Burners became their 'stove', since they were the only type of cooking fire permitted in the wooded areas where they usually camp. Small children were able to have warm food, and even the adults received more nourishment from a can of beans that had been heated. The Buddy Burner--created by a Girl Scout, and a Girl Scout emergency stand-by--met a vital need in the lives of these people and continues to do so. In so many ways YOU CAN COUNT ON A GIRL SCOUT for creative thinking and practical action.

* * * * *

for further information please call

RADIO-TV BUREAU

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

830 Third Avenue

New York 22, New York

Telephone: PLaza 1-6900

Gisler, Mrs. Frank

August 26, 1958

Mrs. Frank Gisler
Barnesboro P.T.A.
207 Tenth Street
Barnesboro, Penna.

Dear Mrs. Gisler:

Your letter of August 1 to Mr. Murrow has arrived here during his absence on vacation. As he expects to be out of the country on an assignment immediately following his vacation, I regret that he will be unable to be of help to your gift booth. However I am sure I speak on his behalf when I wish you every success with your Fall Festival.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Barnesboro P. T. A.
Mrs. Frank Gisler, Chairman
207-Tenth Street
Barnesboro, Penna.
August 1, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are having our Fall Festival September 25, 1958. We would like to have a booth with gifts in from the stars of screen and television. We intend to auction these gifts off. Your popularity has prompted us to ask you to send us an inexpensive gift addressed to me with your return address on so we may auction it off in your name without it ever having been opened.

I hope you will co-operate with us as we feel an organization that is solely interested in the youth of our country deserves every one's support.

Thank you!!

Mrs. Frank Gisler
Chairman

Mrs. Frank Gisler

BARNESBORO P. T. A.
Barnesboro, Penna.

MFG/bd

Gitlin, Irv

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Irving Gitlin

from: Sheila Hogg - Mr. Murrow's secretary

March 9, 1939

Mr. Murrow asked me to send you the enclosed correspondence and manuscript from Raymond Postgate, for any action that you may be able to take.

Gitlin, Joe

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gitlin

from: Mr. Murrow

February 3, 1959

BIRTHRIGHT

Would you respond to this chap direct and tell him what we are doing?

E.R.M.

Fund for Rep.

January 16, 1959

Dear Frank:

I have had a quick look at BIRTHRIGHT. I think that if the cases were properly selected and presented, it would have the makings of an entirely engrossing television series which might really stand a chance of getting a big audience. But there isn't the slightest chance of my doing anything about it, unless you would like me to route it round to the people in this shop who are alleged to make decisions in this area. What say you?

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Frank K. Kelly
The Fund for the Republic
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

sent to Fitlin

Gitlin, Irving

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gitlin

from: Mr. Murrow

November 19, 1958

Is there anything you could do about this?

Justice Byrnes on Face the Nation
letter - Walter Brown WSPA, Spartanburg SC.

Gitlin, Irving

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Irving Gitlin

August 8, 1958

Dick Neuberger sent me the attached tear sheet from the Congressional Record and asked that I call it to your attention.

pe
enc.

There being no objection the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JACKSON

This date is doubly significant to the people of Puerto Rico. Exactly 60 years ago today the United States landed troops in the Spanish colony of Puerto Rico. And exactly 6 years ago today the Island of Puerto Rico became a "free associated state" of the United States—it became the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

While the people of the United States share with their fellow citizens in Puerto Rico an enthusiasm and respect for the achievements of the commonwealth, there is also much here of great significance to millions of other peoples in the world. Six years ago the United States granted to the people of Puerto Rico the form of government they had democratically chosen for themselves. That in itself has great meaning for the world today; but even more importantly, let us look at what Puerto Rico has done with its freedom.

In the years since commonwealth status was granted, Puerto Rico has embarked on an energetic program of development and growth, characteristically termed "Operation bootstrap." It was just that, too. By every legitimate device of encouragement and cooperation, the government of Puerto Rico has brought new industry to the island, has provided new jobs for the people of Puerto Rico, and has provided a better life for all.

It was not too many years ago that Puerto Rico was a shameful testimony to colonial neglect. Now the commonwealth has the next highest standard of living in Central America. Puerto Rico has induced a major program of capital investment and expenditure, but it has not done this at the expense of its people. Hand-in-hand with industrial expansion has come growth of educational and public health facilities. The total life of Puerto Rico's citizens has been attended to, not just the business and economic sector.

And this is probably the most important thing to note on this sixth Puerto Rico constitution day. Self-determination of colonial peoples can be achieved within the framework of democracy. Underdeveloped areas can be brought up by their own bootstraps without the dire consequences too often associated with investments by colonial powers.

Today we can certainly say that Puerto Rico provides clear evidence of the superiority of freedom, clear evidence that the democratic way of life remains one of this Nation's most important exports.

Ethical Standards in Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 25, 1958

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, one of the radio stations in this country which takes frank and open advantage of the right of FCC licensees to express editorial opinions on the air is station WMCA in New York City. Every week, WMCA broadcasts the outspoken and thoughtful editorial opinions of Mr. Nathan Straus.

Mr. Straus is a man of liberal views and of a sincere and broadminded concern for the issues of public policy which confront the people of the great metropolis during the course of each week's news developments. On Friday, July 11, Mr. Straus' thoughtful editorial broadcast was devoted to the current interest in the investigation of the episodes involving Mr. Sherman Adams, Mr. Bernard Goldfine, and certain regulatory agencies of our Government.

Unfortunately, the text of the entire broadcast would be too lengthy to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under our rules. However, because Mr. Straus comments at length on certain remarks I have made on this issue, as well as on the proposals made by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], along with his New York colleague in the House of Representatives [Mr. KEATING], I thought that Mr. Straus' text was of such interest that it should be brought to the attention of other Members of the Congress, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that excerpts from it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. President, on an earlier date some of the issues of money and influence in politics which were brought to public attention again in the Adams-Goldfine case were also discussed by the very able and thoughtful commentator, Mr. Edward R. Murrow. Mr. Murrow devoted a part of his Columbia Broadcasting System radio commentary on June 25 to a discussion of the problem of campaign financing, including the proposal of President Theodore Roosevelt for Federal financing of essential campaign costs which I have been urging in the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that this part of Mr. Murrow's broadcast be printed in the Appendix.

Finally, I also ask to have included an editorial from the Beaumont (Tex.) Journal of June 30, entitled "Sauce for the Gander" endorsing my proposal that Members of Congress be subject to the same rules of conflicts of interest as apply to executive officials.

There being no objection the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDITORIAL BROADCAST OVER STATION WMCA BY NATHAN STRAUS, JULY 11, 1958

Although this editor expects to omit the weekly WMCA editorials during the summer months, a matter of great public concern deserves immediate editorial comment. We refer, of course, to the Adams-Goldfine case.

Here is the kind of dramatic story that tickles the imagination. Few people like a sanctimonious egoist. It is hard to resist the temptation to be gleeful when a man who has spent much of his life in polishing his own halo, discovers that it has slipped and become a noose.

* * * * *

Sherman Adams, commonly referred to in Washington as Assistant President, has admitted to activities that are not only generally regarded as improper, but actions in all respects identical with those for which he has forced other Government officials to forfeit their jobs. Sherman Adams, who has ousted several high Government officials for acceptance of gifts and gratuities from men involved in cases before Federal Government agencies now admits that he himself has accepted such gifts and gratuities. Sherman Adams may have a pure heart, but he certainly does not have clean hands.

* * * * *

But there is still another aspect of the subcommittee hearings on the conduct of Sherman Adams. It has been admirably stated by Senator RICHARD NEUBERGER, Democrat, of Oregon. Senator NEUBERGER said:

"I believe it is time to place in perspective the episode involving Sherman Adams.

"Sherman Adams is the victim of a system under which the spending of large sums of money on politics and politicians is virtually taken for granted among substantial segments of our society. He may not have been an innocent victim. I do not condone his conduct. But I think we should be honest and realistic in appraising it.

"After all, it is not so long ago that the acceptance by a prominent politician of an $18,000 expense fund from real estate and oil operators was turned into a personal triumph over a nationally broadcast television program. Do the gifts to Sherman Adams, about which we have heard so much, add up to a fraction of $18,000?

"When Sherman Adams committed his errors of judgment in doing favors for his friend, the public is being left to infer that he did this because of Mr. Goldfine's vicuna coats and hotel suites. Yet is Sherman Adams any more indebted to Mr. Goldfine for gifts than a man who sits in the Senate or in a governor's chair is indebted to those who collected $100,000 from big-business men or from trade-union political-education funds to pay for his campaign expenses?

"Is Sherman Adams, with his $2,400 rug and $700 vicuna cloth coat more obligated to render unethical favors than is a Member of Congress who is dependent every few years on 20 times that amount from bankers, natural-gas and private-utility owners and distillery executives to finance his billboards and radio and TV shows? What is the difference between one gift and another?

"What is morality in government? Was it virtue for utility stockholders to contribute enormous sums to the Eisenhower campaigns, and then for the President's assistant, Sherman Adams, to call the SEC to postpone a crucial hearing in the Dixon-Yates case—but immorality for the same Sherman Adams to inquire from the SEC about the case of Mr. Goldfine, from whom he had received a $2,400 rug?

"Is it morality for oil and gas tycoons to stage great benefit dinners to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars for the campaigns of Members of Congress in distant States who will vote to lift Federal control from offshore oil deposits or from natural-gas prices—but immorality for Sherman Adams to sign a hotel bill to the account of his friend, Mr. Goldfine?"

WMCA heartily endorses the point of view expressed by Senator NEUBERGER. It is high time for Congress to adopt for itself a code of conduct identical with that by which it judges—and indeed, sentences in the court of public opinion—members of the executive branch of the Government.

Until the same code of ethics is applied to members of the executive branch as to members of the legislative branch, such investigations as the present one certainly smack of hypocrisy. Congressmen cannot well profess horror and shock at the discovery that a man in the executive branch of Government has accepted gifts and contributions. Hardly any Congressman has not been guilty of similar conduct—on a larger scale.

Some of the finest legislators in both the Senate and the House of Representatives have shown distaste for this strange difference in standards of conduct. In 1951, a subcommittee, headed by Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, studied the subject, and made concrete recommenda-

tions to the Congress. Nothing came of the Douglas committee recommendations.

Within the week, Senator JACOB JAVITZ and Representative KENNETH KEATING, Republicans, of New York, have introduced bills looking toward the establishment of a code of ethics for Congressmen. WMCA hopes that, at this session, action will be taken on these bills. But, judging by past experience, this hope is apt to be disappointed.

In studying the establishment of a code which would limit the apparently limitless freedom of members of the legislative branch to accept gifts, gratuities and favors, under the present custom, WMCA believes that Congress might well consider simultaneously whether the restrictions now imposed on members of the executive branch are not unduly severe. Specifically, the requirement that such an official dispose of all of his private investments in corporations which might have a conflict of interest with a public regulatory agency, seems unnecessary, extreme and unfair. The same purpose might be achieved, as others have pointed out, by requiring merely that every important official in the executive branch make periodic disclosure of all of his holdings in private corportions and other private business enterprise, as well as a detailed listing of all his sources of income.

The Congress has a responsibility to watch carefully over the administration of the agencies, departments and programs which it establishes. In carrying out this duty, a Congressional subcommittee may find it necessary to investigate the extent of improper influence, whether by the White House or others, over an agency in order to discover whether the agency is really "independent." But this important work of the Congress should be carried on—and can be carried on—without violence to the rights of citizens and without undermining the confidence of the public in Congressional procedure.

WMCA urges the following program. One, the congressional subcommittee investigating the Sherman Adams-Goldfine case should stop its circus antics and settle down to the business at hand, while scrupulously avoiding character assassination on the basis of unsupported hearsay evidence.

Two, full TV and radio coverage of the subcommittee hearings should be permitted—and even encouraged. It is highly educational procedure for the people of the country to be able to watch their Government at work. Moreover, attendance by sight and hearing, though not in the flesh, will enable the people to form an opinion as to the credibility of a witness.

Three, WMCA urges that Congress go forward immediately with a thoroughgoing examination of its own conduct, with early adoption of a code of ethics for its own members identical with the code imposed on members of the executive branch of the Government.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS, CBS RADIO NETWORK, JUNE 25, 1958

This is news:

* * * * *

It is now becoming almost fashionable to say that the case of Sherman Adams will, after all, do some good. It will somehow focus attention on the receiving of gifts, and the exercising of influence. This may be true, for a short while. But there isn't much evidence that publicity produces probity.

It is at least worth noting that most of the members of Mr. Adams' own party who have been asking for his dismissal, are those who are up for election in the autumn. Those who do not face the possibility of being dismissed by the voters appear to take a more charitable view of Mr. Adams' actions. It would be possible to conclude that the definition of ethical conduct—the determination of what is prudent and imprudent—depends to a considerable extent upon whether the politician making the judgment is up for election or whether he isn't—a kind of timetable opinion.

The Democrats, of course, do not have to search their conscience, past speeches or actions. They can pose as the defenders of everything ethical, decent, and downright upright—no influence, no hostages, no gifts. This is particularly true if their memories are sufficiently short. The Democrats have received a political bonus in the Adams case, although, it's probably true to say that they would have preferred to have had it delayed for about a year, so that it would have helped them more in 1960. It is a harsh and unpleasant fact that our political system depends in large measure upon gifts and influence. If there should be removed from Washington all those politicians who have accepted gifts or exerted influence, the political population would be decimated. This is true, not because the men are venal, dishonest or unethical. It is true because of the system. Every candidate who accepts a campaign contribution is somehow beholden to the giver, whether it be a labor union, a public utility, a personal friend, or any group, organized or unorganized. These men once elected may show the utmost indifference to the interests of those who contributed to their campaign funds—some do—but they have nevertheless accepted a gift of value.

When a heavy campaign contributor to either party is named to a Cabinet post, or made Ambassador to a major foreign power, this, of course, is not a business transaction where a position is purchased for a price, but there is a certain resemblance.

The acceptance of campaign contributions must, to a certain extent, influence the politician and his vote. And the attempt by the politician to influence regulatory and other administrative agencies is inevitable—not because he has been bought, but because he knows the local situation and his political future may well be involved. The alternative to the exercise of this type of influence would be to have decisions in vast areas of government made exclusively by the burgeoning bureaucracy in Washington, without any influence being brought to bear by the representatives of the people who will be primarily affected by the decision.

Political campaigning becomes increasingly expensive. The demand for campaign gifts increases. The control of regulatory agencies in Washington over the affairs of persons and corporations also increases. The present system of political gifts can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. But a workable alternative is hard to come by. Perhaps the size of campaign contributions should be further reduced. Perhaps closer scrutiny of disguised corporation and labor union contributions would help.

It might even be possible to devise a method whereby national elections would be nationally financed, where all private contributions would be banned, and where the taxpayer would pay the whole of the cost. Theodore Roosevelt once played with this idea. But it would present enormous difficulties, and not alone in the field of allocation, administration, and policing. It could also raise a fundamental question of personal freedom. In some countries voting is compulsory. We have never done things that way, apparently believing that the individual has the right not to vote. About 40 percent of us generally don't vote in a national election. If political campaigns were to be financed at the public expense, then the 40 percent could really claim taxation without representation.

It ought to be possible to devise a better method for handling our affairs.

* * * * *

The American humorist, Finley Peter Dunne, was like Will Rogers in that he really knew his politics. Dunne once remarked that "a man who would expect to train lobsters to fly in a year is called a lunatic. But," he said, "a man that thinks men can be turned into angels by an election is a reformer, and that man remains at large."

Goodnight and good luck.

[From the Beaumont (Tex.) Journal of June 30, 1958]

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER

"Who is going to police the policeman?" This is the question Oregon's Democratic Senator RICHARD NEUBERGER keeps asking as he presses for passage of a measure that would make Members of Congress pass a law to police themselves.

Specifically, his bill would compel the Members of Congress and other high Government officials once a year to file a report on the sources and amounts of each item of income or gifts that exceed $100. The report would include speaking or writing fees and a statement of assets and liabilities and dealings in securities or commodities during the previous year.

Senator NEUBERGER makes no apologies for Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. He knows the overcoat of publicity is a political windfall for his party this year. Yet he says the inconsistency between the rules which Congress, with a great show of righteousness applies to executive officials, and its failure to apply identical standards to its own Members, undoubtedly has reflected adversely on the reputation of Congress in the public mind.

The Oregonian's concern should be shared by more of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle in Congress. It should be shared by all American voters who gave them their seats. The men who make our laws and appropriate our tax money should be subject to the same scrutiny as those who serve in the executive branch of our Government.

Influence-peddling is no less of an evil for one than it is the other. It may never be entirely eliminated from our elective system of government, but it should be minimized as much as possible. Congress ought to see that it is.

Tribute to the Late Walter A. Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 25, 1958

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the State of South Carolina has lost one of its most valuable and best loved citizens with the death of Walter A. Johnson, the athletic director at Presbyterian College, at Clinton, S. C.

Coach Johnson was much more than an athletic director. His name is known everywhere in South Carolina. His strong character, high ideals, and his genuine affection for his fellow man, influenced the lives of many thousands of South Carolinians. It can be truthfully said that he made South Carolina a better place in which to live.

Walter Johnson was a native of the great State of Minnesota, but he spent 43 of his 65 years in South Carolina, as head of the athletic department at Presbyterian College. During that time, Presbyterian College acquired a national reputation for the excellence of its athletic program. Walter Johnson believed

Gitlin

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gitlin

from: Mr. Murrow

April 28, 1958

I assume you will wish to respond to this.

fc

E.R.M.

Gitlin

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Irving Gitlin cc: Sig Mickelson

from: Edward R. Murrow March 31, 1958

About two weeks ago, I explained to Sig Mickelson that Dr. Edward Teller would stand FACE THE NATION. Teller is awaiting a telephone call which I promised to make, but since I will be in Washington the rest of this week, maybe you would call Teller direct and set up the date if you decide to do so.

Incidentally, Teller told me that this would be his final public appearance for at least two years and he would be prepared to say that on the air. I should imagine this announcement would bring joy to certain people.

fc E.R.M.

Glankoff, M

November 24, 1958

Dear Mr. Glankoff:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of November 11th and your nice comments on SMALL WORLD.

I am glad you enjoy it and greatly appreciate your taking the time and trouble to suggest possible future guests.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mort Glankoff
Cue Magazine
6 East 39 Street
New York, New York

mcc

cue

cue magazine 6 east 39 street new york 16, n. y. lexington 2-5300

MORT GLANKOFF, ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER

November 11, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting
System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your program "Small World" is really remarkably good, the edition that appeared two Sundays ago raised only one objection from me and that was the word 'apathy.'

There is a strong minority of people who are not apathetic but who have a feeling of impotence and futility, many of our old liberal friends seem to be frustrated and a little scared to write letters.

I think 'Doctor' Hurok forgot to mention the uplifting westerns and wrestling.

Please overlook my temerity but wouldn't it be a wonderful "Small World" program to have Governor Almond, Wilmer Dykeman and James Stokely exchange notes. The two latter people wrote an extremely interesting article in the New York Times Magazine section of October 26.

Anyway - "good luck and God bless you."

Sincerely yours,

Mort Glankoff

MG:rh

Mort Glankoff.

No address on letter or env. (Hold)

Glenn, Charles

A pgm. idea

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Sept. 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here enclosed is an abridged radio-television script proposition.Title; "THE TIME AND PLACE", for your consideration. The idea is simple, but it would require substantial size staff for research, of which at present, I do not have. Also it parallel or some what simular to your television program 'Person To Person'.

You will perhaps wander why I submited this idea to you at this time, or not to a literary agent. Well I plan to submit this idea to a literary agent. Realizing of course that all radio-television programs has been schedule for the fall presentations. But long before this idea came to me, of which I give full in part to your 'Person To Person' program, I have been a student observer to most of your public effords, especially the news presentations and commentaries. I have liked and appreciated most of what I have heard and seen.

Those are some of the reasons; plus the idea I think you may the facilities, the good taste and intelligence to put this over if you think it should be attempted. However should you not think its worth while I would appreciate it very much if you let me know, if you have time why. But irrespective, my opinion of your effords still be good luck and thanks. I have also enclosed postage for return of material,

Very Sincerely Yours
Charles Glenn
Charles Glenn

"The Time And Place"

Radio And Television Network Program Script Suggestion;

Here is the premise of a nation-wide or world-wide radio-television program, for presentation to the public. Based on philosophy and culture of all the people of all times, to the people of today. With these ramifications; a state to states or continent to continents of the people pass, present and hopes for a better future.

1. Purpose; entertainment, education, understanding, cooperation and appreciation of all the people in all the states or countries.

2. Participation; educational institutions, religious institutions, government,,public foundations, local and world-wide special promotions.

3. Period; the history of each state from beginning to present. And where possible the people plans and hopes for the future. This may be extended from country to country and continent to continent.

4. Time; Sundays, one to two hours, one to twice a month, nine to ten months a year. Beginning at (4:30) P. M. east coast time and (1:30)P. M. west coast time.

5. Production; live and on the locale of occurance wherever and whenever possible. Use local talent, professional and amateur when feasible, use all communicative media to authenticate and make the broadcast interesting

Addanda

Theinitial presentation should be on a state to states for statistical purposes.

This approach will obtain maximum cooperation from all people, especially local people, because it will be a neighbor-hood endeavor of communication and presentation.

C. Glenn

s. c. spt 58

Glick f

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Marion Glick

from: Ed Murrow

June 24, 1959

Thanks very much for lending a hand on the 7:45 while Ed Bliss was off.

E.R.M.

enc. check $250.00

Godfrey, Joe

3240 "N" STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 7, D.C.
FEBRUARY 12TH, 1959

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
C.B.S. RADIO
480 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR SIR,

YOUR WELL KNOWN KEEN INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROMPTS ME TO DIRECT THIS NOTE TO YOU.

PERHAPS YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW OF A PUBLIC AFFAIRS LECTURE SERIES ENTITLED "THE CHILD IN THE NUCLEAR AGE", WHICH OPENS ON MARCH 3RD.

THE ENCLOSED ADVANCE SCHEDULE WILL GIVE YOU DETAILS.

CORDIALLY,
Joe Godfrey

THE WASHINGTON ETHICAL SOCIETY

presents

Five Public Lectures

on

"THE CHILD IN THE NUCLEAR AGE"

at the

National Housing Center, 1625 L Street, N. W.

Tuesday, March 3 -- WHAT IS THE NUCLEAR AGE?
Dr. Maurice M. Shapiro,
Superintendent, Nucleonics Division,
U. S. Naval Research Laboratory

Friday, March 13 -- THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY
John G. Theban,
Executive Secretary,
Family and Child Services of
Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, March 17 -- SCHOOLS TO MEET THE CHALLENGE
Dr. John B. Whitelaw,
Chief for Teacher Education,
Office of Education,
U. S. Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

Friday, March 27 -- THE CREATIVE USE OF INNER CONFLICT
Dr. D. Wells Goodrich,
National Institute of Mental Health

Tuesday, March 31 -- THE CHILD'S WORLD --
MORAL VALUES AND REALITIES
Algernon Black, Leader
New York Society for Ethical Culture

Lectures begin at 8:00 P. M.
Question and discussion period
will follow.
No admission charge.

Washington Ethical Society
1822 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
ADams 4-6563

Goelet, Peter

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
PETER GOELET, President
152 East End Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
Telephone TRafalger 9-6070

November 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With respect to your speech at the convention of Radio and Television News Directors Association in Chicago, and with respect to your program "Small World", I thought you might be interested in seeing what an organization such as ours is doing. The National Audience Board Newsletter (current issue enclosed) represents an informal expression of United States policy.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Goelet

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

encl.

P.S. Perhaps I should say an "informal representation"

E

National Audience Board
TELEVISION RADIO

NAB NEWSLETTER

(Trademark Registered United States Patent Office)

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL AUDIENCE BOARD, INC.

Volume 2 | October, 1958 | Number Four

"THIS IS LONDON CALLING!"

JOHN C. DOERFER
Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission

STATIONS SHOULD EDITORIALIZE

By JOHN C. DOERFER

"Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communications."

This is known as Section 326 of the Communications Act, and it means several things to me. First, it strongly indicates that Congress intended for radio stations to be more than purveyors of music and entertainment, or it would not have bothered to enact such a strong provision against censorship.

Secondly, this provision, along with the overriding protection of the Constitution, means that no broadcaster need have any real fear of government interference so long as he is doing his utmost to be fair and to serve the public interest.

Of course, just as freedom of speech does not permit a man to call "Fire" in a crowded theater, so, too, there are certain obvious things that are prohibited by law. For ex-

See . . . page 4

BBC Heard Round the World

The British Broadcasting Corporation is primarily an organization which provides a radio and television service for the inhabitants of Great Britain. . . .

During thirty years or more the BBC has become an important part of the nation's daily life. . . . Thirteen million seven hundred people watch one or more BBC television programmes, and nearly twenty-two million hear one or more BBC sound programmes.

However, the service that was created in the first place to provide programmes for Great Britain is the same organization that broadcasts throughout the world. The External Service of the BBC has the same Board of Governors, the same Director-General, the same principles and the same constitution as the home services.

The BBC is in no sense a department of the British Government. It is not a ministry, and its staff are not civil servants. It is responsible to Parliament for performing its duty to the nation — but it is not subject to any close day-to-day control. The news and other programmes are created by the independent action of the BBC itself.

The BBC is not, on the other hand, a commercial concern. It does not work for profit. It has no connection with advertising or sponsoring. The domestic services draw their income from the licences paid by the owners of radio and television sets. The External Services are financed by a sum of money voted each year by Parliament, but the programme content remains completely a BBC responsibility.

. . . . It is a publicly owned corporation appointed by Royal Charter to provide a broadcasting service. . . .

The BBC is described as "trustee for the national interest," and the charter lays on it the duty of conducting a broadcasting and television service as a means of "information, education, and entertainment." The charter says very little about the nature of good broadcasting. It does not attempt to set up any artistic or ethical rules. The BBC, however, has been given a few fundamental and extremely important instructions. First and foremost, the BBC must broadcast news that is objective and without political bias. It must see that there is no political bias over the whole range of its programmes. It must not broadcast any opinions of its own on matters of public policy. It must not receive any money from advertisements or sponsorship.

In view of its immense responsibilities and power for good or evil, the BBC has always been rigorously watched and criticized by the press, by politicians of all parties, and by numerous public bodies. . . .

In Great Britain there are now some fifteen million holders of receiving licenses. Rather more than half of these own television sets as well as radio sets.

The BBC introduced the first regular daily Television Service in the world in the year 1936. Nowadays the Television Service covers the entire country from five high-powered and thirteen medium-powered transmitters. It provides seven or eight hours of programmes every day, which cover every kind of interest and entertainment. It can bring broadcasts of sporting events and other "outside" occasions from all over the country.

The BBC's output in sound radio has not been diminished by the increase of television. With seven million homes which are served by sound radio only, the BBC provides the widest possible choice of radio programmes — ranging again from the lightest to the most serious. . . .

An educational service is being provided by the BBC at the request of the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom, because only by means of this practical test can conclusive evidence be obtained on the distinctive nature and educational value of television's contribution to the work of the schools. Teachers and others engaged in education are, through their representatives on the Council, responsible for the decision to provide it; Local Education Authorities are equipping schools in all parts of the country to receive it.

. . . . Because of the experimental nature of the service, BBC producers will particularly value comments from teachers using the broadcasts. These comments will also help the School Television Sub-Committee established by the Council to guide it in its policy decisions on this new service.

Because of the need to limit the scale of the experiment, programmes will be first provided for Secondary Schools only, since it is at this stage that the contribution of television seems likely to be most distinctive and the problems involved in making it most challenging.

NOTE

Thank you, Philip Ridgeway, Philip Ridgeway Associates Ltd., 14 Endell Street, London W.C. 2, for assisting the National Audience Board in its study of British television and radio.

OFF CAMERA

By VERA KAPLAN

Excerpts from Letters

This is Mrs. Masaji Kikuko Mizuno who is writing this letter to you. I am very sorry to tell you that Masaji, my husband, is so seriously ill from heart failure that he cannot speak, read, write and even think properly at present, as he is just quietly resting on the bed.

When I have received your telegram to my husband the day before yesterday and explained him its meaning, he showed heartily delightful emotion and was discouraged at present illness.

On such condition he cannot any more come in contact with you until the day of his recovery, and I can find no one else to take his place among his colleagues who are just working on domestic matters.

I thank you over and over for your kindness that you have expressed on my husband for a long time. I am very sorry to make you so disappointed and hope you will understand the situation well.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Masaji Mizuno
Yokohama, Japan

(Ed. Note: Mr. Mizuno is the Managing Director of the highly respected Radio Listeners and TV Viewers Association of Japan.)

* * *

Mrs. McCartney passed your letter on to me. Your forms for evaluation of television were passed out to both the members of the Home and School Council and the Federation of Womens Clubs. I am enclosing a copy of the report from the Home and School Council.

I am going to try again next year to get an evaluation from the Federation. I distributed a form to them on which they selected their favorite programs. This was done in response to the request from the Pennsylvania State Federation, which cited certain outstanding programs.

All good wishes to you in your fine work.

Sincerely yours,
Martha A. Gable
Director of Radio and Television Education
School District of Philadelphia

* * *

Thanks for keeping us informed on future contents of the Newsletter.

I would appreciate your sending us several copies of the page in which the National Federation piece and the Jack Gould reprint appear.

Cordially,
William A. Nail
Public Relations
Zenith Radio Corporation
Chicago, Illinois

* * *

My dear Vera:—

Thank you for the clippings which were sent to me through Peter Goelet's request. The coverage is beautiful and I do appreciate the mention of my name.

I have been released to normal living since Monday, the fourteenth of July, and can now co-operate in whatsoever manner NAB desires.

If a plan has been submitted and accepted, please tell me about it as I am "rarin' to go."

VERA KAPLAN

I shall await word from you.
Best wishes,

Sincerely,
Mrs. Joseph P. Hector
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

* * *

We are most appreciative of the opportunity to participate in the recent preview.

The group of patients from Ft. Dix Army Hospital who attended, were most interested in the procedure and were impressed by the importance of this kind of rating effort.

We of 52, would be very happy to cooperate in future previews. It occurs to me that at some future date, a group of members of our Women's Auxiliary might prove to be a useful group to involve.

Be assured that we shall always be happy to cooperate with you in an effort to raise the standards of television programming, since we recognize its importance.

Very cordially yours,
Mortimer Karpp
Executive Director
The 52 Association of New York, Inc.

* * *

The April NAB Newsletter was excellent, I have read and re-read it many times. It is stimulating to read the expression of opinions from such a great number of people.

It was a surprise to see my entire letter published, my deep appreciation to you.

You are to be commended for your public service, the Newsletter keeps important issues before the public and presents both sides in a constructive manner.

Please feel free to call on me for any service I can render at any time, I shall be grateful to you for the opportunity.

I was pleased to see that Harriet Williams Nicol is with you again. My best wishes to her, she is a delightful person.

It has been a pleasure to become acquainted with the NAB Newsletter and I certainly want to be kept on the mailing list. My subscription blank is enclosed.

Best wishes.

Cordially,
Mrs. Samuel McCartney
General Federation of Women's Clubs

(Ed. note: Mrs. McCartney has just completed her term as Communications Chairman.)

The last issue of the NAB Newsletter was, as always, very interesting. It is nice to know how people from all over the United States feel about radio and TV.

I had hoped to stay on as chairman of Radio and TV for the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, as I am so interested in it, but the new President has asked me to take a department instead. However, I am Recording Secretary of the Woman's Literary Union, the largest woman's club in the state with 1000 membership, and I shall still continue to spread the news of radio and TV goings on. I do hope you will keep my name on your list.

So I shall say "thank you" for two years of very interesting work with you and I envy my successor inasmuch as I will miss the pleasant contacts with you.

My best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,
Gertrude H. MacIver

* * *

Will you please put the name of the president of the Bronx Woman's Club on your mailing list? The club is a member of both the New York City and State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Thank you,

Sincerely yours,
Florence Knaggs
Bronx Woman's Club

The International Council of Community Churches and the 52 Association of New York, Inc., have joined in the work of the National Audience Board.

High principles of the NAB were noted at the Council's recent convention held in Lansing, Michigan, which led to its aligning itself with the organization.

* * *

Yesterday, I delivered a thirty minute discourse to the Communications class here on your magazine; and suggested a study of university reaction to television ads. The class seemed attentive and had several constructive ideas. I would very much like to do a sort of poll and analysis based on the special interests of students and faculty. The findings will be complicated, as the class professor wisely pointed out, by the tendency of most people to react as their peers do; or to overintellectualize and not really know their own minds.

The group would be competent, however, to make the proper research, given, that is, the necessary time. It would then loom large and probably cover nearly an issue of the magazine.

Does that sound okay to you?

Cordially,
David Posner
The University of Buffalo

(Ed. Note: Mr. Posner is the well-known author and poet.)

* * *

Just a line or two to comment on the preview Sept. 4, 1958 at NBC of "The Ed Wynn Show."

This should prove to be a very popular series. It has an appeal to the whole family with the younger granddaughter and the teenager along with the lawyer-friend . . . an intellectual show-off. The very nosey neighbor Mrs. Creavy . . . (good name) rounds out an excellent cast for an evening of clean, wholesome entertainment for the whole family. If the rest of the series keeps on the same high level as the first we previewed . . . they should have a top-rating show!

Monday, October 13th will find me in San

See . . . page 4

LATE BULLETIN!

REVIEW FRIDAY 9:00 P.M. (EDT) OCTOBER 17, 1958, NBC-TV

"An Evening With Fred Astaire"

The Board has been asked for reaction of civic leaders to the Chrysler-sponsored black-and-white and color 60-minute show entitled "An Evening With Fred Astaire" to be presented on NBC-TV at 9:00 P.M. (EDT) Friday, October 17, 1958. It is suggested that organizational leaders, with their groups participating, review this first Astaire program. The following questions may be answered by participants or letters may be sent to NAB headquarters containing discussion material which will be turned over to the research department of Leo Burnett Company as a public service.

If the reader uses this page for his or her review, another copy of this Newsletter will be sent by return mail upon receiving the ballot. —**Vera Kaplan**

√ CHECK WHICH	YES	NO
1. Is the program entertaining	☐	☐
2. Do you approve of this program?	☐	☐
3. Would you like to see Fred Astaire's new dancing partner, Miss Barrie Chase, on more programs?	☐	☐
4. Is the production or technical work of high calibre?	☐	☐
5. Is there anything offensive in this program?	☐	☐
6. Would you like to see more programs like this?	☐	☐

Please comment and give your name, address and organizational affiliation if you like.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

STATIONS SHOULD EDITORIALIZE

. . . from page 1

ample, a broadcaster may not permit obscene and indecent language to be used; he may not broadcast lotteries; and under Section 315 of the Act, he must provide equal time to candidates for political office.

In 1949, the Commission issued a report and policy statement on the matter of editorializing by broadcast licensees. This report related the background of the development of government policy in this matter based on legislative history and court decisions. I think the Commission best expressed its objective in this matter and the purpose of editorializing in the following paragraph from the report:

"It is axiomatic that one of the most vital questions of mass communication in a democracy is the development of an informed public opinion through the public dissemination of news and ideas concerning the vital public issues of the day. Basically, it is in recognition of the great contribution which radio can make in the advancement of this purpose that portions of the radio spectrum are allocated to that form of radio communications known as radio-broadcasting. Unquestionably, then, the standard of public interest, convenience and necessity as applied to radio-broadcasting must be interpreted in the light of this basic purpose. The Commission has consequently recognized the necessity for licensees to devote a reasonable percentage of their broadcast time to the presentation of news and programs devoted to the consideration and discussion of public issues of interest in the community served by the particular station. And we have recognized, with respect to such programs, the paramount right of the public in a free society to be informed and to have presented to it for acceptance or rejection the different attitudes and viewpoints concerning these vital and often controversial issues which are held by the various groups which make up the community. 3/ It is this right of the public to be informed, rather than any right on the part of the government, any broadcast licensee or any individual member of the public to broadcast his own particular views on any matter, which is the foundation stone of the American system of broadcasting.

3/ Cf., **Thornhill** v. **Alabama,** 310 U. S. 88, 95, 102; **Associated Press** v. **United States,** 326 U. S. 1, 20."

Nevertheless, as I pointed out in my speech before the NAB Convention in Los Angeles, the broadcasters have been slow in taking advantage of their valuable right to editorialize. Moreover, the longer broadcasters fail to exercise this prerogative, the more the press continues to appropriate this field unabated and virtually unchallenged by the only other effective medium of mass communications that exists.

Today there are some 1700 daily newspapers published in 1400 communities, but less than 100 of these cities have competitive newspapers. This to me indicates a golden opportunity for broadcasters to become a potent force for public good in their areas.

The most recent survey I have seen indicates that only about 57% of the local radio stations editorialize on a daily basis. Of that, 35% do so on an occasional basis. Apparently, broadcasters fear that there are risks involved, such as possibly displeasing sponsors, the listening public, or the government. I can't help but note, though, that although newspapers will get critical reactions to certain editorials, the practice certainly has not adversely affected either the circulation or advertising revenues. In fact, I think that broadcasters would aid their economic positions by introducing such new and exciting program innovations.

I have already explained why I feel that broadcasters certainly need not fear reprisals or censorship by the federal government, and certainly local authorities have no power over broadcasting. In addition to Section 326 which I cited, the courts have always jealously guarded the rights of free speech under the First Amendment to the Constitution. Further, I believe that the public itself would actively support the right of a broadcaster to editorialize.

Certainly, the broadcaster has an obligation to carry out this function in a fair manner. He is using a valuable public property, and he should use it for the benefit of the public.

I think the area where stations are most apt to get into hot water is when they take a position on a question of importance to their own business. This happened recently when we received a number of complaints that stations were presenting lop-sided opinions on the question of subscription television. We followed up on these complaints and reminded the stations of their obligation to be fair. In each case, we got assurance that the stations would do so. Then, too, we had to balance the station's handling of this particular issue with their overall record.

Certainly it is not an easy task to undertake editorializing. Competent staff must be recruited and trained and this phase of the programming must receive the personal attention of top management. But I do believe that it is critically important to the welfare of this country that broadcasting be fully utilized as it was intended.

What My Daughter Watches

Rabbi Maurice J. Bloom, spiritual leader at the Tremont Temple, Bronx, New York, is also a well-known civic and educational leader.

By RABBI MAURICE J. BLOOM

I asked my ten year old daughter: "Do you think television contributes to juvenile delinquency?" She answered: "I don't know." There was great unconscious wisdom in her answer. Too often we seem so very sure what it is that makes this or that—how good or bad results can be achieved. But what do we really know about these things?

My little girl doesn't watch television very much. Perhaps that is because our home and family have other interests that compete with television instead of our newest piece of furniture competing with other interests. For example, she must study and practice her music lessons very diligently. Otherwise how else could she have become the good competent little pianist she already is? She has to read a good book, on her level to be sure, once in a while. She likes dancing, though for some reason or other she prefers tap to ballet, and that also takes away part of her time. So that what is left for other activities, and radio and television are among them, is not a very big portion of her week. For that reason I am so glad that she is so discriminating in her choice of programs.

Of her own choice these are the programs that she listens to regularly. She is literally in love with Perry Como at this moment so his program is, of course a "must" on her weekly schedule. Why she prefers him to Eddie Fisher, Pat Boone, Vic Damone and especially Elvis I do not know. Maybe it's the wholesomeness of Perry Como that strikes a

See . . . page 8

OFF CAMERA

. . . from page 2

Francisco speaking to the Golden Gate District. I have selected for my subjects, "Subliminal Perception," "Motivation Research" and a brief on "Pay-TV."

It was so nice to see you . . . we had a good turn-out didn't we . . . especially with the hottest day in the year.

Most sincerely,
Mrs. Fred S. Teasley
State Chairman Radio and TV
and Preview Chairman, NAB
California Federation of
Women's Clubs

* * *

This is to follow up the letter which Mrs. Carl Graham wrote to you last spring, concerning Mark Twain P.T.A.'s plans to have a TV panel this year.

On January 6, 1959, we would like to have you, or a representative of your Board, participate in a simulated telecast, the topic of which will be: "Movies; Comics; TV; Friend or Foe?"

Since we are in the process of printing our programs, we would appreciate knowing if this date meets with your approval.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Carl Graham,
Program Chairman,
Mark Twain P.-T.A.
by Mrs. George Manny,
Corresponding Secretary,
Mark Twain P.-T.A.

* * *

PERMISSION GRANTED TO NAB TO EXCERPT FROM MY SPEECH TO TELEVISION ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Eric Sevareid
CBS News

(Ed. Note: This telegram was received too late to include parts of his speech in this issue of the Newsletter. The excerpts will appear in the next issue.)

Producer Julian Lesser (middle front) poses with previewers outside studio just before "Bold Journey" showing in Los Angeles.

Results of "Bold Journey" Preview

Here are the results of a two-coast operation preview of two representative episodes from the Julian Lesser-Jack Douglas "Bold Journey" television series.

Screened were "The Labrador Sails the Passage" and "From Bayou to Boca". The New York preview committee ran off the segments at ABC-TV. In Los Angeles, the committee previewed the subjects at Allied Artists Studio.

Preview committees on both coasts were in general agreement on the relative merits of the two segments, as calculated on a 13-question ballot filled out by each committee member.

While the majority of both coasts expressed high satisfaction with the qualitative aspects of the subject, certain queries brought forth divergent views.

Very favorable reaction was expressed to question one "Is the program entertaining to you?" A total of 100% voted affirmatively for "Bayou" and 94% for "Labrador".

To question two "Is the program entertaining to the whole family?", the results show the same, 100% for "Bayou" and 94% for "Labrador".

On question three "Is the program entertaining to men principally?", the results show that both men and women previewers feel men are less likely than women to be entertained by this type of program. 37% voted affirmatively for "Bayou" and 47% for "Labrador".

To question four "Is the program entertaining to women?", 96% said yes for "Bayou" and 92% for "Labrador".

Question five "Is the program entertaining to teen-agers," brought the same results for both "Bayou" and "Labrador" — 97% voted affirmatively, indicating that teen-agers enjoy the program.

Question six "Is the program entertaining to children?", received a slightly lower number of affirmative answers, showing that viewers felt younger children would be less interested than teen-agers. 88% voted yes for "Bayou" and 80% for "Labrador".

Question seven "Do you approve of this program?", received 100% yes votes for both segments, showing their unanimous approval of the program.

Question eight, "Is this program shown at an appropriate time," brought an 88% affirmative reaction. Various comments said that the viewing time, 8:30 p.m., was approximately one hour too late, especially for younger children.

Question nine, "Is the production or technical work of high calibre?", also received the

See . . . page 7

"ED WYNN SHOW" PREVIEW RESULTS

Early in September, NAB preview committees in New York and Los Angeles attended showings of the first episode in NBC-TV's new series, "The Ed Wynn Show", now being shown Thursday nights on local NBC stations.

These are the tabulated results of the fourteen question ballots filled out by committee members.

The show was rated quite highly and the previewers felt it to be a welcome addition to the fall TV schedule.

Question one, "Is the program entertaining to you?" received a 99% favorable reaction, indicating that previewers enjoyed it very much.

On question two, "Is the program entertaining to the whole family?", the 97% affirmative answers show that this is a family type show, in the opinion of most of the committee members.

Question three, "Is the program entertaining to men principally?" received only 20% affirmative answers. It was the opinion of both men and women previewers that although men will enjoy this program, it will appeal to women and youngsters more.

Question four, "Is the program entertaining to women?" brought a 97% yes vote.

Question five, "Is the program entertaining to teen-agers?" received a 94% affirmative answer. This seems to be only natural since one of the principal characters in the series is Ed Wynn's teen-age granddaughter.

Question six, "Is the program entertaining to children?" brought a slightly lower affirmative answer—82% voted yes. There were various comments on the ballots, in regard to what age children would most enjoy this. It was the opinion of most viewers that the program would appeal to children eight years and older.

Question seven, "Do you approve of this program?" brought enthusiastic responses. 100% voted affirmatively, and many of the viewers added things like, "Very much", "Most definitely", and "With no reservations".

Question eight, "Is this program shown at

See . . . page 7

Peter Goelet, NAB President (standing front), addresses the 52 Association and guests at the New York preview of "Bold Journey" at ABC-TV studios.

A GOOD WORD

By PETER GOELET, President, The National Audience Board

WE THINK it's time someone said a good word about television. During a ten year period, the people of the United States purchased over 46 million receivers: TV has become a part of the American scene.

Such phenomenal acceptance can only be explained by the fact that television must have served a need; and obviously has satisfied it in a most dramatic way.

The question might be asked: "What is this need?" The answer, we think, is contained in the desire to communicate, to participate, to know what's going on. Perhaps it is for this reason that the most powerful social force of our time has been called "The Window On The World" — surely a marvelous description.

Now, we do not want to be accused of the Pollyanna approach. There are faults. Serious faults. Those who have sought to attract an audience at any price will wish they hadn't. We have hurled a brickbat or two in our time and God willing, will continue to do so with great enthusiasm, but never in malice and always in the hope of making a sound contribution. For we are proud of our role in television; proud to render a community service, proud to extend the hand of fellowship to the peoples of the world.

In the United States no charge is made for the service that we receive, as is the case in almost every other country. Let us be realistic about this situation: It contains some built-in weaknesses. The sponsor, the advertising agency and the station executive each inserts a large wooden spoon into the broth and stirs in various directions. The result can be highly unpalatable.

However, there is an alternative: we can pay for programs. If we pay, many of these evils will be overcome; but then we must reconcile ourselves to the cash outlay. It is for the public to decide.

In passing, we would like to note the numerous investigations of the broadcasting industry by various branches of the government. At first they certainly served a useful purpose and government is to be commended for its desire to protect the public. Broadcasters are engaged in a franchise type of operation which renders them strictly accountable to the people of the United States. No one loves an octopus; and we believe that tentacles are expendable!

These investigations, alas, multiplied exceedingly until the atmosphere developed into a sort of bedlam with the cries of Hunter and Hunted resounding through the land. It should be noted that many of the problems considered by government agencies are extremely complex. A network may well be in violation of the anti-trust laws if it requires its clients to buy a specified number of stations in an advertising campaign. However, the precepts of abstract justice sometimes run counter to the axioms of economics, for how else is the network to derive sufficient revenue to enable it to render a costly service?

We hope that these investigations will soon run their course so that network executives can use their talents to mind the store.

On the other hand, there are instances in which the cooperation of government and industry has brought about needed reforms. For example, effective January 1, 1959, actors are prohibited from impersonating doctors and other professional people. The Federal Trade Commission, the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters, the advertising fraternity all deserve the highest praise for this action, which frankly was long overdue.

As for radio, we have dramatized its unique capacity in our page one headline, "This Is London Calling!" as well as in the work of Nid Tongootai with the United Nations. Television cannot do this. The National Audience Board intends to devote considerable attention to an important medium which it has neglected due to the great public interest in video.

Let us go forward then and dedicate ourselves to the most effective use of radio and television. The best way to develop the potentialities of the present system is through the support of superior programs and advertising. Government, industry and the public working together can make this a reality.

"ED WYNN SHOW" PREVIEW RESULTS

. . . from page 5

an appropriate time?" brought a 97% favorable response. The viewing time is 8:00 p.m. throughout the country.

Question nine, "Are the actors and actresses convincing?" also received 100% unanimous approval. The committee members praised Ed Wynn for his warm, perfect portrayal of John Beamer.

To question ten, "Is the production or technical work of high calibre?", 96% answered yes.

Question eleven, "Do you recommend this program for overseas exhibition, in terms of whether or not the film would enhance the audience's understanding and appreciation of the United States and its people?", received a 96% yes vote. Some viewers commented that this type of program would illustrate a healthy, fun-filled American way of life in a small town and would therefore be interesting to foreign audiences.

Question twelve, "Is there anything offensive in this program?", received a 97% negative answer. Only 3% of the viewers objected to particular scenes or remarks.

Question thirteen, "Is this program instructive in any way?", received an 88% yes vote. One woman said, "More constructive than instructive." Others felt, on the other hand, that it does teach the ways of a small town. "This program teaches us the need of understanding young people's problems," said one viewer. Another said it teaches "respect for elders".

Question fourteen, "Would you like to see more programs like this?" brought a 98% favorable response. "I like this warm kind of humor", a viewer said.

Although there was no commercial shown with this episode, many of the viewers commented that they hoped the commercial would not be too long or too loud.

Among those attending the Los Angeles preview were Mesdames Clifford Bell, Chester Feadler, Fred Wilson, H. A. Reuter, William Shoup, Wayne Thayer, Frank Coryell, Glenn Barkhurst, Fred Teasley, William Harlan, F. W. Warlick, Harold Silverman, L. B. Clark, R. D. Holdrege, R. Toler, Edwin Schuhmann, Stanley Lassman, Messrs. Manning Goldberg, K. W. Hickenbottom, E. M. Schuhmann, Robert Goldsmith, Reverend Clifton Moore, Irene Nolby, Barbara McDermott, Grace Frank, Bettie Ross, Monaca Jones Richardson, Laura Curry, Icy M. High, and Elsie Mathews.

Previewers identified with the following organizations attended: Congress of Parents and Teachers, Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, 52 Association, P.T.A., American Association of University Women, Harvard Club of Southern California, Radcliffe Club of Southern California, California Chiropractic Auxiliary, National Council of Boy Scouts of America, Y.M.C.A., Intercommunity Council of Churches, National Society for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Federation of Parents Clubs, Los Angeles State Mental Hygiene Advisory Board, Grandmothers' Club of New York City, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, St. John's University Auxiliary, New York Board of Rabbis, Holy Family Church group, United Church Women.

At the conclusion of the screening in New York, Mr. Goelet asked Stockton Helffrich, Director of Continuity Acceptance, NBC, what measures were employed by the network to screen out crime and violence in children's programs. Th NAB President admitted that violence was an extremely difficult factor to evaluate. When he took his indoctrination course with the National Board of Review Motion Pictures, he was told that the criterion used by that organization took the form of allowing violence if it were necessary to the action. On the other hand, many noted authorities, like Dr. Spock claim that violence under certain circumstances constitutes a release of tensions for the child. However, Mr. Goelet felt that children should not be presented with a parade of programs of this nature.

In answer Mr. Helffrich said that children should not be allowed unrestricted viewing and it was up to the parents to supervise their television activities. He went on to say that conflict and violence were a part of life and could not be eliminated entirely. Television is a commercial enterprise and this fact had to be taken into consideration. Mr. Helffrich urged organizations like the National Audience Board to encourage good programs.

RESULTS OF "BOLD JOURNEY PREVIEW"

. . . from page 5

unanimous approval of the viewers, who praised the high production calibre of the program.

To question ten, "Is there anything offensive in this program?", 100% answered no for "Bayou", and 94% for "Labrador".

Question eleven, "Is this program instructive in any way?", scored quite high. "Bayou" received an 88% yes vote and "Labrador" a 94%. This question also brought forth the greatest number of comments from viewers. One woman said she approved of the program because "it gives people the opportunity to learn of the differences and beauties of other countries." Another comment was that "it enables people to become armchair travellers, being conducted on personal geographic tours."

To question twelve, "Would you like to see more programs like this?", 97% answered affirmatively for "Bayou" and 90% for "Labrador", showing a very high interest in this kind of educational program.

Question thirteen, "Is the commercial effective?" had a lower affirmative reaction than all except the third question. Only 77% found the "Bayou" commercial effective and 73% the "Labrador" one.

The comments on the commercial were similar to those expressed before by NAB previewers during the commercials survey. One man said, "Omit the commercial at mid-point." Another viewer found it too "long and drawn out." However an opposite reaction was given by a woman who said it is "informal, humorous and informative."

Subscription Blank

NAB NEWSLETTER®

I would like to subscribe to the Newsletter in order to keep posted on activities contributing to the maintenance of high standards on the air and to the crystallization of public opinion.

Enclosed is my check or money-order for $1.00 (one dollar) made out to the National Audience Board to help defray the printing and mailing costs for four issues.

My interests are checked:

Previewing ☐ Reviewing ☐ Helping organize an NAB Chapter in my community ☐

Name_____

Street_____

City and State_____

Send Communications to
National Audience Board
152 East End Avenue • New York 28, N. Y.

Nid Tongootai of 130 Soi Tonglor, Prakanong, Bangkok, who broadcast United Nations programs from New York to Thailand, has been appointed to represent the NAB in Thailand.

THAILAND REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED

Nid Tongootai, who recently returned to her homeland after her daily Voice of America Assignment over a three-year period, has been appointed official National Audience Board representative in Thailand.

Nid Tongootai comes from a prominent Thai family in Bangkok. She was not content to settle down in that city after graduating from Fine Arts University, because she felt an urge to learn more about other lands and other cultures.

"I was stirred by the belief that goodwill and enduring friendship could be greatly stimulated through fuller knowledge of the arts and culture of the peoples of the East and West," she says.

Her activities in the United States were numerous. Besides her daily Voice of America programs to Thailand, she broadcast for the United Nations to acquaint people in her country with the activities and efforts of that organization. She worked with textile and fashion houses in New York, producing creations which are a blend of oriental and occidental designs. And whenever she had some spare time, she took courses in the graphic arts at Columbia University.

The National Audience Board is proud to welcome Miss Tongootai to its roster of international representatives.

NAB REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

In Chicago, where special showings are being prepared for leaders of civic organizations, Mrs. Joseph Hector of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, will serve as acting preview chairman. Leaders identified with Board activities now are regularly invited by industry to previews in Los Angeles and New York. Some special previews have taken place in San Francisco.

WHAT MY DAUGHTER WATCHES

. . . from page 4

responsive chord in her juvenile ears.

She says that although Ed Sullivan is not as handsome as Perry Como she likes his program, too, and whenever she's free at the time his program is telecast she makes it a point to watch.

As her father I am greatly delighted that she has a kind fondness for a wonderful week day program called "Father Knows Best." The goings on in that wholesome Anderson family are to my mind a splendid group with which for her to identify.

Next in her favor are fairy tales whenever they are produced, as they so often are so beautifully presented in the new spectaculars. Cartoons like the Terrytown Circus and special children programs like "The Children's Hour" round out her choice of telecast entertainment and that's about it.

Maybe it is because she's a girl that she doesn't seem to have taken to westerns. I am also sorry that she does not truly care for Walt Disney's program, except his cartoons. But this is how she is. I think her choices are quite wholesome and it is no wonder that when she is asked "Do you think that television contributes to juvenile delinquency?" that her only answer can be "I don't know."

APPOINTED

Mrs. Edward Greene, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs TV Chairman, has been appointed NAB Liason for Previewing.

"Point of Law" Receives Award

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has announced an award of a "George Washington Medal of Honor" to the radio program "Point of Law" for "its outstanding contribution to the American way of life."

This is the second time that "Point of Law," a five-minute daily narrative program, has merited national recognition by the Freedoms Foundation. The show was also recently given an industry award by the Radio Advertising Bureau.

Basing its entertaining stories on actual legal cases, "Point of Law" serves to acquaint the public with every-day practicalities of the law. The program is authenticated and endorsed by more than 75 city, county and state bar associations throughout the country. To date, several hundred case histories from court cases of various states have been recorded for broadcast.

In addition to its broadcast over radio stations throughout the United States and Canada, "Point of Law" has been selected by the Armed Forces Radio Service for release to all U. S. armed forces via its world-wide short wave facilities.

"Point of Law" is a CBS Radio program.

Mrs. Barbara McDermott (r.), President of the 24th District of the American Legion Auxiliary and Secretary of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Audience Board, welcomes Mrs. J. Pat Kelly (l.), National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, on her arrival in Los Angeles.

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BEVERLY HILLS

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Form 3547
Return to Beverly Hills

Goldhagen, Martin M.

September 26, 1958

Dear Mr. Goldhagen:

I have your letter of September 12th.

I wish very much that I might be able to give you the information you request. However, I have no knowledge of any "Buffalo Bill" recordings.

I suggest you contact some of the leading recording companies in New York. I'm sure they would be able to supply you with information.

Thank you for taking the time and trouble to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin M. Goldhagen
P. O. Box 3183
Manila
Philippines

mcc

FORMULE C 33

COUPON-REPONSE INTERNATIONAL

International Reply Coupon

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of postage for an ordinary single-rate letter destined for a foreign country.

PHILATELIC AGENCY
SEP
11
1958

24 CENTAVOS

Ce coupon est échangeable dans tous les Pays de l'Union postale universelle contre un timbre-poste ou des timbres-poste représentant le montant de l'affranchissement d'une lettre ordinaire de port simple à destination de l'étranger.

TIMBRE DU BUREAU D'ÉMISSION

TIMBRE DU BUREAU D'ÉCHANGE

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
RÉPUBLIQUE DES PHILIPPINES

BENZIGER & CIE S.A. EINSIEDELN

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of postage for an ordinary single-rate letter destined for a foreign country.

هذه القسيمة يمكن استبدالها في جميع البلدان الداخلة ضمن اتحاد البريد العالمي
بطابع أو طوابع بريدية بقيمة التخليص على خطاب عادي من الوزنة الأولى برسم الخارج

本券得在郵會各國兌換等於該國寄
國外普通信函起首重量郵資之郵票

Este cupón podrá ser canjeado en todos los Países de la Unión Postal Universal por uno o varios sellos postales que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Этот купон во всех странах Всемирного Почтового Союза обменивается на почтовую марку или марки на сумму представляющую собой стоимость оплаты простого письма в одну единицу веса по адресу за границу.

MARTIN M. GOLDHAGEN
P. O. Box 3183

MANILA
PHILIPPINES

don't know

12 September 1958.

Via AIR MAIL

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In my endeavors to investigate whether there might exist any recording made by "Buffalo Bill" Cody, the Librarian of Yale University wrote me as follows and I quote -

> "Just possibly, an inquiry addressed to Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., might produce results if neither of the two libraries above has your recording".

Accordingly, I wrote to the two libraries mentioned by Yale University, namely - Music Division of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Libraries - but regret to inform you that I did not have any success. May be you are in a position to send me a positive answer.

Thanking you in advance for attending to this matter,

I am

Yours very truly,

Martin M. Goldhagen

MARTIN M. GOLDHAGEN

MMG:ITE
Encl.- 1 International Reply Coupon

Goldring, D.

March 17, 1959

Dear David:

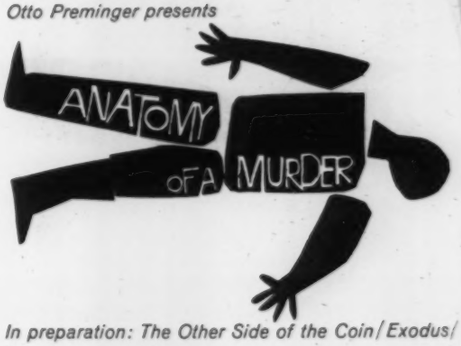
This is a belated and hasty reply to yours of February 23, just before I take off for a quick trip to Europe. I am probably no good at all when it comes to doing theatre trailers, but I have read the "Anatomy of a Murder", and I have great affection for Joe Welch and Mr. Preminger. Could we leave it that I will be glad to look at the picture when you have got rough cuts and I will then decide as to whether I can contribute anything.

As ever yours,

Mr. David Golding
Carlyle Productions Inc.
1438 N. Gower Street
Hollywood 28
California

EHM/hl

Otto Preminger presents



In preparation: The Other Side of the Coin/Exodus/
Bunny Lake is Missing

February 23, 1959

Dear Ed,

Wherever you go, whatever you do, I want you to know you have my best wishes.

But before you take off into the deep blue yonder, can I inject a note of sordid commercialism? Mr. Preminger and I are very anxious to have you do the theatre trailer on "Anatomy of a Murder" which, among other things, features your good friend, Joe Welch. In case you're wondering about the time element, this probably could take place one day in the last week in May. I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible whether you would be at all interested in doing this for us. It seems that Mr. Preminger will be doing the entire picture on location and is hoping for an early release on Broadway this July.

Regardless, I hope everything turns out the way you want it to be.

Sincerely,

David

David Golding

DG:jr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Carlyle Productions Inc., 1438 N. Gower St., Hollywood 28, Calif. HO 2-3111 Cable: Premotto / N.Y. Office: 39 W. 55 St., New York 19, N.Y. Circle 5-2211 Cable: Ottoprem

Golding, Dave

February 16, 1959

Mr. David Golding
Seven Arts Productions Inc.
400 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Dear David:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding Otto Preminger and Sacco and Vanzetti, which we shall keep in mind.

I think that I also owe you a letter about the charming photographs of your son. They gave us a good deal of amusement.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Otto Preminger presents

In preparation: The Other Side of the Coin/Exodus/ Bunny Lake is Missing

February 11, 1959

Dear Ed,

May I respectfully suggest for a future "Small World" show a dynamic and forthright film-maker, Otto Preminger.

I hope you do the Sacco and Vanzetti case one of these days.

All the best,

David Golding

DG:jr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Truman

SEVEN ARTS PRODUCTIONS, INC.

400 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE / BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA / CRESTVIEW 4-6215 / CABLE ADDRESS: "RASTARK"

Tuesday

Dear Ed,

I am afraid my son Johnny, age 14 months, is going to grow up (Heaven forbid) to be a television critic, if his reaction to your show the other Sunday night is any criterion.

And did you have any idea of how Clem ~~Attlee~~ Attlee affected small children?

Anyhow this is visual proof that the Goldings are your most consistent admirers.

Sincerely,

David

Goldman, Bernie
F

The Woodner
SIXTEENTH AND SPRING ROAD, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 10, D. C.

HUDSON 3-4400

April 25, 1959

Dear Ed,

Just a few quick lines, because I didn't have the time to go out and shop for a fancy card and all that, but I didn't want you to think you'd been forgotten...!! So let me just say, simply.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!!

and lots more of 'em!

sincerely,

Bernie Goldman
(ye Admiral)

P.S. Regards to Janet

Goldman, Bernard

May 16, 1958

Dear Bernie:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of May 8 which I found awaiting me on my return from a brief trip to London.

It was good to hear from you again and I appreciate your remembering my birthday.

Congratulations to you on your forthcoming marriage. This brings my best wishes to you and your bride for a long, happy and successful future together.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bernard Goldman
1301 East 13th Street
Brooklyn 30, New York

mce

Bernard Goldman
1301 E. 13th Street
Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

8 May 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Just a few lines to wish you a somewhat belated "Happy Birthday" and catch you up on the news....Now, I didn't forget your birthday, I know it was last Friday, April 25. However, as you can see from the return address on the envelope, I've been somewhat involved again with my beloved Navy. I'm down here on a short tour of active duty to see the amphibious point of view on some of the operations for which those of us in the aviation end of the business have been (and apparently will continue to) providing support. I'll probably be on my way back to New York shortly after you get this.

Biggest news with me is that I'm finally (emphasis on that last word is by my parents...) getting married. After knocking around the world and seeing everything and knowing all kinds of people, I'm to be married to a lovely little girl who lives but eight blocks from me! The wedding is a scant few weeks from now, June 1, at the Pierre, after which we're moving into a house in East Norwich, Long Island, and I become an exurbanite, 'er somep'n.

She, of course, cannot understand why the Navy hasn't made me an Admiral in fact (though you dubbed me 'way back in 1948....) but I become eligible for Lieutenant Commander in January; what I am doing down here helps, of course. It's hard to believe that it was ten years ago that we flew down to Pensacola and took that cruise on the carrier, then spent that delightful evening in New Orleans (courtesy of CBS/Campbell's Soups/Ed Murrow) before flying back to New York...it seems like yesterday. (Is that a sign I'm getting old, Ed????)

I didn't mean to take this much of your time, Ed, I started out to just wish you a belated "Happy Birthday!" It's been good watching your growth in your field, and I do appreciate the thoughtful Christmas greetings which you and Janet have been kind enough to continue sending me. Best wishes for the future, and Many Happy Returns of The Day.

Sincerely,

Bernie

(The Admiral)

BG/me

Goldman, Bernie & Mrs

Dear Ed,

Was in Europe this Summer, and am now back in N.Y. working on a Ph.D. nights at Columbia; Senior Technical Writer for Ford Instr. Co. div. of Sperry Corp. days.

After wandering o'er Europe and the U.S.A. a bit, I don't know how you feel about it, but I say: "There's nothing like New York!" Read Tennyson's "Ullysses."

Be well, Ed, and continues good luck. And, if your busy schedule permits, keep in touch.

"The Admiral"

Home Phone: ES-5-0820

Very Sincerely,

Bernie Goldman

Holly Formal

SP 54

NORCROSS NEW YORK

Goldshall, Morton

March 30, 1959

Mr. Morton Goldsholl
International Design Conference
201 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Goldsholl:

As Mr. Murrow is at present in Europe, he has asked me to write to thank you for your letter of March 16. He must decline your invitation to participate in the conference in June and does so, with much regret. Unfortunately, he is tied to New York by his broadcasting commitments and could not possibly spend so much time away, much as he would like to.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

INTERNATIONAL DESIGN CONFERENCE IN ASPEN
201 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year the International Design Conference holds a conference which conerns itself with probing the nature of design, two and three dimensional, its philosophical roots, and what significance it has for mankind.

This year the International Design Conference is holding its ninth annual conference on the theme COMMUNICATION: THE IMAGE SPEAKS. It will span the evolution of the image from the cave painting to television, and attempt to analyze problems and potentials of modern communication forms.

There will assemble in Aspen, Colorado on June 21 to 27 a group of distinguished panelists from all over the world...designers, philosophers, authors, educators, filmmakers, businessmen, historians, scientists and artists in many media...who will analyze the status of communication, project advanced concepts and debate controversial points of view relevant to the subject. In smaller seminars where more intimate discussion is feasible, panelists and conferees participate in a further exchange of ideas.

As program chairman of this years conference I am writing this letter to ask you to join our group of panelists as a communicator in the media of television. I feel that your contribution has been a living example of high purpose and a saving grace to television. Your ability to convey the undramatized drama indicates a depth of understanding of people, conditions and the power of the image which would be invaluable to a conference of this nature. Your facility to involve the T V audience thru the "objective eye" of the camera - to encourage audience reaction thru audience participation, shows a remarkable grasp of the nature of communication. Television, particularly because of its broad reach and influence is a fundamental concern of every communicator and every designer is a communicator.

INTERNATIONAL DESIGN CONFERENCE IN ASPEN

I do hope you will accept a role as panelists, and if your time permits, to act as a summation speaker. I am enclosing the summation statement of Dr. Jacob Bronowski at the 1957 conference. This may convey some of the scope of our meetings. The conference cannot pay for the time of panelists, but we do cover all transportation, board and lodging costs for the week.

We are hoping that conferees and panelists will leave this years conference with the conviction and enthusiasm that causes big waves to rise from small ones. My desire for your acceptance is shared by our entire committee and the 600 people who we anticipate will attend this conference. I shall call in about a week unless I hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Morton Goldsholl

Morton Goldsholl

MG/mb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

March 16, 1959

INTERNATIONAL DESIGN CONFERENCE IN ASPEN

March 12, 1959

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ASPEN DESIGN CONFERENCE RELEASES
NAMES OF NEW PANELISTS AND DATE CHANGE.

Here is the latest information on the International Design Conference in Aspen:

-- Date: June 21 - 27, 1959.

-- Theme: Communication: the image speaks.

-- Panelists: Abram Games, London Designer.

Gyorgy Kepes, professor of Design, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bruce MacKenzie, editor, IBM Journal of Research & Development.

William Capitman, president, The Center for Research in Marketing, Inc.

William Golden, creative director, CBS Television.

Jim Real, designer and consultant.

Len Lye, pioneer in experimental films.

Richard Griffith, curator, film library Museum of Modern Art.

Gilbert Cohen-Séat, French film philosopher.

-- Moderators: Prof. Thomas M. Folds, Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois; director, Fine Arts Department.

Ralph Eckerstrom, design director, Container Corp. of America.

Saul Bass, designer, Los Angeles.

Morton Goldsholl, program chairman, explains the Conference theme and the three individual cycle themes in the attached.

#

International Design Conference in Aspen
June 21 - 27, 1959

Communication is the bridge of civilization. It has taken form and grown out of the social instincts of man expressed in art, science and living together. Where communication between men has not been established, where the meeting of men's minds and hearts has not merged, men have frequently regressed into primitive behavior both within themselves and in their relationships with their neighbors. Men of good will find themselves involved in the conflict of breaking down barriers of language, ritual, custom and prejudice that block the flow of communication and mutual understanding which unites men as a higher order of life.

Our past conferences have examined the value patterns of humans, how these values are shaped, acted upon and transmitted. We have explored the environment of man, his city, landscape, the objects he makes. With all of his differences, man has emerged a universal being. Now we question why the links of communication that demonstrate man's interdependence and his common destiny have broken down, resulting in confusion and anarchy in the relationships of man to his environment and between men.

This then is the central theme of our present conference, "Communications: the image speaks." Here we intend to analyze the specific panorama that makes the world of visual communication, the kinetic landscape of the film, the magazine, television, newspapers and books. We will examine the purposes to which this vast machinery is put and the ends which they serve. We will inquire into the function of the visual designer who concerns himself with the how of saying what, his specific problems, conflicts, failures, successes and potentials.

The program will be discussed and presented by designers, film makers, photographers, scientists, philosophers, educators and businessmen who will re-examine the "man made" visual world in terms of its significance to past, present and future.

Special studies will be made of the film the most powerful means of communicating ideas and exemplary films will be shown. We will concern ourselves with the power of the printed page, examining its uses in advertising, its capacities to educate, inform, entertain, produce emotion and activate. Exhibitions of posters, books and magazines in use today will be arranged. Finally, some historical study of the means and manner of transmitting ideas will give further perspective to the transformation and extensions that have molded our images from the time of the cave painting.

The program will be conducted in cyclic manner with seminar workshop sessions as in past years. Emphasis will be given to visual exhibits which are really the only way to demonstrate the process of communication "by image."

The conference topic will be divided into 3 parts, each with its own panel and moderator.

A general session on each Cycle will be followed be seminar meetings, allowing for informal discussion and exchange with the speakers. The panelists will prepare essays which will be printed and distributed to conferees upon registration.

The program, including Cycle theme and sub-topic is as follows:

CYCLE I: THE IMAGE EVOLVES

The pressure of man's growth created and molded the images and symbols he needed for communication.

In this cycle the artist and the scientist will examine the image from a scientific and aesthetic viewpoint, giving emphasis to the history and evolution of the basic visual forms, recalling the past to create for the future.

CYCLE II: THE PRINTED IMAGE

The stress on Communication grows daily in the corporation as well as in the man. The advertiser, the publisher, the teacher, the artist and the State vie for a moment of attention in the public mind.

In this cycle, the businessman, the designer, the artist and the scientist examine the printed forms of communication, the visual content of periodicals, books, posters, advertisements and other marketing devices which are shaping our environment and culture.

Seeking to "build bridges rather than walls," discussion will center around reasons why our images and symbols have failed, how to increase their potential and design for use.

CYCLE III: THE FILM IMAGE

The power of film sums up our study of the image in communication.

In this cycle, the designer, the film maker, the scientist and teacher and the artist will examine the film and its sister media, television.

International examples of film will help us to understand the significance and universality of this art which encompasses all the other arts and leads men to the status of "knowing each other" through art.

#

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Our past conferences have examined the value patterns of humans, how these values are shaped, acted upon and transmitted. We have explored the environment of man, his city, landscape, the objects he makes. With all of his differences, man has emerged a universal being. Now we question why the links of communication that demonstrate man's interdependence and his common destiny have broken down, resulting in confusion and anarchy in the relationships of man to his environment and between men.

This then is the central theme of our present conference, "Communications: New Frontiers Between Man and Man." Here we intend to analyze the specific panorama that makes the world of visual communication, the kinetic landscape of the film, the magazine, television, newspapers and books. We will examine the purposes to which this vast machinery is put and the ends which they serve. We will inquire into the function of the visual designer who concerns himself with the how of saying what, his specific problems, conflicts, failures, successes and potentials.

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Aspen Program/1959

Sunday, June 21

2:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M. Large Tent	Opening session. Introductions, Keynote speech
8:00 P.M. School Auditorium	Slides and films on Cycle I, General sessions and seminars

Monday, June 22

9:30 A.M. - 12:30 Large tent	Cycle I: The Image Evolves
2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M. Seminar rooms	3 seminar meetings
8:30 P.M. Auditorium	Slides & films for Cycle II

Tuesday, June 23

9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.	Cycle II: The Printed Image
2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.	3 seminar meetings
5:30 P.M.	Cocktail party

Wednesday, June 24

Free all day

8:30 P.M.	Film showings - Experiments, etc. for Cycle III

Thurday, June 25

9:30 A.M. - 12.30 P.M.	Cycle III: The Film Image
2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.	Seminar meetings
8:30 P.M.	Film showings continued

Friday, June 26

9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. 2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.	All panelists present and in general session in Tent all day. Free for all discussion. Floor opened but controlled with summary speech given at final hour.

Saturday, June 27

Business session

Deffenbacher proposal

Bayer proposal for work detail

Program Committee

General Chairman: Herb Pinzke

Program Chairman: Morton Goldsholl

Visuals, Films, Slides, etc.: Albert Knerr & Dept.

Exhibits & Displays: LeRoy Winbush

Conference Arrangements: Susan Karstrom
Burton Cherry
Natalie Cherry
Fred Nomiya,
Ass't to Mr. Goldsholl

Moderators: Cycle I, Prof. Thomas M. Folds
Cycle II, Ralph Eckerstrom
Cycle III, Saul Bass

ASPEN PROGRAM PLAN/1959

COMMUNICATIONS: NEW FRONTIERS BETWEEN MAN AND MAN

CYCLE I: THE EVOLUTION AND THEORY OF THE IMAGE

A: SOCIOLOGY OF THE IMAGE
- Social order
- Religion
- Culture

B: PSYCHOLOGY OF THE IMAGE
- Creation
- Reaction

C: EVOLUTION: FORM TO SYMBOL
- History and tradition
- Cave painting to film
- Image to word to image

D: ESTHETICS
- The formal process
- Experiment

E: PHYSIOLOGY OF SEEING
- Training
- Seeing

CYCLE II: PRINTED COMMUNICATION: THE APPLIED IMAGE

A: IN ADVERTISING
- Social functions of advertising
- The habit and free culture
- Fashion and decadence
- The image in the mass market
- Advertising in a free economy
- Advertising in a controlled economy
- Hidden persuaders: fact or fancy

B: IN BUSINESS
- Corporate identity: the new symbololatry
- The package, the product and service
- Mechanisms of the market place
- Dichotomy of art and industry
- The machine and the visual designer
- Modern art in business

C: IN PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY
- Slogans and truth
- Communication between nations
- Propaganda for the common welfare
- The poster in war and peace

The state informs the citizen
Toward an international culture
Rituals and sects

D: IN EDUCATION
Creative education
Toward a living continuity
The image teaches the mind
Opening the boundaries with design
Tradition and aspiration

E: IN MASS PUBLICATIONS
The picture magazine
Images in the news
The exact instant
Text and trade book design
The flowering of typography

F: IN THE DESIGNERS FUNCTION
The total purpose of design
The structure of design
Failures and potentials
The language of the symbol
The materials of design
Designer: artist and scientist
The stillborn image
Experimentation and discovery

G: ART AND THE MULTIPLIED IMAGE
Ideas expressed in art
Freedom vs. function
The "director" of art
Isolation of the artist
Applying fine art

CYCLE III: THE FILM IN COMMUNICATION

A: SIGNIFICANCE OF FILM IN COMMUNICATION
Internationalism
Forcefulness in shaping values and ideas
What distinguishes film from other forms of communication
Convergence of art and communication in film
Emotional appeal

B: EVOLUTION AND LANDMARKS OF THE FILM FORM
Technological basis
Social basis
Esthetic and formal basis
From idea to film image
Creative nature - more than a composite art
Poetic or expressionistic film (sensitize)

Feature (entertain)
Documentary (convince, activate)
Expositional (educate)
Promotional (sell)

C: THE "SCHOOLS" AND THEIR ORIENTATIONS
Neo-realism
Social-realism
Psychological film
Experimental film
etc.

D: AFFECT OF SOCIAL CLIMATE ON FILM MAKING
War
Tensions
Prosperity
Political upheaval
Industrialization

E: THE INTERNATIONAL FILM
Italian film
Japanese film
French film
English film
USSR film
Polish film
U S film

F: INFLUENCE OF FILM ON IDEAS
Popularizing of issues (ex: Grapes of Wrath, Shoeshine, Fight for Life, Power and the Land, Snakepit, Edge of the City, Life of Pasteur, Paths of Glory)
Broadening contact with the arts, lives of great men, the human soul.
Who sees the movies - the mass appeal film
Moral issues
Morale (war films, etc.)
Acquainting with other peoples, customs, creeds, nations, religions.

G: THE FILM DESIGNER: THE DIRECTOR
The team: cameraman, editor, sound, producer

H: THE FILM CRITIC AND THE FILM REVIEW

I: FILM TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGY
Developments of new methods and machinery
Color
3rd dimension
Animation

J: THE AFFECT OF TV ON THE CINEMA

ASPEN

DESIGN

Human Values in Aspen

On the final day of the Seventh International Design Conference in Aspen, John A. Kouwenhoven, historian of taste, author, and teacher, attempted to sum up his week's experience. "At the beginning I thought of it as a design conference," he said. "I now think of it as a conference about American civilization participated in by designers. This seems a good thing."

John Kouwenhoven was not alone. Most persons attending an Aspen Conference for the first time find it different from anything they could have imagined. And most find it a good thing.

The conference brings together designers from all phases of contemporary design. They think about design as one force in a complex of forces, interacting with the physical and social sciences, the humanistic disciplines, with industry and the other arts. The conference is an active interchange of ideas on design, beginning with the published papers and general sessions in which experts from many fields discover and state the issues, and continuing through the seminars on to informal discussions at the bar or beside the swimming pool. It is exasperating, stimulating, exciting—and almost impossible to describe in any simple connected form.

The following then is not a report, but rather something intended to convey what the Milanese architect, Ernesto Rogers, would have called the "smell" of the conference; a sampling of the discussions incited by the provocative opening session on June 23rd, and certainly not extinguished with the ending of the conference on the 29th.

On that first Sunday afternoon Saul Bass, noted graphic designer, and Program Chairman for the conference, set the stage for the consideration of Design and Human Values. He noted that, since the Industrial Revolution, the machine has been questioned as to its "intentions" beyond the fulfillment of man's material needs. Then, tracing the history of those 19th century schemes for social reorganization which tried to reconcile the machine and human values, he pointed out that we are now "facing a qualitatively new order of problems. . . . How do we utilize the changing technology for the recovery of a dignity, integrity and self realization which are the inalienable rights of man?"

We are not alone in the study of human values, he continued. Parallel investigations are proceeding in other disciplines. But "we as designers are measurably responsible for the visual form of our culture . . . we are the funnels through which the possibilities of technology and the requirements of trade are expressed. . . . The conference is committed to a study of all those sides of human endeavor and experience which we, as specialists, were taught we could leave safely aside."

The conference, Saul Bass concluded, can do this through "direct exchange . . . statement . . .reaction new formulation . . ." and "through this process . . . reshape the content," give it "a higher level of meaning and coherence."

"Words are a poor medium with which to communicate ideas about design," warned John A. Kouwenhoven, author of Made in America: The Arts in Modern Civilization, in his keynote address to the conference. He illustrated with examples from the 19th century in which such words as function, structure, simplicity and elegance were used to refer to an actuality which did not resemble what we would symbolize by them now.

But if words are poor mediums in this sense, Professor Kouwenhoven found them most useful to reveal differences of opinion about design. The use of the word mechanic by Coleridge in 1818 in contrast to the word organic demonstrated the anti-mechanical bias that has been characteristic of the cultivated tradition in design.

"In opposition to this cultivated tradition, however," Kouwenhoven stated, "there has been . . . a vernacular tradition in which the machine has been . . . enthusiastically accepted." It is the best of this vernacular tradition ". . . evolved by men who were often mechanics working with machines, (that) has produced those contemporary forms . . . most truly organic."

Cultivated and vernacular forms interact upon each other, and in recent years the prestige of vernacular forms has increased "partly because . . . vernacular forms (including especially those of the airplane) reached a degree of refinement which . . . made them a source of liberated delight." Here Professor Kouwenhoven proposed a distinction between design

where, as in a teacup, inner structure and outer form are integral; and sheath design (example: the electric toaster) in which outer forms enclose mechanisms that the designer and the public agree should be concealed. In an example of integral design, he argued, designers and public can, without too much difficulty, determine if the design is appropriate to use, materials and processes. In sheath design appropriateness is a matter not of logic but of taste, which Kouwenhoven defined as "that sort of form preference which can logically be illogical, and usually is." The term functionalism as used with reference to integral design "tends toward simplification and what Greenough calls 'the majesty of the essential.' The other kind of functionalism has to do less with the structure of the object than with the structure of the designer's and the consumer's psyches . . . why don't we simply and honestly label it effective packaging?" He concluded that "the sooner we all . . . stop confusing the two (integral and sheath design), the sooner we will be able to agree upon what we are talking about . . . even agree upon what good integral design and good sheath design are."

Cycle One, concerned with the historical development of values and moderated by James Marsden Fitch, Associate Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, introduced some of the most interesting and vigorous personalities of the conference. Besides John Kouwenhoven, the keynote speaker, there were Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, Professor of Oriental Religions and Literature, Boston

University, associate of Gandhi and Schweitzer, and participant in many international educational and cultural commissions; Dr. George Mills, cultural anthropologist and Curator of the Taylor Museum of Southwest Art of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center; and Dr. Jacob Bronowski, mathematician and scientist, a leader in the modern movement for Scientific Humanism in England.

Dr. Chakravarty has witnessed the interaction of Eastern and Western civilizations, and in Africa has studied primitive societies in process of change. It was his thesis that the perception of design, the recognition that life concepts are expressed in the shaping of objects, is innate in man, and is understood as being related to the order or design found in nature and the universe. Further, and in the best sense that man can achieve, design is manifest in the achievement of form in a life. Here design is "dynamic . . . personal . . . a conscious expression of spiritual order . . . "

Conversely "the suppression or . . . neglect of human values in an age of speed and confusion has led to faulty designs in home . . . workshop . . . international relationships." Asked about the impact of Western science on the Eastern cultures Dr. Chakravarty stated that, where change is proposed with sufficient love and understanding, it is possible to achieve a creative adaptation of the society to meet new situations while still retaining its cherished traditions and beliefs. From the present period of turmoil will come new growth; " . . . the cultures of Africa, Asia and the West will uniquely respond to new technical demands . . . will as inevitably draw from old undying roots. Civilization will use the machine, (but) with a strong sense of what is genuinely satisfying to the cultural personality of a region or a people or a nation." In design "the advance cannot be exclusively technological; it must involve the evolution of man himself."

Bronowski, Mills and Kouwenhoven engaged in a discussion about the formation of values in a society, and the role of science and design in this process. Bronowski advanced the thesis that an important role in this was played by the objects themselves—that because something exists it is used, and the thinking of society is altered as a result of this use. The invention of printing created a society which gave different values and meaning to the written word. Where Mills as an anthropologist was reluctant to speak of good and less good societies, Bronowski felt strongly that the formula for a desirable society could be stated. It is, he said, that order which provides the maximum opportunity for the evolution of man in the direction of individuality and freedom of choice. Creativity requires increase in the variety of possible choices, and the ideal society is the one that most values those of its operations which allow gifted individuals to express their diversity without opposition.

George Mills agreed that, while in anthropology as in aesthetics an absolute standard of values is difficult if not impossible to establish, yet it has been shown

that some cultures are better mechanisms for developing individuals than others. As an example he introduced the problem of the production of geniuses. The genes which create a genius occur at a regular rate, but historically we do not have an even occurrence of such individuals, so presumably an inhibiting cultural factor is involved.

Kouwenhoven, in speaking of values characteristic of American life today, proposed the automobile as a central symbol, and pointed to three factors—mobility, power and speed—that seem particularly to answer felt needs in our civilization. We are, he said, the only great nation whose development parallels in time the rise of machine power. And of all machines the automobile is the only one most persons can own, come to know, control and love.

With reference to the automobile Bronowski pointed out that in our century the designer is uniquely concerned to express in the shape of the object its functions, materials, etc., where all previous ages took the object as it came and exercised their design sense in its embellishment. This is a parallel, he felt, to the change in science from a primary interest in measurement to a greater concern with the geometry—the shape and structure—of the thing investigated.

Prestige and status as factors in the formation of contemporary value judgments were frequently mentioned, but in spite of questions from the floor no list of the dominant values in our society was attempted by the panel.

Cycle Two was charged with the responsibility of coming to grips with the actualities of design as expressed in the objects produced today, and the relations of these objects to the values of the society for which they were made. On the panel were two architects, Ernesto Rogers of Milan, greatly interested in the concept of modern design as the contemporary manifestation of a continuing and vital creative tradition, and Robert Anshen, noted for his new solutions in tract housing; two designers concerned with the larger problem of land use and city design, Edmund N. Bacon, Executive Director of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, and Lewis Clarke, landscape architect, now teaching in the School of Design at North Carolina State College; a home economist, Dr. Jennie I. Rowntree, who had searching things to say about residential planning and consumer products from the viewpoint of the woman in the home; and an industrial designer, Richard Latham of Chicago, whose clear and penetrating analysis of the factors contributing to the confusion of lay and professional design judgment was expressed in terms of uncompromising realism. This large and varied panel was moderated by Jane Fiske Mitarachi, who sparked the discussion with a series of questions.

To be effective, she asked, should the designer attempt to impose his ideas on society, or try to find and serve the needs of the group? What is the role of the designer as a value former? Is change wanted, and if so how is it accomplished? What is the relation of the designer to his culture? Where does

the designer get his values? What sort of person is he?

Not unnaturally these questions were not answered in any orderly or connected way. Richard Latham, in outlining the difficulties faced in finding a basis for value judgments, pointed to several sources of confusion: the fact that most objects perform both a utilitarian and an expressive function; the loss, in recent times, of direct experience with materials and processes on which to base intrinsic value judgments; the growing desire for conformity; and the loss of contact with a vital and continuing cultural tradition. Lacking this last, "newness" becomes a criterion, and at least until we achieve greater maturity we can expect new ideas to quarrel with the past. With this Robert Anshen took issue. New ideas, he stated, are not a quarrel with the past but a development of history. The ideal in design is the point at which—at any time—our desires and the possibilities for fulfilling them balance. Differences in awareness of the potentialities of materials are responsible for variations of aesthetic judgment. While in large part design decisions are based on objective knowledge of materials and processes, there is a small area in which the intuition of the designer operates. This area decreases as materials and processes are studied and known, increases with the new materials made available to the designer.

"The difference between the past and tradition," said Ernesto Rogers, "is that tradition is our choice of the past . . . our own personal interpretation of what exists in the past for us." Designers without awareness of tradition are more free to act in the creation of the object, but have not the means to make real judgments of value. Intensive grounding in tradition on the other hand, while it creates an interior richness, tends to weigh down and check the creative impulse. Great design, Rogers said, will become less general, will adapt itself, not only to the individual but to the personality of the physical and cultural environment. Also " . . . design (will) consider . . . personality not only in space but also in its historical continuity in time. History," Rogers stated, "has always taken the form of a succession of changes which have gradually transformed one present into another . . . and to be modern means to feel oneself consciously a part, an active part, of this process."

A vivid illustration of a process of transformation in time was given by Edmund Bacon in his description of the working out of the Greenway system in the replanning of Philadelphia. The challenge of city planning, Bacon said, is to find the way to deal with the larger order, to achieve an over-all plan within which the natural focal points of the community are retained, enhanced or created, and at the same time retain and encourage the freedom and initiative of the architects working within the scheme. His analysis was complemented by Lewis Clarke's exposition of landscape architecture as man-modified or adjusted design, requiring the creative interrelationship of architect, landscape architect, and city planner.

The questions that confronted Cycle Three were: How are values transmitted in society and how do they change? How does design operate to transmit values and does it transform the values it communicates? How important is advertising and the mass media in the formation of values?

Four panelists under moderator James Real, graphic design consultant, brought an unusual breadth and depth of experience to bear on the questions. Dr. Richard I. Meier, trained as an organic chemist, has been concerned in recent years with economic planning and the projection of new living patterns on a world scale. Dr. Myron Helfgott, a social psychologist, represented design research. Bernard Benson, scientist and manufacturer of automation equipment, brought expert knowledge of communications theory to the conference. And Leo Lionni, Art Director of Fortune, spoke with wit and conviction for the freedom which the designer can achieve by a creative approach to the communications problem.

The panel was first concerned to assess realistically the alleged powers of the mass media as value formers. Benson and Helfgott were quick to make the distinction between transmission, the projection of information at an audience, and communication, which involves the added factor of response. Both felt that value formation occurred primarily in those areas of society—home, church, school—where direct and effective personal communication took place. Helfgott pictured the mass media as soliciting the

interest and attention of persons whose basic value schemes had been established, largely in the home and in the first few years of life. Our society, he stated, is heterogeneous—composed of many groups with differing attitudes. In transmitting to these groups mass communication avoids creating conflicts in four ways: it confines itself to areas where there is agreement on values; it segments its communication and chooses media directed to particular sub-groups; it promises mobility—the opportunity for the individual to move into the more sophisticated group whose values are extolled; it finds umbrella values—generalizations acceptable to the different sub-groups.

A challenge to designers was posed by Dr. Meier in speaking of an adequate standard of living for the peoples of the world. Science can ascertain acceptable living standards and possibly provide the material means to achieve them, but the acceptance of new resources by the world's various cultures is a problem in the creative communication of value judgments. "This," he said, "becomes a special plea for a new design . . . for a world culture . . . (which) must grant scientific and technical appropriateness a significance equal to any one artistic tradition or to normally unchallenged cultural preferences." He noted that within the limits of the scientific criteria for adequate world living an amazing diversity of design is possible. It is the creative design solution which will make new material objects acceptable on a world scale as additions to an economy supported by traditional values.

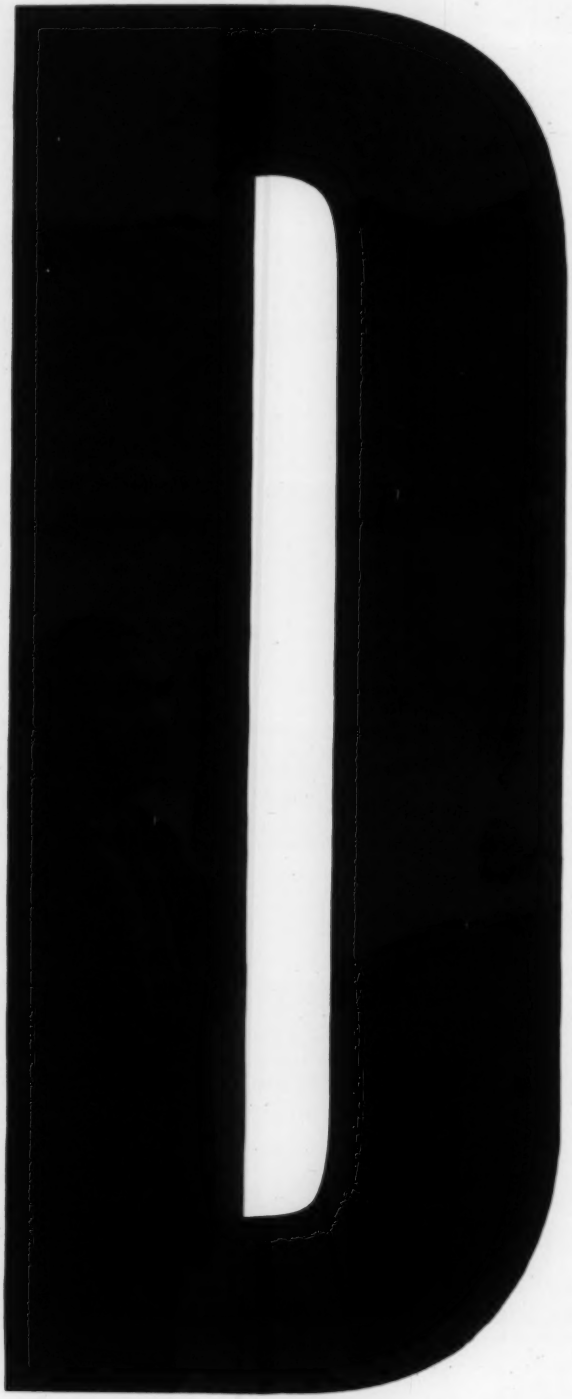
Convinced that the designer wins his freedom only by pushing on to the new solution that both satisfies him and meets the social requirement, Leo Lionni projected some of the most vivid communication of the conference. His stories about the Polenta culture, and about sex and art are too long to tell here. "There is room for maneuver," he said, "within what society needs and what it does not know. I agree with Helfgott, the tail-fin does not exist. What exists is a depressed luggage compartment." (Helfgott had stated that the tail-fin was a prevailing, but not the only, solution to a public need, concluding that the question was not "Do we want to solve society's problems?" but "Shall the form in which we give satisfaction be an imitative form or a new creative form?") But the graphic designer's problem is not simple, Lionni recognized. "By the very nature of his activities he mirrors most clearly the discrepancies between the goals and norms in modern Western society. His dilemma . . . is symbolic of the fundamental dilemma of all designers."

The panel recognized a further problem in the devaluation of the communications media. Said Dr. Meier, "We are rapidly reaching saturation in the different kinds of symbols we can put into our vocabulary. There a small number of persons who have already discovered what it is like to be pushed to capacity. We must put more and more meaning into each specific symbol."

The final words of the session were supplied by Bernard (low redundancy) Benson in Bit-Talk, a communications technique he contributed to the conference. "Think position not as dangerous as stated. When computer faced with problem too much information, rejects least significant. Think possible if human being learned technique, when saturated, would reject least significant. At present has not learned technique, thus very confused, saturated by mass media. Hope better discrimination be built into human beings."

Speech by Dr. Jacob Bronowski

Delivered During Final Session of Seventh
International Design Conference in
Aspen, Colorado, June 29, 1957



I said when I spoke early in the week that I thought this Conference a landmark. The reason is simple: it is a landmark because it is called "Design and Human Values."

We may take it for granted that no-one in this Conference, whether a designer or scientist, is in doubt that the first half of this century established an important and new conception of design. It saw that the design of a thing should spring from its function. Nothing said in this Conference is intended to belittle that insight.

What we have learned at the midpoint of the century is not to deny this vision but to ask what more is needed. How shall we now expand the concept that the function alone moulds the design? How shall we go on from this inhuman value, which we painfully acquired during the last fifty years, so that we may also include the human values which surround us?

We must make this transition just at the time when it has become patent that science (in which I include technology, and all the practical things science helps to do) is the main organ of change in our society. Science is often pictured as an inhuman activity. My business this morning is to say that every scientist is as deeply engaged as you are in exactly this transition from the function to the human value. I do not have to summarise the Conference because that has already been done in very few words by my fellow scientist Bernard Benson. What I have to show you is that your problem is like his and mine—is like the problem of the contemporary scientist.

Throughout the Conference I have often had the sense that the man engaged in practical design is torn between two loyalties. On the one hand he feels the loyalty of the pure artist to work in the end for himself alone, by his own standards. And on the other hand he feels a loyalty to the hundreds of thousands of people whom his design reaches, and to all of whom he has a responsibility. This dilemma between personal and social loyalties is familiar today to scientists; and it has in great part been created by science.

As Richard Latham said here, we now live with the machine—the technical invention, the scientific discovery. There would be no problem of design for this Conference if there did not exist machine production and the mass market for which it caters. (The absence of these in the building industry makes the problem of the architect quite different from the designer's.) The designer today is the man who is trying to link the value of the arts as a personal expression to the value of science as a common responsibility to hundreds of thousands of people.

There are no formal solutions to problems of values, because there are no final resolutions of conflicts of loyalties. Every exciting human situation is in the end a tension between two loyalties. Dr. Amiya Chakravarty spoke about the tension between society and the individual; Richard Latham spoke about the tension between client and buyer; Leo Lionni about

the tension between the creator and the educator. I could go on quoting such examples from this Conference. Under them all lies the tension we are trying to resolve: the tension between man and the machine. John Kouwenhoven in his keynote address brilliantly pointed to this tension when he analysed the history of the word "mechanic" over the last hundred and fifty years.

You, the designers, are about to go away with one of two thoughts in your minds. Either you will think that scientists are inhuman people who merely disguise themselves when they come to this Conference or drink at the Golden Horn. (There has been this disapproval of science here, and Dr. Myron Helfgott, who attracted most of it, took it with great humor.) Or you will see that the scientist inhabits and struggles with the same world as you because, like you, he is trying to match the human aspirations with the machine tools at our disposal.

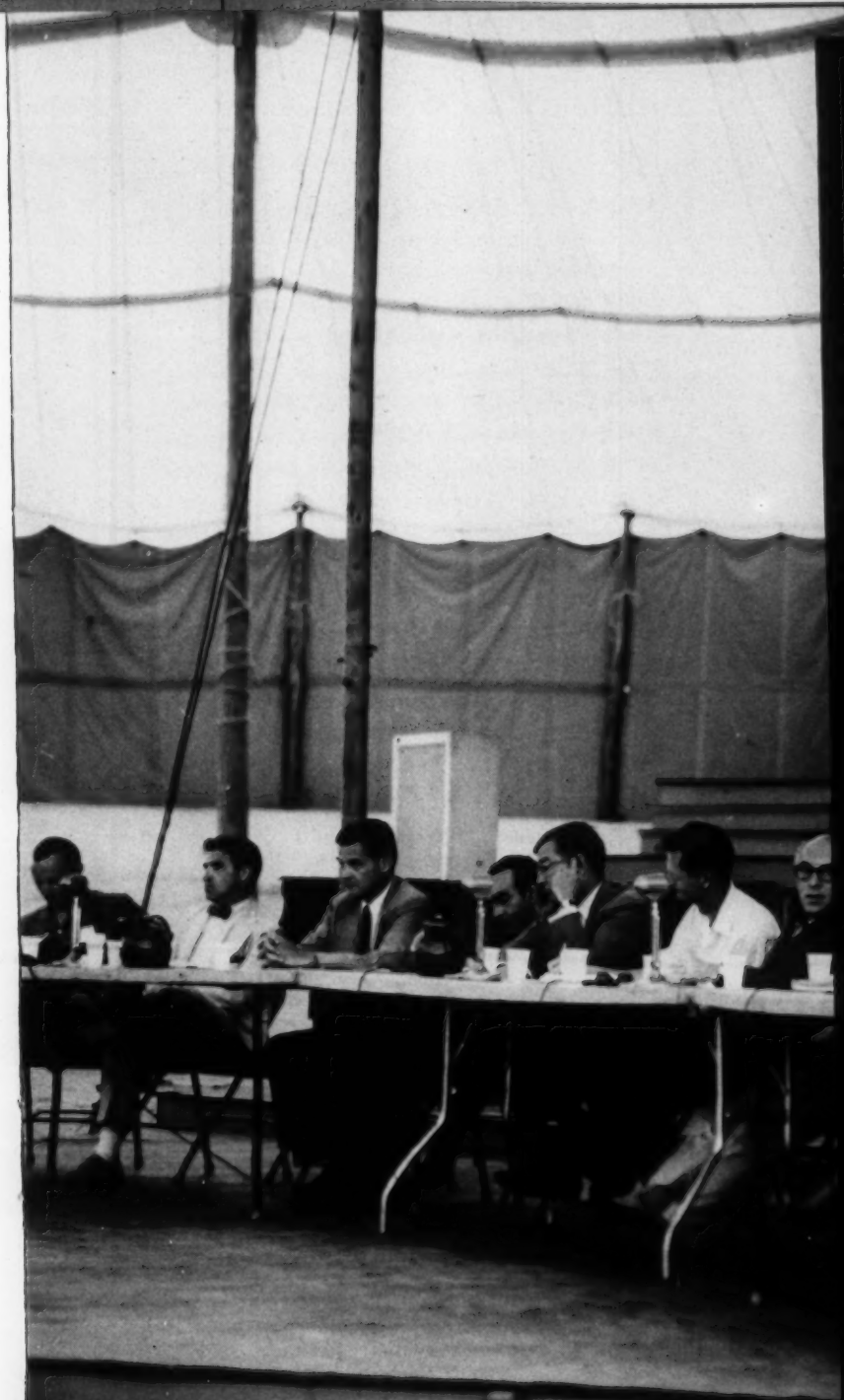
I have been stressing the word "human" rather than the word "values" in the title of this Conference, because days of argument over the definition of what is a value have convinced me that this is the more fruitful stress. The values we have in mind are the wishes, the satisfactions, the aspirations of our humanity. This is what this Conference is about: how to match the wish of people to be people with the fact that they live in a scientific machine civilisation. We can either accept this as a crack down the middle of the world; and if we do, then we too will crack up. Or we can make the two halves match. The designer must make them match; as Myron Helfgott said of himself, "I am living the problem."

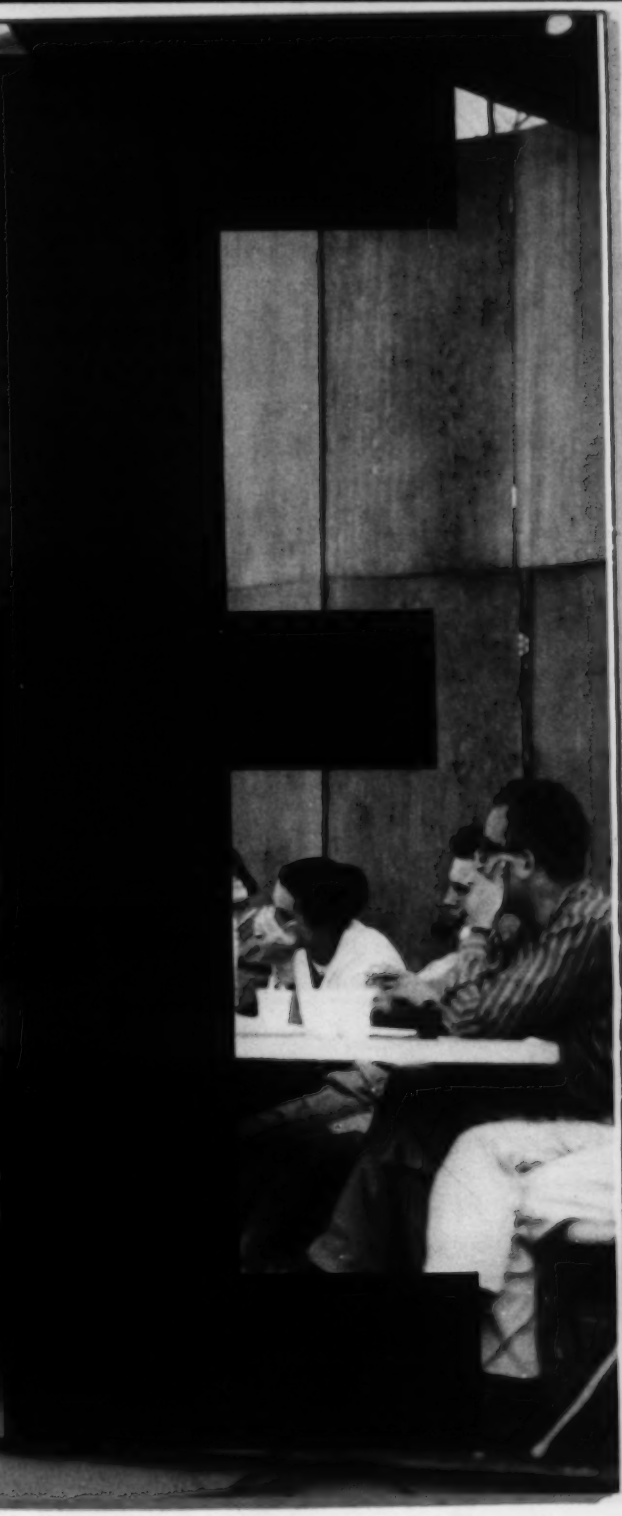
I have written on other occasions about the specific values, that is, the human aspirations which give sense and direction to a scientific civilisation. I should now like to extract four of these values so that they are seen as forces which help to organise our own lives.

One of the forces, one of the values of human life is change itself. We are a species in search of change, with a sense of experiment and of evolution.

Jane McCullough pointed to the fact that a driving concept in this Conference was change. Of course it is. We began the first discussion of the week with the statement that there is nothing to choose between one society and another. Now at the end of the week we no longer think that. We know that we are committed to think that modern society is better than the primitive societies. We think this because we know that human beings change, and that the change has a direction—the direction which makes them more human because it makes them more free.

The great single change which science has brought, of course, has been in the ability to see into the future; that is, to understand and to enlarge the choices which we are free to make. In these choices, which always change us, we find our satisfactions. I was amused to hear a panel asked whether their work was dedicated to satisfy human needs or to change them. For human beings are not satisfied





unless they are changed in the process. And Leo Lionni had already implied this when he told the story of his wife, who came to respect American civilisation because it gave her the means to cook Italian polenta better.

These changes do not happen, they are created. The second human value which must go hand in hand with change is creation. Not everyone can create those things in whose presence people feel that they have been deeply changed. To induce such changes, to generate the feeling in human beings as they look at a picture or fly a new aeroplane that something profound has happened to them—that is the gift of the men who are able to take the great steps of creation and imagination.

I know some poets and many scientists, and I believe that in them the basis of creation is confidence in themselves. It struck me in this Conference that the basis of creation in the designer is confidence in himself as an expression of every man. His confidence is built on the sense that he is an index of what every person is.

The designer feels that he knows what people need because he knows what they are. And he knows this because he has taken a personal survey of humanity, simply by looking into his own heart. This is what put Myron Helfgott (and, by implication, all research workers) into constant trouble. Few of those at this Conference felt that he and his IBM punched cards had anything new to tell them about people; it was their pride as creative designers to know it already.

I am reminded of a classical occasion when the English actor Henry Irving met a brilliant new critic, and duly asked him what he thought of his performance. Irving listened to the reply for some minutes and then cut the critic short. "Young man," he said, "I do not need your criticism. You have nothing to tell me that I do not know. I need praise." So the imaginative designer does not need what the questionnaires and the IBM machines can tell him, in itself. He needs it only to confirm his inner conviction that his passions are those of other people. The creative designer is sustained by the confidence that if he sees the problem for himself then he sees it as every man sees it.

I have been speaking about creation, which is a familiar value, and which springs from the value which men find in change. I felt forcibly at this Conference of designers, however, that you were not sufficiently proud of your status under a third value: your status as educators.

In any deep system of aesthetics (and of ethics) the act of appreciation is understood as a separate act of creation. The man who appreciates the great creative work of other artists, designers and scientists can teach others to share this act. This is the value of education, that it brings to others this communion with, this re-creation of the creative vision.

All of you as designers are the great teachers in this

generation. You hold the symbols which really speak to people. And if you do not feel creative on any afternoon, then as educators you can still play as powerful a part in preparing the public for the experience of new things. But such education needs just as much courage as does creation. It is always easier to go to the client with a design from which all nonconformity has already been filtered out, so that he will not be tempted to kick it out.

There is a fourth value which is generated by our scientific civilisation. It is the sense of fulfillment. It is the summit of our civilisation that we have made all human beings feel that they have a right to fulfill themselves because they have the capacity to do so. Asia and Africa are in ferment because we have given this secret to them.

We have taught the world that culture is no longer the privilege of a few. Culture is no longer something that lingers embalmed in museums. Culture is a man's fulfillment in his own times; it is his sense of participation in the present life of his society. That life goes back into past tradition too. But it is alive because, as Ernesto Rogers said, tradition is not the past but is our choice of the past: our reading of the present in the past.

It was said often in the Conference that design must give the buyer a display of status and of power. Yet behind these needs we always found the wider aspiration which science has encouraged in this century. This is the aspiration of every man to fulfill himself, and to be respected by his neighbors as one who has a part to play in society.

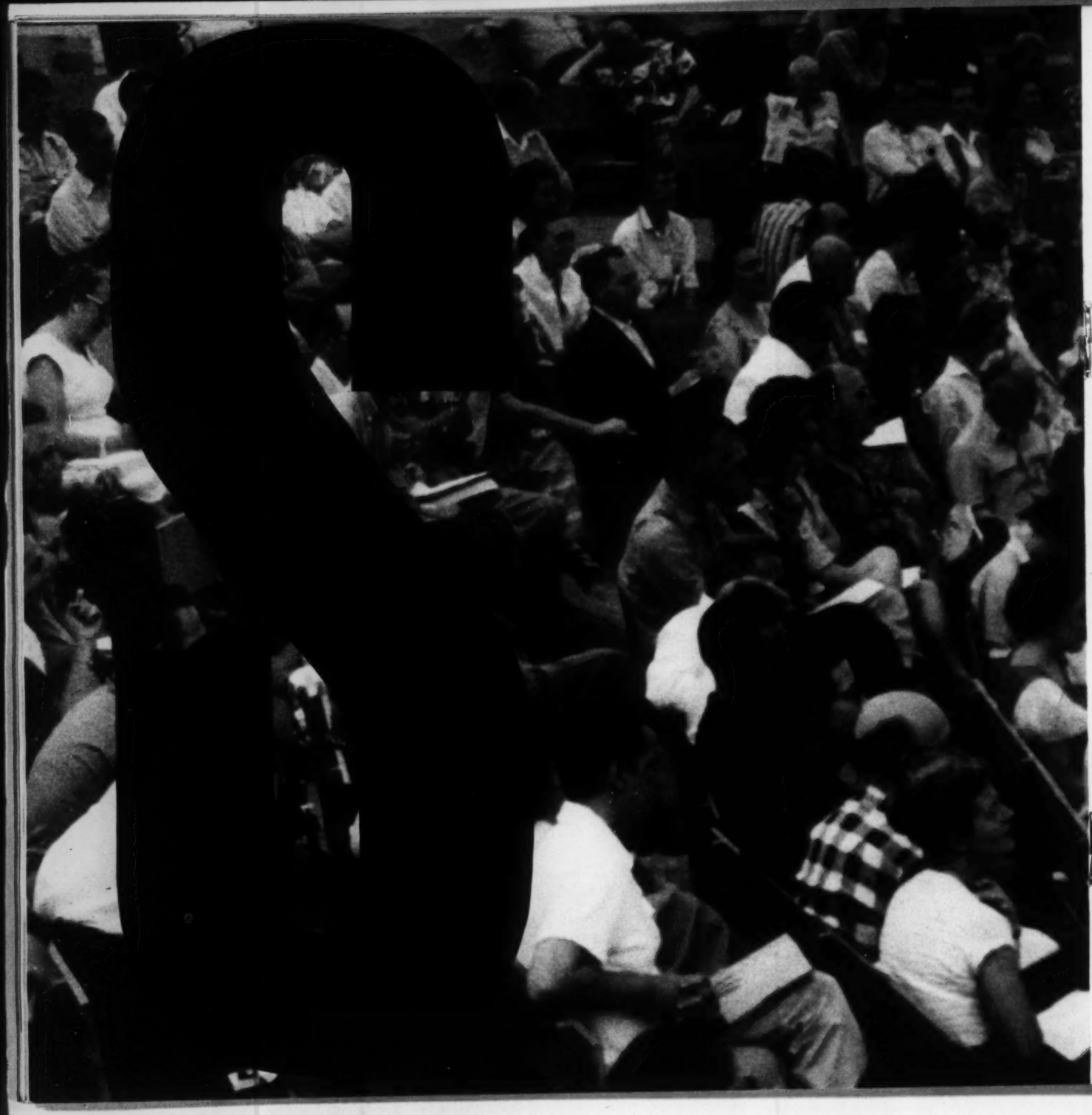
The temptation to the designer here is simple. It is often easier for him to create the illusion of fulfillment than to offer people a real fulfillment. It is easier to write horror comics than moving literature. It is easier to stimulate pipe-dreams than ambition.

This was expressed in one of our discussions in the phrase that the designer has to choose between making a drug or a food. The difference between these is that a drug creates the illusion of well-being; a food really adds to our well-being.

Bad design and bad designers create the illusion that they satisfy our aspirations. I am sorry for the drug addicts who need this illusion; but I should hate to be a drug peddler. And the business of some clients seems to consist in peddling whatever commodity comes handy—drug or food. If this is so, then the designer must choose between the business ethic and the ethic he really wants to live by.

This issue does not stop at tactfully taking the non-conformity out of the design. Such an issue never stops at any one compromise. For the issue is compromise itself. Dare we, as the business ethic urges, compromise about the things that we truly value?

I have said that our civilisation, because it is moved by science, finds its humanity in change, in creation, in education and in fulfillment. Science has raised



these to the status of values because they express its own success. But the success of science has a single and deeper root. Science has succeeded because it is a discipline which does not compromise.

This is the basic advantage which the research worker in his laboratory has over you in your studios. He lives in a convention which is quite single-minded. He has been brought up to follow his judgment in a way which makes compromise almost impossible for him. This is what investigating committees never understand: that a man who has been brought up to be uncompromising from nine o'clock to five finds it difficult not to follow his conscience from five o'clock to nine.

I have written about the values of science in other places, and shown how they derive from this single pursuit. One thing is certain: that this ethic will go on gaining influence. With every year that passes, ours becomes a more technical civilisation. More people work with devices which do not admit of compromise. They work in jobs in which they have to do something absolutely right. Something has to be turned or milled to a thousandth of an inch; something else has to open or close in a thousandth of a second. Little by little, these people will bring home the uncompromising ethic of science.

You can ignore these people, but if you do, you will be designing for a shrinking market in ten or twenty years. These people, by the tools with which they work, are learning to find new standards for themselves. They are learning that the respect of others is only a lesser form of respect for one's work, of self respect. You can express this for them only by respecting your own integrity.

I think it certain that the values and the ethic which I have sketched are those of the future. Whether you are going to be a creator or an educator in design, you will have to live with these. This is why I have been profoundly absorbed in the discussions here. I as a scientist know that your job, even more than mine, is to make the human mind and the machine parts of the same world. We are all committed, and we must not be committed to one side; we must express the humanity of man in what the machine makes as well as in what the mind makes. In the end it is not we who judge the products we make; it is the products we make which judge us.

The 1957 Design Conference is over and plans for 1958 are being made. It will be a different conference from that described here, yet will, we know, retain and develop those essential qualities which make a Design Conference in Aspen memorable. It is not too soon to make a note in your calendar against the last week in June. Just put down ASPEN—DESIGN

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II Jane McCullough
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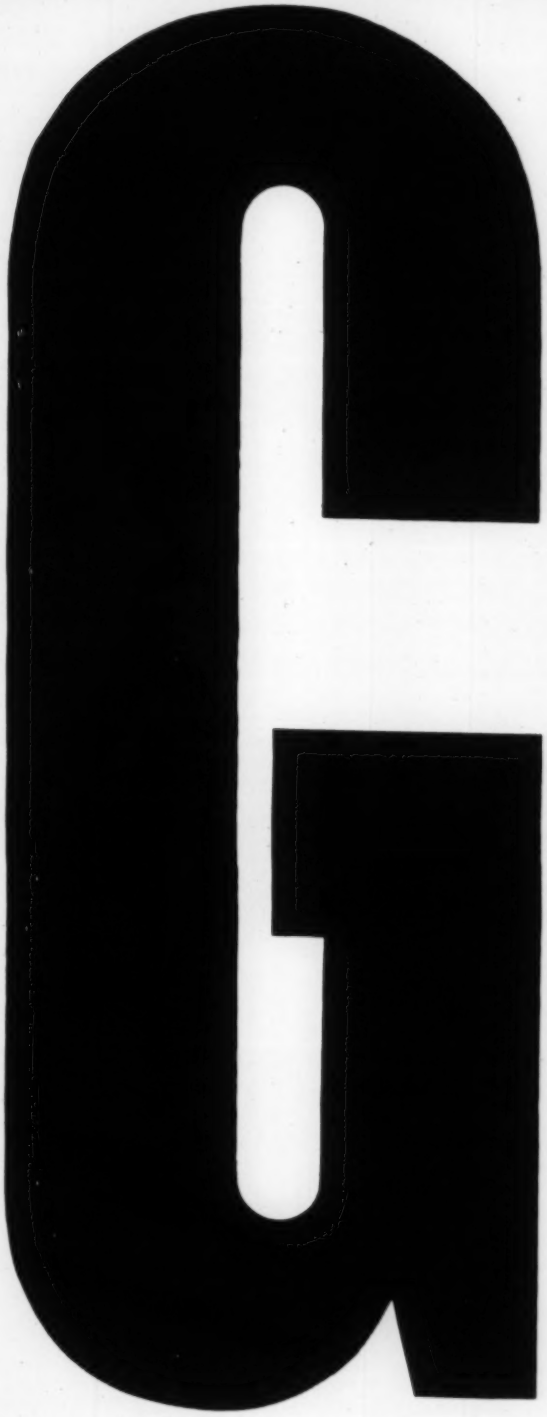

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Fritz Benedict, Designer
Aspen

Ferenc Berko, Photographer
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3680 Fairfax
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2300 S. Monroe, Denver

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Fritz Kaeser, Photographer
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Bill Kratzer, Artist
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Bradley Lane
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Larry B. Lane
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Robert Moore, Designer
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57th & S. Shore Drive, Chicago

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Quentin Moore, Art Director
Allen & Reynolds, Advertising
1300 W.O.W. Bldg., Omaha 6

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Bozell and Jacobs, Inc.
510 Electric Bldg., Omaha 2

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Glen Goin Road
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Candeub & Fleissig
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Newark 2

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Flatow-Moore, Architects
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The Chartmakers, Inc.
Tappan Landing Apts.
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July 21, 1959

Mr. Leo Goldstein
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Dear Mr. Goldstein:

I write to thank you for your letter of July 8. It was most kind of you to send me a transcript of the broadcast on July 3.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

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LEON GOLDSTEIN
VICE PRESIDENT
IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

July 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You were mentioned in one of our station editorials aired recently, and I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy.

Very truly yours,

Leon Goldstein

Leon Goldstein
Vice President in
Charge of Public Service

Enclosure 1

6

EDITORIAL BROADCAST OVER STATION WMCA
415 Madison Avenue New York City 17

by

NATHAN STRAUS

Friday, July 3, 1959
At 10:35 P. M.

THESE FIVE SERVED BEST

As a climax to our season of editorial broadcasting, WMCA wants to accord honor to five great Americans.

These four men and one woman seem to us to have rendered the greatest service to our country during the decade now ending. Their lives and their achievements typify the aspirations for human progress which are cherished in the hearts of all. It is fitting that this editorial should be broadcast on the Independence Day weekend, since these are the people who best represent the American faith and the American creed.

The selection of outstanding individuals is a matter of opinion. Our judgments may be in error. If, in the opinion of listeners, some more deserving of distinction should have been chosen, WMCA will welcome letters from those listeners.

Heading the WMCA honor roll is Eleanor Roosevelt, recognized today as the First Lady of the World. She is an ambassador of good-will to the peoples of the world. For them as for us, she is the embodiment of that sympathy with human suffering, that belief in complete equality of opportunity, which is the true spirit of America.

WMCA is proud to nominate Eleanor Roosevelt as heading the list of our roll of honor.

Admiral Hyman George Rickover is next on the WMCA roll of honor. When, on January 21, 1954, the atomic submarine "Nautilus" slid into the water at Groton, Connecticut, the event marked the opening of a new era in history. Just as the first bow and arrow made primitive man's stone obsolete as a weapon, so the first atomic submarine made conventional submarines obsolete.

Hyman George Rickover was the man who ushered in the new age. But he had to overcome almost insuperable odds to achieve his goal. A hard-working individualist never wins popularity. In our Navy, wrapped in the cocoon of a code of acceptable social behavior, the individualist may even be denied deserved promotion. Rickover's career was an extraordinary example of this. In July 1951 and again in June 1952, he was denied promotion from Captain to Rear Admiral; he was made to suffer the insult of being passed over for daring to fight for what he believed. This slight was not erased until the leaders of Congress intervened.

This persevering son of an immigrant tailor in Chicago dared to harness the hidden giant that slumbers inside the atom -- and then dared to fight the Navy brass for ten years to persuade this fossilized corps to venture a trial of its potentialities.

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover has served our country well.

The third name on the honor roll of WMCA is Dr. Jonas E. Salk, brilliant pioneer in medical research. The Salk vaccine is saving and will save future millions from death or, worse still, a living death as a hopeless cripple.

While other diseases of childhood and youth had decreased as a result of higher living standards, better sanitation and widening knowledge of bacteria-destroying chemicals and vegetable molds, the incidence of paralytic polio had been steadily rising.

Today, your children and mine reap the benefit, not only of Jonas Salk's epoch-making discovery but also of his generosity. The gift of the secret of his vaccine to the whole world, without a dollar of personal profit, seems to WMCA almost as exceptional and as deserving of tribute as the discovery itself.

Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the Salk polio vaccine belongs in any list of outstanding Americans of the decade which ends this year.

The fourth name on WMCA's honor roll is Edward R. Murrow. In a field where the daring and the different is seldom attempted, Ed Murrow dared to venture freedom of opinion, a precious right guaranteed by the Constitution, a right which is our country's unique contribution to civilization.

Early in 1954, Senator Joe McCarthy was at the height of his power. At his word, people trembled, small and great alike. He could attack even General of the Army George C. Marshall and the President of the United States, who owed so much to General Marshall, did not have the courage to come to the aid of his old friend.

At McCarthy's word, books were torn from library shelves and burned, in imitation of the methods of Hitler. At McCarthy's bidding, the Army laboratory at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was invaded by sleuths in his pay. In the words

of the Federation of American Scientists, Senator McCarthy "did substantial damage to the work in progress in the Army's radar and communications research center."

Harold Stassen, at the time Mutual Security Administrator, said that Senator McCarthy was undermining "administration efforts to stop trade with Communist countries..."

The Jesuit weekly magazine, America, in an article by its Editor-in-Chief, Robert C. Hartnett, stated that Senator McCarthy "...is needlessly damaging... our historic procedures of due process of law, our standards of honesty in the discussion of grave public issues, respect for public and professional authority..."

While McCarthy was striking at the very roots of the basic American tradition of free thought and free speech, Edward R. Murrow entered the fray. The famous telecasts of McCarthy in March and April, 1954, unmasked him as an irresponsible hypocrite.

A brilliant biography, Senator Joe McCarthy, by Richard H. Rovere, recently published -- which should be read by every intelligent American -- is reviewed in the current New Yorker magazine. Donald Malcolm, the reviewer, writes:

> "Those were the days when it seemed that this nation, the leader of a vast and intricate system of alliances, could conceive of no problem more urgent than 'rooting out' the man responsible for the promotion of an Army dentist. Those were the days when honorable reputations were destroyed for the sake of a morning's headlines. Those were the days when a single

senator could, and did, conduct an independent foreign policy, and was allowed to make this Republic appear contemptible in the eyes of Europe. Those were shameful days."

Many of Senator McCarthy's colleagues in the U. S. Senate had been revolted by his antics. A small group, led by Senator Lehman and Senator Watkins, were courageous enough to denounce the man and his methods on the floor of the Senate. But they could not dent his armor of impudence. It was not until Murrow's broadcasts that the McCarthy bubble was pricked.

Although McCarthy never proved any of his charges about Communists in the government, although the evidence he supplied never resulted in the conviction of a single spy or Communist, he was at the height of his power, according to a reliable public opinion poll, believed and respected by nearly 50 per cent of the American people.

Thus, future historians may write that, in an hour of crisis, Ed Murrow saved the Republic.

As McCarthy was a threat to our country in the past, "Jim Crowism" is a threat to our present and our future.

Too many of us speak about "the Negro problem." There is no "Negro problem." There is only a "white problem," a danger to those Americans whose skins are white and who happen to be in the majority in this country. As WMCA has stated and restated in these editorials, we must never forget that 2/3 of the peoples of the world have skins that are <u>not</u> white. These brown and black and

yellow people will not be bribed by our gifts of military aid and economic assistance to stand with us in any world struggle, so long as they read and hear of gross discrimination against the non-white minority of our population. Because of the gulf between our professions of equality and our deeds of inequality, we find it impossible to create the image of a nation that deserves the confidence and trust of non-white people. Yet it is precisely those nations that are predominantly non-white that must trust us enough to become our allies in any time of peril, if America is to survive.

Anyone who reads the newspapers or listens to the radio must realize the explosive potentials in the demand by non-white nations for world recognition by the white nations. These demands echo our own Declaration of Independence and so we must have sympathy with the aspirations of these non-white peoples, but we must also not blind ourselves to the dangers which their new yearnings for a "place in the sun" pose to all nations that practice discrimination -- as does our own. We must stop all discrimination between white and non-white. The time to do it is here and now.

The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren, has exercised the great power of his office to guide the nation's highest judicial body toward the precedent-shattering opinion in 1954 that struck at segregation in the Southern schools -- the cancer in American society.

The issue brought before the Court was the legality of "equal but separate" educational facilities. Equal but separate education of whites and Negroes had been the pattern in many of our Southern states over the years.

The briefs in the case were a monumental mass of legal, historical and sociological material. No court since the days of the Dred Scott decision had ruled on so vital an issue in the field of racial relations than in the case of Brown v. Board of Education.

The United States Supreme Court rendered a unanimous decision, which read:

> "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs... are... deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

Chief Justice Warren's legal guidance of the U. S. Supreme Court, the chief pillar in the edifice of the American system of equality under law, is giving new hope to the people of the world that the ideals to which we pay tribute every Independence Day are still the ideals of our land in 1959.

WMCA's roll of honor for the decade now ending is:

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, First Lady of the World.

ADMIRAL HYMAN G. RICKOVER, pioneer in the age of atomic propulsion of vehicles, on which we are now entering.

DR. JONAS E. SALK, savior of millions of lives, philanthropist, who gave his discovery of the anti-polio vaccine to the world.

EDWARD R. MURROW, ennobler of the new media of mass communication, radio and television, who had the courage to use the power of these new media to stop America in our country's headlong flight away from true democracy toward brutal dictatorship.

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, who shattered un-American legal precedents, to restore to our basic law what Justice John Marshall Harlan rightly termed the principle that "The Constitution is color blind."

In honoring these Americans on the occasion of Independence Day 1959, we are expressing again the basic principles which guide WMCA. We believe that WMCA is adding a new dimension to broadcasting by exercising the right and meeting the responsibility of voicing editorial opinion.

If at times our editorial opinions provoke you, we ask you to remember as all true Americans must, that we indeed are privileged to live in a land where freedom of expression reigns supreme. We live in a country where speech is free, where the newspapers are free, where television and radio are free, where men may speak their thought without fear. It has been this station's purpose to speak freely in the past; we intend to continue to do so in the future.

This is WMCA, Radio Free New York..... the Voice of Truth.

Goldstein, Ruth

"The healing of the Daughter of my People"

LINA AND NATHAN STRAUSS

Group of Hadassah

F

734 Vermont St.
Brooklyn 7, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Morrow,

Our annual journal is a major medium through which we help to raise funds for Isreal, and at a time when serious world uncertainties cast their shadows on the future and welfare of Isreal, I would like to list you as one of our friends.

I have just been elected Journal Chairman, and I am sure you can understand that I am very anxious to make my project a successfull one.

For your convenience, I am enclosing an "ad." blank together with a stamped self addressed envelppe. I would deem it a great honor and privilege if I could enter your name in our journal.

Thank you for your kind consideration, I am

Sincerely,

Ruth Goldstein

Ruth Goldstein
Journal Chairman

Gomes, Jo.

July 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Gomes:

Your letter addressed to Mr. Murrow arrived after he had left on his year's leave of absence.

Your good wishes to him are appreciated and will be called to his attention when he returns.

Mr. Murrow is well. He is also enjoying his vacation very much. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. Joseph V. Gomes
6 Kinney Avenue
Norwich, Connecticut

7-13-59

Mr. Edward R Morrow
CBS Television
New York
New York

Dear Sir

Though I do not watch television as I would were I not other wise occupied, may I say your program is one of the most interesting,

Hope you are enjoying your vacation,

Yours truly
Joseph V. Gomes
6 Kinney Avenue
Norwich, Connecticut

Turner 7-1954

"Good Hunting"

"Good Hunting"

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

C. B. S. New York, N. Y.

February 15, 1959

Pol Address

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I mention your war-time broad-casts from England with keen appreciation?

I believe that my article (enclosed) can be used to get the President off the horns of his dilemma. So far, we have seen everything concerning the subject, except the truth, which is much more beastly than I have pictured it.

The breeding of six to eight colored children per family, on relief, to bring up the colored population percentage and political power which seems to be a concerted policy, the strong bodies and inferior minds which education does not change, but does implement, the vicious combination of jungle morals, colored dependency, labor racketeering methods, and erroneous illusion of equality, means that we are incubating and supporting, a generation of colored thugs, which is already preying upon us.

Can our economy bear this burden without rigid control? Future generations will wonder which race was the stupid one?

Unfortunately, my situation does not permit signed authorship. Even your mention of my city and state could be a lead, and might be dangerous.

The article should be published to inform and influence public opinion. Failing that, could you get it to the President and the

Supreme Court, with your own deletions if necessary, and with or without this letter which, of course, could not be published?

The small envelope contains a phrase by which I could identify myself if I should wish to contact you again, or if you would want to contact me, through the "Personals" of The Detroit Free Press.

Sincerely,

Northern Republican

Northern Republican About 3000 words

THE LONG VIEW OF INTEGRATION

On account of the gradually increasing disorders and short - range decisions about the race question in this nation, it is time for the expression of a dissenting opinion. A country with the ethical political pattern and living standards of the United States for all of its citizens, has no reason to submit its racial problem to the judgment of the world at large, which has not solved other forms of difficult racial adjustments.

Considering the billions that this country has poured into foreign coffers to protect peace and welfare, the United States has earned the dignity of saying,"this is how it is." There would have been more respect for our position both here and abroad if it had been said in the first place.

The argument that we must ignore the rights of our majority race that built the nation literally "from the ground up," to appease the opinions of other races the world over, is not a valid one.

The problems and characteristics of the distant races are as different from those of each other as they are from ours. Each in its own habitat is entitled to its civilization, culture, and destiny, in its own location, subject to international law, to autonomous improvement, and to human obligations to other peoples. The United States is no exception.

There is a great deal in the American Press about street -car manners, and the color of skins. Such discussions mask and by - pass the real issues and result in confusion. Transportation manners can be taught and

enforced as traffic laws are, on all races. The color of skins is only the solemn warning of deeper racial differences, and is important in that connection. If there were proper pride of race and sense of legitimate racial destiny, these essential differences would not be so carelessly handled by either race.

The vicious crime that brought the ancestors of the African colored race to this country is not to be defended in any way, or for any purpose. The imposition of slavery anywhere is a dark chapter in the history of the human race.

It was abolished here at the cost of a bloody civil war of whites against whites. That war also penalized the South by nearly a century of economic hardship, and the whole country by the loss of fathers and sons of both North and South. But slavery now is a thing of the past. The people who were guilty of it are dead and beyond further punishment. It is not even common justice to continue metaphorically beating the sins of long past generations out of the present white population.

The Southern States believe in slavery no more than the Northern States, but they are still the unassuaged victims of the aftermath of slavery. They need solutions of serious practical problems, to render unnecessary the hysterical re - actions that invariably accompany unrelieved racial tensions. Coercive laws that have a disciplinary effect on the justified unrest of the white race in response to the new policies, will soon jolt the complacency of the Northern States in proportion to the shifting of colored labor to their industrial centers.

The present generation of colored people in this country, however, is living in a civilization which its members do not grasp, because they did not have the experience and discipline of creating it. The basic opportunity is many levels above what it would have been on their own inherited continent, but it was furnished by the character and determination of a "separate" race. They demand and accept what they see, but it should not be overlooked that in their natural background, in all the centuries, the civilization of their race has been barely started, according to our standards, and it still lacks any measure of maturity.

From this fact alone appears the absurdity of electing or appointing them to hold office in the complex administration of a government which neither their history nor their experience permits them to evaluate. Although there are undoubtedly single personalities that are adequate, the principle is wrong, and political screening is insufficient for its purpose.

Such individuals of their race as are capable should be left to devote their abilities to the wide - open field of their racial progress, a progress that does not depend upon mistaken concessions from the majority, but upon their own integrity and initiative. These qualities do not include an aggressive or deliberately intrusive attitude toward the natural autonomy of another race.

The friendly but separate relation between races is being dishonored and destroyed, instead of improved and extended, by the attempt to force the full companionship of the colored people upon a race that properly prefers its own characteristics and background, and has an inherent,

inalienable right to retain them for their descendents, granting the self preferment privilege also to the minority race.

Theoretical equality between the white race and the African colored race, even when supported by anthropologists, is beside the point as far as social association is concerned. On the basis of the uneven timing of racial development, the anthropologist position means nothing in this connection, and could not properly be a subject for a general flat statement. Also there is a matter of fact involved that is pertinent to the discussion.

So, let us say that there are "differences" which everyone in both races should be free to avoid.

The issue is, and always has been, inter - marriage, and the factors that lead to it. Laws that force integration of groups manifestly unsuitable to each other in their daily lives, deride what are the most precious attributes of a free society, provided they are within the frame - work of law. These attributes are the right of majority rule, and the right of choice.

It is far more than presumptuous of our government to force integration into the only schools available to moderate and low - income families, and then to require parents by law to send their children to those schools against their better judgment. It is a form of discriminatory legislation that is not compatible with the political practices of this country. Are the parents of both races to teach race prejudice to protect the integrity of their grandchildren's racial background?

This is a government by the people and moreover by the majority of the people. Keeping that in mind and acting in accordance, would tend to disseminate a healthy and realistic climate from Washington.

The wealthy can by - pass the educational predicament by private schools, or by sending their children out of the country to be educated. That fact can create and emphasize class consciousness in the white race of the nation. It could be increased in the foreseeable future by fear of marriages, otherwise suitable, to the descendents of those who have been obliged by their circumstances to send their children to integrated schools, thereby running a hidden risk of mixed progeny. The result would be a further extension of the attitude that integration was supposed to cure.

Where is this country heading? Not to a solution, but to a white - blood aristocracy closed to natural selective improvement and democratic principles from lesser - income white groups of satisfactory background and achievement.

Even if the Presidents's grandchildren or the children of our legislators attend integrated schools, it is a demonstration only. They would be adequately separated from outside influence by the invisible but unavoidable pomp of office, wealth, or prominence. Class consciousness will thus cut deeper and deeper into both races when they are reaping the consequences of integration.

Making an exception of distinguished members and statesmen, of <u>all</u> races, there should be no question of the right of our majority to live in

neighborhoods, apartment buildings, and hotels, that are restricted to members of the majority race, to send their children to public or private schools and colleges taught and attended by that race, and to advertise for white servants if they prefer white servants. There should be no integration in public housing.

There should be no question either, of the majority right to form law - abiding, "separate" public or private organizations for social, religious, or educational purposes, with recruits chosen at the will of the membership. The same rights should be open to the minority race, for colored organizations.

To break down the children's inhibitions against inter - racial marriages by familiarity risks the danger of immature decisions that they will later resent and regret.

The minority right to vote, and equality before the courts are, in the circumstances, generously sufficient. The right to hold office should not be continued, or should be limited to all - colored communities. As far as factual equality is concerned, it does not necessarily exist simply because of the assertion that it does. In any case, equality of reliability, of accomplishment, and of law observance, and the orderly living accrued, are available to the colored people when they want them enough to make use of them, as they are to all other citizens.

There are people from many nations who have settled in groups in every American city. Too consciously self - respecting to feel inferior, and too proud to intrude, they live their lives according to whatever minor customs they choose, but they follow the law of the land and attain a good standard

of living. The nationality differences, in the main, fall into adjustment. Our particular racial problem, in many respects different from any other, belongs in another category. Whence comes the nonsensical theory that it is not enough for the colored people to live and let live according to laws made by representatives of the majority of the citizens of the nation, as indeed they must, and to be educated and served in all capacities by and with their own people? Such a program preserves their autonomy, their place in history, and their cultural contribution to the century.

Because of the necessity of ample employment, the colored people should have communities in or near industrial centers. These communities will vary in living standards according to the earning power, intelligence, and character of the inhabitants. They should have every advantage they can earn and provide. There should be the same government improvement of basic living conditions that all substandard areas will soon receive, and their own labor should prevent ghetto conditions.

Until these people see the results of their own investment of time, money, and toil, expressed in their living conditions, their leaders need not assume greater responsibilities. When they understand the qualities that produced the American standard of living, they will also understand that these qualities cannot be "cadged" from another race.

They need to exercise their characteristic abilities and inspirations as a part of their own culture, not of ours. They should certainly be stimulated by competition, not with white achievement, but with colored: otherwise they would, in a sense, be deprived of recognition. They should

not receive minor mention in our racial destiny, but all of the accomplishment and credit of their own.

Naturally they want their "place in the sun." It must be the result of their own effort and moral stamina, as in the case of all other races. It will not be attained by contemptible plots against the internal order and international reputation of a grand country which is defending the security of the world.

Lack of white neighborhood restrictions involves property values and the very personal choice of a home and friends, as well as the duration of a material investment. It is a strange note in this nation when government on any level supports the deliberate residential invader, regardless of the conditions that go with him, at the cost of justice, and the normal functioning of the social and educational customs.

Within recollection, all children attended the school to which they were assigned as a matter of course. Education at the expense of the tax - payers, whereever it could be obtained, was regarded as well worth while. The authority lay with the local Board of Education which set up regulations to fit the needs of its community. It should have remained there. When the quality of the school was not in question, what intervened in Little Rock? An attempt to set aside normal order and to abuse such privilege as is rarely found anywhere else in the world. Passing by a fine school for their own race, to force an intrusion into a similar school for the majority race, dramatized the nuisance potential of the colored minority

and accomplished nothing else, with the exception of unpleasant and misleading publicity here and abroad. It should have been handled by the usual authorities without encouraging the colored inferiority neurosis, which has always been illogical as a demonstration of equality.

The incident should have been met with a simple "no," enforced by the method of admission as long as was necessary, and dropped.

It need not have been inflated to a status that might require a virtual referendum at some later election. How ponderous can the descendents of clear - headed American Forefathers be?

It should have been recognized and treated as the brazen impudence it really was, toward the community that provided the school. Instead of using their children for petty political black - mail, the parents could have been directing their education toward leadership in their own circles.

If the colored people had earned and produced the various stages of education from the country school - house on, as the white race did, they would have appreciated the modern school and the opportunity it represented. Once again, they cannot evaluate what they did not create. They have no conception of their present chance to develop self respect and racial pride, as <u>one</u> unit in a great nation.

Should we start a movement to obtain civil rights for the majority? We must have leadership that can express the good -will and idealism that is born in the American "people", without entirely losing the solid, factual ground upon which, in the final analysis, the whole world must rest its problems.

It has been said that the minority should have the full authority of citizenship because of the colored man's compulsory military service. There is no more implication of injustice to the military service of a colored man than there is to that of a white man. We are eternally grateful and appreciative of both.

The colored man and his family and race share the protection of our military power as do all of our citizens. We hope for them, as for every other citizen, that this country is helping to prevent a new and unendurable form of slavery in the twentieth century.

If the intelligence of this country cannot be exerted to protect the rights of the majority as well as those of a minority, how will the ultimate problems be solved? If separate status is not maintained, how can the "differences" be handled "alike" for both races?

Certain it is that the difficulties will increase with the compounded increase of the minority population until remedies are necessary. Therefore, effective policies should be directed, now and permanently, by the majority, in a firm bi - partisan line, with due respect for reality, and excluding trite, unfounded platitudes. That is not only far - sighted kindness, but also prevention of local race wars.

There was a single quality that, in general, distinguished the multifarious white emigrants that have blended into an American Nation. That was courage, not alone the courage to battle aggression, which has exalted the idealism of the human race, but the courage to face unknown dangers, to pioneer, to build, to meet a goal. Except for that living spark,

they would have settled back into their origins.

Through no fault of their own, the African colored people were brought here without that motivation. Instead of the "spark", the line of least effort is still their strongest characteristic in the field of accomplishment, although they would like to have the perquisites as an unacknowledged gift.

Our warm - hearted majority does not want any segment to be less than fortunate, but gratuitous benefits have never developed a race. Political competence, as well as moral conceptions and law observance, have to grow. They cannot be conferred like a Christmas wreath. Rocked in the cradle of a civilization that is beyond them, the colored people have Time, and such safety as there is, in which to progress. But for us, Time is a strict head - master, and our weakness must be limited.

Our heavy commitments in the unpredictable future do not permit even minor dilution of national psychology by a completely alien strain. Infiltration by alien blood is a tragic complication in the lives of both races, and it is wise resistance to further infiltration, through sorry experience of the Southern States, that has put iron into segregation.

Has any self - deluded minority, or any eight - year administration, the right to push millions of free people into a policy that would lead to permanent abrogation of the national blood - line?

When our government has succeeded in enforcement of close living and educational accommodations for two races as different from each other as these, regardless of crime statistics, racial clashes, living habits,

population percentages, and the integrity of racial destiny, it will be an unworthy, long - lasting victory over the exercise of judgement.

It will be pointed out that the Constitution makes no provision for a permanent separate status. Regardless of the incredible intelligence of the Founding Fathers, they did not have a crystal ball, and they did not provide for woman's suffrage, the use of liquor, or an atomic bomb.

They fully understood that two magnificent documents could not encompass a solution for every challenge of the unlimited future. They presumed the intelligence of their descendents, and provided the means of meeting their predicaments with amendments.

They based the "unalienable rights" of the Declaration on the theory of "natural rights" and majorities were not excluded from participation. Integration tramples ruthlessly upon the rights of the majority in dubious favor of a minority. The fate of enforced prohibition should be discouraging to the most enthusiastic integrationist.

For those who do not recognize an inalienable right when they encounter one, may we consider the definition of "inalienable" from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary? It reads, "incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred." If ever a nation was born with an inalienable right, it was the right to its racial blood - line, upon which its national destiny depends. For the obvious good of all concerned, it should be free from even indirect tampering.

In case of comment upon the omission, habitual reverence for the

Supreme Court of the United States inhibits a frank discussion of its relevant decision. Fortunately, however, the mechanism of reversal has been made available.

THE END

Goodhart.

June 24, 1959

Dear Professor Goodhart:

This note will introduce to you, Peter Dawkins, who is a truly remarkable young man. You may have seen an article published about him recently in The Saturday Evening Post. He was Captain of Cadets at West Point and is about to enter Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar.

I know you would enjoy talking to him. And, any help or advice you would be able to give him would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Arthur L. Goodhart
Master's Lodging
University College Oxford
Oxford, England

mc

Gooding, Judson

January 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Gooding:

Thank you for your kind comments about the speech I made before the Radio and Television News Directors Convention in Chicago.

This is just a note to tell you that I have no control over any programs other than my own at CBS, therefore, we would be wasting each other's time to discuss a possible one. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

It was nice of you to take the time to write me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Judson Gooding
321 Woodridge Drive S.
Stamford, Connecticut

mcc

Dec. 17, 1958

321 Woodridge Drive S.
Stamford, Conn.

no interest in outline
RS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I was most impressed by your talk this fall to the Radio and Television News Directors Association, and was particularly interested in your mention of the need for network criticism of newspapers and magazines.

I have been a newspaper reporter (with the Minneapolis Tribune), a radio news writer (with WCCO-CBS, Minneapolis) and a magazine reporter (with Life Magazine), and have long felt the need for just the sort of criticism you proposed. In fact, a year ago I wrote a brief outline of what such a program might cover and sent it to Mr. Mickelson, who politely rejected it. I am enclosing a copy of the outline for your information, because I believe the program I suggested is similar to what you had in mind in your speech, and because I hope the idea may gain new impetus from your mention of it.

I would be grateful if I could talk with you some time at your convenience about the program. I purposely kept the outline short, but I hope you will agree that by using the techniques and following the approach I suggest, an important and responsible contribution to news gathering could be made.

I will look forward to hearing from you, if you should be interested in talking with me about it.

Sincerely,

Judson Gooding

Judson Gooding

FREMANTLE 6897.

20B, COLLINGHAM GARDENS,
LONDON, S. W. 5.

20 February 1958.

Will called.

My dear Ed,

This is to introduce my friend Ram Gopal, who is, as you know, regarded as the principal exponent of Indian dancing. He is coming to America to make films.

I would like it very much if you & he could meet.

I hope all goes well with you. It was too to see you & hear your commentary in the Mike Todd film.

My kindest regards & greetings to you & Janet.

Yours very sincerely
Geraldine Stabolgi.

Gopal, Ram
~~Do not call.~~
Gopal
Ram

Gladstone
114-122 East 52nd Street at Park Avenue
New York City-22

PLAZA 3-4300

CABLE ADDRESS
"GLADSTO"

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Geraldine Strabolgi, our mutual friend, expressed the desire that we meet one another during my stay in New York and has been gracious enough to present me with a letter of introduction to you which I enclose herewith.

Following my recent appearance at the International Edinburgh Festival with my Hindu Ballet, my book, RHYTHM IN THE HEAVENS, was published in London.

I am here now to launch the book in this country and also to negoiate films with America, England and India.

I look forward with pleasure to meeting you.

With my best wishes,

Ram Gopal

Ram Gopal.

March 12,1958.

Gordon, Ll.

F

July 21, 1959

Mr. Lloyd Gordon
WBIG
2838 Battleground Road
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Gordon:

It was most kind of you to send me the column you ran in the local paper on July 9, and I thank you for it.

I, too, consider myself a tarheel from Greensboro and much regret that there have been so few opportunities to come down there. I hope to do so before I get back on a regular schedule.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

The "Live Mike"

MURROW EXPLAINS

Some of us with just few years behind us (not old fogies by any stretch of the imagination) were filled with a certain degree of horror when we learned that Edward R. Murrow was leaving the air. Here was a man who reported with integrity and clarity and whose position as a newsman was unchallenged, apparently bowing out . . . or being removed (depending upon which columnist you happened to read). We couldn't help wondering whether the news field had deteriorated to the extent that Murrow found the situation intolerable or whether a lack of public interest in news had forced CBS to take drastic steps. It seemed unbelieveable that Murrow, for over twenty years one of the world's most authoritative observers and reporters, could force himself to retirement. It was also inconceivable that CBS, with an award-winning newstaff second to none, should be so derelict in its duty to the American public as to slough off one of the world's most respected newsmen.

And so, it was mixed with emotions that we heard the Murrow valedictory on his regular 7:45 broadcast, June 26. We were sad to know that we would not hear his voice for a year, but happy to know he planned to return. Here is the full text of his remarks:

"Tonight this reporter departs this microphone for a year's leave of absence - a departure which has been rather overpublicized. Permit me a few words of personal explanation, I haven't been fired . . . haven't quit . . . my health is alright. For many years, there has been a clause in my long-term contract with CBS, permitting me to take a year off. I asked for the year off . . . and the corporation granted it. For twelve of the more than twenty years that I have been broadcasting, reports have been made at this time. They have represented the work of many people, here and abroad. I am especially indebted to Raymond Swing and Ed Bliss. We have tried not to abuse this privileged opportunity to communicate and have not knowingly done violence to the truth. I would speak my gratitude to my colleagues and critics - both too numerous to mention by name.

"The next year will be spent traveling, reading, listening, keeping silent - in the language of radio, receiving instead of transmitting - trying to fill in some of the enormous gaps in my nowledge of this fascinating world. Unless curiosity curdles I shall return to face this frightening microphone with a little more knowledge and assurance - at least the illusion that I know what I'm talking about . . . being fully aware that some of you are of the opinion that this reporter has suffered from an acute case of that illusion for many years. My thanks to those of you who have reminded me that an amplified voice does not increase the wisdom or understanding of the speaker.

"At the end of the year I shall hope to have learned a little. The hope may be vain . . . but the prospect of trying is most pleasing."

This humble writer considers these rather great words. It isn't every man, young or old, who will admit he doesn't know everything there is to know. When a professional of Murrow's stature makes a public admission through the facilities of CBS, one of the world's largest and most potent communications mediums, he indicates still further growth in both personality and character. I, for one, had always considered Edward R. Murrow one of the best-informed men in the world. I shall miss his voice on WBIG, Greensboro's CBS affiliate, and anxiously await his return.

NORTH CAROLINA BROADCASTING COMPANY, Incorporated

2838 BATTLEGROUND ROAD
GREENSBORO, N. C.

ALLEN WANNAMAKER
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just another item for your bulging scrapbooks from Greensboro. It's a little column I do for one of the local papers.

You may not realize it but Greensboro considers you a Greensburgher and would welcome a visit anytime you could arrange it. Perhaps we can get together at the next meeting of the RTNDA for the Carolinas. Doug Edwards made the visit this last conference, courtesy of WBIG Sports Director Add Penfield, and seemed to enjoy himself tremendously.

Again, looking forward to your return to the CBS mikes.....

Cordially,

Lloyd Gordon

Lloyd Gordon,
News Director.

Gasling, Frank

Edward R.Murrow,Esq.
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.22,N.Y.

Paget,E.
Bermuda.
Oct.1/58.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I received the acknowledgement of Sept.22nd. today and I was sorry to see that the whole theme of my letter to you was entirely misunderstood by your secretary. I had no intention whatever of requesting your aid in having my Books published,etc.

As I know you to be an Authority on World Affairs the Intention of my letter was to inform you as to how the subjects contained in my Books actually originated, and as you did not know me there was no way of you knowing unless I told you about it.

The History of the Events mentioned cannot be complete, or entirely true, without my name being mentioned.

As I have kept all of my Letters and the Official acknowledgements to them,I have the necessary proof to show that I was the originator of these Developments. That is what the Governor and so many others,including Americans and English people,mean when they tell me that "Many of these Documents will be of great Historical Interest".

Please dont get the impression that I am "boasting" about these matters because that is far from the truth. I have kept very quiet about all these Ideas over the last 18 years and,only after the Collections had been put together in the form of books that many important people are "pressuring" me to make these facts known, so that they could be properly recorded.

As usual,the Politicians have kept very quiet,for their own selfish reasons. It is obvious they do not want to state, in Public,that they adopted Ideas of someone from a tiny Spot in Mid Atlantic.

I was leaving for New York today but a few days ago my father's illness took a turn for the worse - so I have had to change all my plans.

In concluding, I should state that if there was anything false in any of these Books - they would not have been loaned, Officially, to a Member of the Cabinet of Her Majesty's Government - just four weeks ago.

Please remember that I will make these Documents available to you or to your representative, at any convenient time.

I have been told so many many times that "It is a <u>downright Shame</u> that a "first-class" Commentator, such as you are, did not know about the <u>background</u> of these World Events, events about which you have been talking, and discussing, for years!" As I said before, it is not your fault that you do not know- and in order to let you know - is the sole reason for me writing you these letters.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Frank Gosling

Frank Gosling.

P.S.

I have mentioned the Governor for your private information only. I respectfully request you not to mention him in any form whatsoever.

F.G.

Gosling, Frank

September 22, 1958

Mr. Frank Gosling
"Underwood"
E. Paget
Bermuda

Dear Mr. Gosling:

Thank you for your recent letter and the clippings you enclosed. Your material sounds very interesting. However, as I have no experience in the field of print, but only in radio and television, I feel that any conversation we might have would not serve to further your project.

I am returning your clippings enclosed.

Yours very truly,

Dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence

ERM:skh

encs.

Paget, E.
Bermuda.

Sept/15/58.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

C/O Columbia Broadcasting System,

New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Although I have not had the pleasure of meeting you I always "think" of you as a friend of long standing and, it is in this spirit that, I have decided to write to you regarding Nine books that I have compiled this year.

My files began to become so large that I finally decided to arrange the collections into individual Books and to have them printed as soon as I could afford it.

I enclose some clippings from the local Press after a press conference in May. It appears that the Collection is too much for <u>any</u> reporter to be able to <u>take in</u> at just one "sitting" and they have alllmade mistakes in their reports.

Numerous people have suggested that I should write you and try to arrange a meeting with you when I come to New York early next month.

There are certainly many things of importance in these Books which would be of the greatest interest <u>to You</u> and numerous actions about which you have never heard.

(I am sure that those two individuals, Drew Pearson & Walter Winchell, would like to get their hands on them).

I am in constant touch with H.E. the Governor and he has, if I may be forgiven for saying so, given me some considerable compliments. To mention just one, he said that "One of these days many of these Documents would be of great Historical Interest!"

Last week the Governor made these books available to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, during his visit.

Outside of sending the clippings I shall not go into more details at the moment, except to give the names of these Books and, to say that I am working on a new one to be called "Improve the climate of the United Kingdom & Northwestern Europe".

This is to be done by "Deflecting a far greater proportion of the Gulf Stream towards Scotland than at present normally flows in that direction. I have proposed that, to accomplish this, a "Barrier-Deflector", made of plastic sheets, be placed partially across the Gulf Stream at a point to be decided upon by Oceanographers, who will also decide on the length and depth of this Barrier-Deflector. My surmise is that, this Deflector may have to be 100 miles long and 400 feet deep. To lessen heavy presure on the Deflector by high seas I suggest that the top of the Deflector could be submerged 25 ft. below the surface. This Idea has been in the hands of the Scientific Depart. of the Colonial Office in London for nearly four months. They have not turned it down yet.

This Idea has caused considerable interst here and people are saying "what an "Exciting" Idea", dont you feel excited about it"? As a matter of fact, I do, but I will not be broken-hearted if I hear the Scheme is no good.

.....

The Books are named:

1. "The U.S. Bases in Bermuda"
2. "The U.S. Peacetime Bases in Europe" (England).
3. "The Federation of N.A.T.O." "The Union of Atlantica".
4. "CHURCHILL"

"Letters & cables to, & Official acknowledgements from".

5. "Build New Bermuda".
6. "Artificial Precipitation around Bermuda".
7. "Deflection of Hurricanes" (Very important)
8. "The Baghdad Pact" & "The Eisenhower Doctrine".

continued.

9. "Improve the World's Weather".

10. "Improve the Climate of the United Kingdom & Northwestern Europe".

.....

I feel sure you would be interested to see these Books, still in manuscript form, and I hope you can give me some helpful Ideas as to how I can make the best use of them, for the good of all concerned.

I am planing to be at the Gotham Hotel, 5th. Ave. early in October, if nothing upsets my plans, but I would appreciate it very much if you could send me a line, at your earliest convenience, saying if you could have lunch with me one day - or meet me at some other suitable time.

The Books I shall keep in the Chase Manhattan Bank and it may be better if you looked them over, there.

Thanking you in advance for your kind co-operation,

I am

Yours faithfully,

Frank Gosling

Frank Gosling.

Gosnell, C. B.

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Atlanta 22, Ga.
November 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Connaught Hotel
Carlos Place
London, W.I.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter. The quail season lasts through February 25 and for commercial shooting places the season goes on to April 1. So if you get back within that time we will still get in a good hunt. Some times late in the season is best in South Georgia. Unfortunately the greatest dog I ever took into the field died last week of heart trouble. It was a great shock as my wife and I were both very fond of him. He once brought a bird to me after I ~~have~~ had left the scene and given up. He brought the bird about 300 yards. I can never forget such a great going dog. I am now trying to locate one, but I don't expect ever to be lucky enough to match Don.

I have been telling the true story about you everywhere I go, but to intelligent people it does not need any telling. My friends at WAGA-TV understand. Last week at the Southern Political Science Association I had occasion to set the doubters straight. All agreed with me that broadcasting had never had a more courageous man on the air and a person with such high ~~esteem~~ integrity. But these executives have dealt you a blow with the man in the street who has no understanding. Stanton chose the occasion to link you up with such scandals as have been breaking. It was a damn dirty trick and I would make him recant fully or sue him. Executives nowadays are capable of such dirty things. I know from experience.

All my best wishes to you. Let me hear again when your plans work out.

Sincerely yours, Cullen
Cullen B. Gosnell

P.S. You probably have an old friend of mine, Somerville Tulley, who was Brendan Bracken's chief aide in the Ministry of Information. But he died a year ago.

ACR NY CLG

TWX-D ACR10/WCE38

LONDON 48 9 1145A

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA

BROADCASTING SYSTEM

NY

VERY SINCERE THANKS TO YOU AND TO YOUR TECHNICIANS FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN MAKING TRAILER FOR SMALL WORLD STOP RECEIVED SAFELY SUNDAY NIGHT AFTER CUSTOMS DELAY NEWYORK STOP WILL TRANSMIT THROUGHOUT WEEK ON BBC TELEVISION REGARDS JOHN ~~GOPSS~~ GOSS.

BBC TELEVISION PROMOTION

TT SENT 728A EST FEB 9TH END.....

RCVD END M

Goss, John

Gottlieb, Bill

December 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Gottlieb:

Thank you for your nice letter of November 25th.

Mr. Murrow has no network time at his disposal in order to accommodate such a program. However, there may be an opportunity to consider it in the future.

I am glad to see that you are in touch with Mr. Gitlin.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Bill Gottlieb
The American Council for Judaism
201 East 57 Street
New York, New York

mcc

The American Council for Judaism

201 E. 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-6600

A national organization founded on the basic proposition that Judaism is a religion of universal values — not a nationality. We seek for Americans of Jewish faith their increasing civic, cultural and social integration into U. S. life. The Council's active program enables American Jews to meet obligations in public affairs, religion, and philanthropy in ways compatible with our beliefs rather than in the "Jewish" nationalist pattern of Zionism. The Council affirms that nationality and religion are separate and distinct; that no Jew or group of Jews can speak for all American Jews; that Israel is the "homeland" of its own citizens only, and not of all Jews.

November 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Commentator
WCBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to commend you for the excellence of your recent radio program, "The Hidden Revolution," which examined the area of non-conformist thinking.

I can think of no finer comment than to quote Jack Gould, New York Times TV critic, who said of your program, "It was a stimulating affirmation of the right of dissent in an age of widespread orthodoxy ... The program stressed the basic right ... and the importance of granting freedom to those with whom one may most strongly disagree ..." He concluded, "Mr. Murrow's program succeeded in making clear that freedom cannot survive in an environment of indifference."

Because of your recognition of the right to dissent, I hope you will keep in mind for some future program the views and program of the American Council for Judaism.

As you know, the Council is an anti-Zionist organization which conducts positive programs in religious education, philanthropy and public affairs for American Jews as an alternative to Zionism. Many Americans believe that the Council's views are most valid, and worthy of consideration, since our programs strive for the complete integration of American Jews -- other than that of their religious identification -- with the lives and aspirations of their fellow Americans.

As you know, too, Zionism by its injection into American foreign policy matters and domestic legislative issues is thus in the public domain. Before the American people can decide on some of the complex problems created by Zionism, they must first know the issues.

15th ANNUAL CONFERENCE • DRAKE HOTEL • CHICAGO • JANUARY 22, 23, 24, 25, 1959

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San Francisco, Cal.

Hence a presenting of the Council's views on such sticky problems as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the proper relations of American Jews to Israel, and the influence of Zionism on our foreign policy, are very much in order.

I hope, therefore, that you will give serious consideration to a program in which the Council may participate as part of a broad exploration of the issues such as mentioned above. I am enclosing copy of correspondence with Mr. Gitlin, which documents the validity of our views.

Should my idea strike a responsive chord, I would be happy to meet with you and discuss further details.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Gottlieb

Bill Gottlieb
Publicity Director

BG:kb

Gottlieb, Bill

October 2, 1958

Dear Mr. Gottlieb:

Many thanks for your recent letter enclosing an article from the Kansas City Jewish Chronicle of Friday, September 19th.

I appreciate your kind thought in sending it to me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Gottlieb
The American Council for Judaism
201 East 57th Street
New York, New York

mcc

The American Council for Judaism

201 E. 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-6600

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Israel

September 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosure may interest you as one example of the thinking of Zionist-oriented writers and newspapers. Note the treatment of the "Goyim," in the United States, as veritable enemies of American Jews.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Gottlieb

Bill Gottlieb
Publicity Director

BG:vz

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*Member of Board of Directors.

September 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Gottlieb:

Many thanks for your letter of September 17th.

I appreciate your thought in sending me a copy of the letter to the New York Times.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Gottlieb
Publicity Director
The American Council
for Judaism
201 East 57 Street
New York, New York

mcc

ARTICLE FROM
THE KANSAS CITY JEWISH CHRONICLE
Friday, September 19, 1958

"YOM KIPPUR" PERIOD FOR NATIONS

ROSH HASHONAH OPENING WITHOUT ISRAEL

Behind the Scenes at The United Nations

By David Horowitz

UNITED NATIONS (AJP) -

The Rosh Hashanah-Yom Kippur season - a self-searching, reflective period for us children of the Covenant -may be a good time to look into the behaviour of the nations of the world even from this UN vantage-point.

Here, on the second day of our High Holy Day, the spokesmen of these states seated themselves in the dome-capped "Temple of Peace" to debate the bedeviling issues of the times, including that, of course, of the decade-old Jewish State within their midst.

In a sense, this is a sort of "Yom-Kippur" period for the "Goyim," too. For the many critical problems confronting them amid a frigid cold war threatening momentary annihilation under the grim shadow of the lethal hydrogen and atomic weapons, have injected such a spirit of solemnity into the whole political climate as to make the hour appear as one of judgment.

Significantly, it is because the nation and people of Israel innately still have faith in a greater justice than that meted out by man, that the section in the General Assembly Hall reserved for the Israeli delegation was vacant on opening day. Ambassador Eban and his colleagues -true to their heritage - had joined their fellow Jews in congregational worship.

The UN's complete disregard for the sanctity of the High Holy Day of one of its members, nay, its utter indifference to Israel - whether she was present or not at the official opening - well symbolizes the nations' general attitude towards the Jewish State, people and heritage. The 13th General Assembly might have opened one day later -a mere technical change.

It goes without saying that had the opening date fallen on either a Christian or Moslem international holiday the Assembly certainly would have made a change. It would be unthinkable for the Assembly to open on the accepted New Year.

Why then this apparent disregard of Israel? The answer is simple. The Jew - persecuted and driven in every age - is taken too much for granted. The "Goyim" nurtured on dogma breeding hate of, what they term, the "Judas" people associated with a "betrayer," have become quite accustomed to believing that the Jew can take anything and still maintain his silence.

It becomes understandable, therefore, why, during the previous emergency session dealing with the Middle East, hardly a word was uttered in Israel's behalf. On the other hand, everything was done to appease the Arabs, who, as all the delegates knew - certainly Ike and Dulles - have sworn to annihilate the Israelis. Why did the representatives of the nations - with a few exceptions indicated by this writer in a previous column - keep silent in the face of this known threat to the existence of the Jewish State? No move was made to force the issue for peace. "It would be untimely and unwise," Israelis were cautioned.

It is because of this fact that your correspondent cannot help but feel that here at the UN no general solution of any problem will or can be solved until the Palestine question involving the eternally persecuted Jew is adjudicated - and adjudicated according to the biblical blueprint. Dag Hammarskjold may try to patch up matters in Jordan - originally robbed by the British from Jewish Palestine - and UNEF may help Egypt in Gaza of biblical fame. All this will be of no avail.

As your correspondent sees it, not until the UN returns all of biblical Palestine to the rightful heir can there be any real lasting peace either there in the Middle East or elsewhere.

All the land of Canaan was promised to the children of Israel as an everlasting possession. This promise, we believe, was made by a Power greater than that of anything that may emanate from Moscow or Washington.

This might be a good time for the nations of the world to reflect somewhat and realize that this same Power made it emphatic that only through "Abraham and his seed," Israel, will they, "all the nations of the earth," be blessed. As it is written:

"All they that bless thee, will I bless, and all they that curse thee, will I curse." (Underscoring ours).

* * * * * ** *

The American Council for Judaism

201 E. 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-6600

A national organization founded on the basic proposition that Judaism is a religion of universal values — not a nationality. We seek for Americans of Jewish faith their increasing civic, cultural and social integration into U. S. life. The Council's active program enables American Jews to meet obligations in public affairs, religion, and philanthropy in ways compatible with our beliefs rather than in the "Jewish" nationalist pattern of Zionism. The Council affirms that nationality and religion are separate and distinct; that no Jew or group of Jews can speak for all American Jews; that Israel is the "homeland" of its own citizens only, and not of all Jews.

September 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed letter to the New York Times is an example of how the American Council for Judaism fights back when Zionist propaganda - at home or in Israel - seeks to bestow upon American Jews, a political and economic responsibility far beyond the humanitarian interest all Americans feel for the State of Israel.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Gottlieb

Bill Gottlieb
Publicity Director

BG:sk
encl.

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Alternative to War

In his momentous Thursday night speech President Eisenhower has flung down a new challenge to the doctrine of blood and iron adopted by the Communist despots as the road to world conquest and has espoused instead the doctrine of peace with honor under which all disputes should be settled by peaceful negotiations and conciliation.

In keeping with both the United Nations Charter, which rules out force and aggression, and the experience of the Thirties, during which the road to war was paved with appeasement, President Eisenhower solemnly vowed that there will be no Western Pacific Munich, which could only lead from tragedy to tragedy. At the same time he offered to both Soviet Russia and Communist China a better alternative to force—namely, the way of "no force" that is the crux of the Eisenhower doctrine—and in effect appealed to them to seek peaceful, negotiated solutions acceptable to all.

President Eisenhower makes it plain, as is also implied in the Congressional resolution of 1955, that as far as the United States is concerned the basic issue is not hinged on the offshore islands, which at best offer only a poor military, political and psychological defense line that tends to divide the free world. Regarding them he not only urges an early start to the projected Warsaw negotiations but also offers a far-reaching compromise that would remove them as a "thorn in the side of peace."

We cannot, of course, as Secretary Dulles has pointed out, barter away the property of another friendly Government. But as friend and ally of Nationalist China in a situation involving our own fate, we can make certain recommendations which might include neutralization of the offshore islands and the return of substantial Nationalist forces and equipment from them to Taiwan to strengthen its defenses. We believe that military and political wisdom would persuade Chiang Kai-shek to accept such a solution, despite the Nationalists' early negative reaction.

Taiwan, with more than a hundred miles of open sea between it and the mainland, presents not only a far more formidable military defense line but also one on which we and the whole free world agree. For Taiwan is recognized throughout the free world as a bastion in its Pacific defense line.

Thus the choice of whether to negotiate or to fight is up to the Chinese Communists. President Eisenhower warns again that if the Communists are determined on fighting, and if their attack on the offshore islands is merely part of a program to conquer Taiwan, as they boast, then we will have no choice except to defend ourselves and our allies. The Chinese Communist Ambassador has returned to Warsaw with professions of peaceful intent which, if true, can be welcomed. But the danger to peace persists, and that makes it imperative to submit the issue to the United Nations immediately rather than wait for the outcome of the Warsaw talks as the President suggests. A solemn United Nations pronouncement against aggression in the Taiwan area would not hamper the talks but would help to assure their success.

De Gaulle's Constitution

As expected, the new Constitution being offered to the French and their overseas dependents is arousing fiercely critical comment in political and intellectual circles. But it seems to have failed to arouse any excitement among the French people, who are apparently accepting it. The referendum will be held Sept. 28.

There has now been time for some of the reactions to become clear. The extensive powers being given to future Presidents for their seven-year terms are, as expected, a major source of worry. For the short run, only the opponents of Premier de Gaulle are in a critical mood. It must be kept in mind that the Constitution was made by General de Gaulle for General de Gaulle. He will almost certainly be the first President. This means that most Frenchmen agree that power will be in the hands of a man who will respect their democracy.

French history is not too helpful in judging this problem, although it is tempting to fall back on precedent. King Louis Philippe (1830-48) had a similar Constitution and so did the Third Republic at the beginning in its Constitution of 1875. However, when President MacMahon tried to exercise his extraordinary powers in 1877 he was thrown out. The same would doubtless happen to a future President who tried to become dictatorial, but keeping a balance between strong powers and the rights of Parliament is going to be difficult.

The complicated body that chooses the President—an Electoral College of members of the Legislatures and overseas Assemblies, but also with a majority made up of Mayors and Municipal Councilors from all over—is significant. The most conservative French elements come from the town and village councils.

One feature now cleared up is that the African voters in the colonies (not Algeria, which is legally part of France) will not be voting for or against those parts of the Constitution concerned with the Government of France.

All critics and observers are making one true observation: this is essentially a plebiscite for or against General de Gaulle and the philosophy of government for which he stands. The way things look now he cannot lose.

Pattern for Union Reform

A promising pattern for labor union democracy has been hammered out by the new American Bakery and Confectionery Workers in the constitution it adopted at its first convention at Atlantic City. The way it came about is also encouraging to those within the labor movement who are enlisted in the cause of reform.

The A. B. C. W. is a product of the campaign the A. F. L.-C. I. O. is waging to clean the ranks of its affiliates. When the old Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union refused to get rid of its president, accused of a formidable list of misdeeds, the federation expelled the B. C. W. and gave a charter to the A. B. C. W., organized by a group of insurgent members of the old union. They claim that more than half of the membership of the old union has already joined the new one.

Their constitution, unanimously adopted at Atlantic City, has built-in guarantees against depredations such as they suffered at the hands of the leaders of the old union. For example, totalitarian control is prevented by requiring that a majority of the executive board shall be chosen by secret ballot of the union members and by giving a panel of them power to pass on the trusteeships of locals. Financial misdeeds are curbed by strict requirements of semi-annual independent audits, with full disclosure to all the members. And any departure from the Ethical Practices Codes of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. is made a violation of the union's constitution.

Congratulations are due both to the federation and to the new Bakery Workers Union. Other unions should take notice.

The Court's Decision

The Supreme Court met its test well yesterday, and by its decision against any delay in integrating Central High School in Little Rock the court has in turn posed a test before our people and our Government.

One aspect of that test is the issue stressed in President Eisenhower's statement yesterday. Is our nation to be an orderly democracy based on respect for the law, or are we to descend to the "anarchy" that the President pointed out must follow defiance of the Supreme Court and of the system of law that court represents? Disrespect for the law and the courts on one issue breeds disrespect for these institutions on all issues.

A second aspect of the test before us arises from the fact that the drama of the integration struggle in Little Rock and elsewhere is being played upon a stage which the whole world is watching.

Finally, and perhaps fundamentally most important, there is the moral aspect of the test. We understand the deep emotional forces—born in a tangled and complex history—that lie behind the opposition to integration and therefore to the Supreme Court's decision. But are we not all—regardless of color, race or religion—subject to a higher moral law? Can any of us have full human dignity if we deny full human dignity to any of our fellow men?

The Supreme Court, in 1954, in 1955, and again yesterday, spoke in response to the moral imperatives implicit in the highest ideals of our civilization. Is it too much to hope that in the situation now created we shall meet the test with a response based on tolerance, understanding and compassion rather than on hate, anger and passion? The measure of our worth, as a nation and as a people, will come in the answer that the days ahead will give to this question. So far the response from Arkansas and Virginia has been most regrettable and disappointing.

Federal Spending

There should be little question in the mind of anyone who reads the midyear review of the Federal budget that a dominant issue in the November Congressional elections will be the mounting cost of government, or, to put it more simply, the issue of spending.

Maurice H. Stans, Director of the Budget, reports that expenditures under the Executive Budget are now estimated at $79.2 billion, up $5.3 billion from the original estimate of last January, and receipts are placed at $67 billion, off $7.4 billion as compared with January, leaving a prospective deficit of $12.2 billion. In January estimates of expenditures and receipts indicated that the two would be roughly in balance.

Obviously, no one could have expected the Government, back in January, to present firm and accurate figures on the budget for a fiscal year that wasn't to begin for more than five months and whose termination lay seventeen months in the future. But the recession had already been in progress for nearly six months when the original budget message was presented to Congress. Yet few expected that those who framed that budget would miss their target by the staggering amount of $12.2 billion.

Under the United States tax system, which places a completely inordinate emphasis on direct taxation, predictions of this kind, especially under rapidly changing economic conditions, have long been notoriously unreliable. It should be conceded at the outset that the emergence of a $12.2 billion deficit over the course of eight months is attributable in a considerable measure to this circumstance. In fact, the 60 per cent of the deficit that reflects loss of revenue may be explained very largely on this basis.

But this can hardly be said to apply to the 40 per cent that stems from expenditures in excess of those anticipated in the January version of the budget. What makes these particularly shocking is the fact, noted by the Budget Director, that most of this unanticipated rise of $5.3 billion in spending was totally unrelated to the only two objectives that could possibly justify it—fighting the depression and strengthening the nation's defenses.

The picture, when we turn to the so-called "cash budget," is even more disturbing. But even if we completely ignore the temporarily inflated figures on cash expenditures, the fact still remains that in the Executive Budget prospective spending for the fiscal year 1958-59 comes to within $400 million of the $79.6 billion that we spent in 1943, the third year of this country's participation in World War II.

Topics

The Age of Verbosity

When historians of the future total up the happenings of this rather bizarre period they are bound to have some difficulty deciding on a fitting label for our distraught times. Such terms as the atomic age, the space age and the age of conformity are much too limited to represent our complex condition. One label, however, sticks out; we live, beyond doubt, in the age of verbosity. Never before has mankind been so preoccupied with his own loquaciousness, and never before has he found so many opportunities to exercise it. To aid him in his garrulousness there are the airwaves, TV and movie screens, books, magazines and newspapers, all of which flood civilization with a stupefying array of words.

As one example of this weight of words, it has been established that the total weight of the ten present best-sellers is a ponderous 12.4 pounds. This, of course, can impose a prohibitive burden on one's reading.

A Game Everyone Plays

Many fields of endeavor have been infected with this tremendous outpouring. Diplomatic letter-writing has reached a degree of wordiness that would put an eighteenth century epistolary novel to shame. The Congressional Record has ballooned with the words of Congressmen who want to "go on record" in favor of some proposal that will please the folks back home. And no sooner does a new development arise in world affairs than hundreds of officials, experts and other accomplished word-users vie with each other for their place in the oratorical sun.

Our society has considerable rewards for such wordiness. Consider, for example, the great honor and prestige that were heaped on a woman who recently set a talking record of ninety-two consecutive hours. Of course, the high pitch of current babble indicates that the record is in constant jeopardy.

Such antics bring to mind the words of John Dryden, who might have been looking into the twentieth century when he said: "But far more numerous is the herd of such/ Who think too little and talk too much."

The Last Outpost of Brevity

There is one area, however, where brevity is still king. If one ever musters the courage to motor out along the highways during these perilous days, there is a kind of pristine beauty in some of the directional road signs. Let us examine, for example, the pithy command "yield," which appears frequently in right-of-way road situations. This terse directive is blissfully free of bombast, and one imagines that its originator must have overcome strong pressures to have produced such an inspired sign. It would have been a simple matter to substitute "give right of way," or "slow down intersection," but it is apparent that our sign writer is a man with uncanny ability to see through the evils of pretense and verbosity.

"Yield" Suffers the Inevitable

One can only shudder in speculating what would happen to the graceful simplicity of "yield" in less skilled hands. A lawyer, for example, might come up with something like this: If A approaches an intersection where B has the right of way and C is close behind, then A must proceed with the necessary prudence to allow B clear passage. In all cases, the burden of responsibility is clearly upon A, and he must, beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt, show cause why B should have the right of way.

This logical development imposes something of a burden on even the most prudent motorist, and leaves poor C quite to his own devices.

"Yield," alas, fares no better in the hands of a politician: If A does not diverge from the brink of folly in its mad race to beat B to the intersection, the only result will be holocaust, oblivion and the emergence of catastrophic ramifications which will plunge C, already in clear and present danger, into the abyss of human despair.

All this leads to the conclusion that even in the most mundane things there can be a touch of the esthetic. But we must know where to seek this quality, and zealously protect it once it is found, lest, like A, B and poor wretched C, we founder in a sea of words.

THE INNOCENT

Doors banged and all the drawers
left gaping wide,
Dinner consumed, gone like the desert dew,
And, all the television stations tried,
He takes his Latin textbook to construe.
Behind those dark wide eyes, the bent dark head,
The Furies of his tragedy surround
Him wailing for his childhood dead.
The dark, still study thunders with their sound.
Intent upon his puzzle, he works surely:
Declension and derivative appear,
And, through the crabbed text, at first obscurely,
The valid concepts of the Fates come clear:
If the great Caesar had foreknown his death,
His courage would have dwindled in a breath.

SARA DEFORD.

Letters to The Times

China Policy Criticized

Our Interest Said to Call for Return to Formosa of Chiang's Soldiers

The writer of the following letter held various posts in the Far East as an officer of the United States Foreign Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Time is running out on our nebulous policy in respect to the Chinese offshore islands with apparently little public concern over the dangerous position into which that policy has now led us.

By contrast, when a similar situation confronted us in 1955, there was, I recall, widespread public concern which found cogent expression in The Times and other leading newspapers.

Now we seem to accept with silent trust the Administration's bland assurance that Quemoy and Matsu are more important to the defense of Formosa than they were in 1955, as we do also the State Department's bellicose warning to the Chinese Communists that they hazard general war by attacking the islands, and the Defense Department's well-advertised build-up of American military forces in the Formosa area.

Are the stakes worth the tremendous risk we seem prepared to take? In 1955 we were told on good authority that the islands were not essential to the defense of Formosa. Many held that they were not even important to the discharge of our commitment to defend Formosa.

But now we are told that they are more important because of the presence there of over 40,000 Nationalist soldiers generously equipped with American arms. In what respect more important? Does not the explanation lie in the fact that with a fine disregard for essential American interests and for the opinions of our allies we have allowed our policy and prestige to become dangerously entwined with Nationalist pretentions and morale?

For how long can we cling to the delusion that Mao and Chou are evanescent, only Chiang endures?

With these questions in mind I have read with appreciation the editorials reprinted in The Times from the Toronto Globe and Mail giving "a Canadian Viewpoint on Formosa" and thought the warning most timely that "in politics, as in everything else, nothing but disaster can come from evading reality."

What in the long run do we stand to gain if our show of force does deter the Chinese Communists from taking the islands? What do we stand to lose if our hand is called? Do not the realities and our national interest clearly call for an arrangement for the return of the Nationalist soldiers to Formosa under our protection as was done in 1955 in the case of the Tachen islands?

And let us not be deluded by the plaint that such action would seriously undermine our position with our East Asian friends. Asians are realists fully capable of appreciating an act of realism.

JOHN CARTER VINCENT.
Freeport, Me., Sept. 3, 1958.

Losses to Communists Seen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We are being told once again that if the United States Government fulfills a commitment—this time to Nationalist China—the American people will be faced with extinction. I for one refuse to believe that the American people will yield to panic as a result of the warlike threat by Communist China.

If we take his advice about abandoning Formosa and our Nationalist allies we shall take another long stride down the road to just that extinction that James P. Warburg says he fears for the American people. This extinction will not necessarily be by war, but more likely by a piecemeal surrender to the Communists, because our people would come to fear even the threat of war more than they loved honor, integrity and justice.

Men of goodwill and a sense of proportion hate war as one of mankind's greatest scourges. But many such men do not think that war and death are the greatest of evils. The absence of conflict—which some men misname peace—can always be purchased at a price. The price that Mr. Warburg is asking us to pay is too high. A far greater evil would be the surrender of the free world to communism.

MATTHEW F. BLISS.
Weehawken, N. J., Sept. 5, 1958.

Origin of "Deliberate Speed"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

E. C. Williams in The Times of Sept. 6 observes the coincidence of the phrase "deliberate speed" in the Supreme Court's 1954 school segregation ruling and in Francis Thompson's "The Hound of Heaven." The record should be set straight.

First, a scholar in Southern history and culture, Prof. C. Vann Woodward of Johns Hopkins University, has previously recognized the coincidence. Second, a legal origin for the phrase is far more probable than the alleged poetic one. Third, Professor Woodward has warned against precisely the imperious interpretation that Mr. Williams gives.

The following quotation from Professor Woodward's article, "The 'New Reconstruction' in the South: Desegregation in Historical Perspective," in the June, 1956, number of Commentary should clarify matters:

"Prof. Paul A. Freund of the Harvard Law School has pointed out that the Supreme Court's phrase, 'deliberate speed,' is derived from eighteenth-century chancery practice. It was not inspired, as some would seem to think, by the haunting line from Francis Thompson's poem, 'The Hound of Heaven: Deliberate speed, majestic instancy.'

"Those who prefer the more heroic and poetic construction of the court's ruling would do well to ponder the unhappy history of 'majestic instancy' in the First Reconstruction."

HUGH D. HAWKINS.
Amherst, Mass., Sept. 6, 1958.

To Honor Robert Moses

Naming Narrows Bridge for Civic Leader Is Proposed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

On Sept. 5 at Massena, N. Y., a three-quarter of a billion dollar power dam was placed in operation with appropriate ceremonies and with distinguished international participation. The dam was named for Robert Moses, chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York during the past four years.

For the past thirty years Robert Moses has been chairman of the New York State Council of Parks and President of the Long Island State Park Commission. He has been City Park Commissioner since 1934, New York City Construction Coordinator since 1946 and chairman of the Mayor's Slum Clearance Committee since 1948. It has been frequently and rightly recalled what an enormous debt of gratitude is due Robert Moses for our parks, our beaches, our highways, our recreational facilities, our new housing—most if not all the result of his vision and ability.

If I may speak personally, those of us who had a part in the planning and building of the General Grant Houses and Morningside Gardens were often amazed at his sustained personal interest in these projects, his valuable suggestions, his wise volunteered counsel, his continued inquiries about construction progress—at the same time that many other large undertakings were under way.

The citizens in this southern part of the state have just as much gratitude in their hearts as those of the western part. But we have been slower in expressing it. Governor Dewey said at Massena last week in reference to Robert Moses that "he is the greatest builder in our state and in our times."

May I advance this suggestion—others may be much more appropriate—that the proposed bridge over the Narrows carry the name of Robert Moses?

(Rev.) GEORGE B. FORD.
New York, Sept. 11, 1958.

Schweitzer Memento

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In your Sept. 7 issue appears the account of a press conference called by Medical International Cooperation upon my return from a mission in Africa, and more particularly at the hospital of Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

Your correspondent mistakenly mentioned an operation I presumably performed on Dr. Schweitzer. Of course it would be a grave breach of professional ethics had I given details of such an operation. I should therefore greatly appreciate a correction: What I said was that after I treated Dr. Schweitzer he presented me as a souvenir with a huge *elephant's* wisdom tooth!

FREDERICK S. FRANCK, D. D. S.
New York, Sept. 7, 1958.

President's Talk on Television

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It seems that the major television networks have failed to live up to their obligations to the public.

The failure of three principal networks to carry the address of the President "live" at 10 P. M. has the earmarks of irresponsibility.

If the President feels it necessary to interrupt his vacation to address the nation on the international situation, I believe that a repeat play, a quiz and a baseball game should be interrupted. It is not adequate to put on a taped recording of the address at 11:15 P. M.

BRUCE WHITESTONE.
Pelham Manor, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1958.

Israeli Appeal Assailed

Ben-Gurion Statement Said to Imply Zionist Control of American Jews

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Premier of Israel was reported on Sept. 4 to have told "more than 350 persons from the United States, Canada and Latin America" that the "actions of American Jews" may determine whether or not Israel obtains armaments from the United States. This is the latest example of a consistent and objectionable policy on the part of the Israeli Zionist Government to involve Jews who are citizens of nations other than Israel in Israeli national affairs.

The American Council for Judaism represents and is authorized to speak for a significant group of American Jews who categorically reject the insupportable Zionist thesis that all Jews possess a common nationality, the "homeland" of which is the State of Israel. We identify ourselves as Jews because of voluntary association with the historic faith of Judaism, which is a religion the world recognizes as possessing universal ethical and moral values. Neither Judaism nor its voluntary adherents possess the characteristics of a race or a nation.

We cannot speak for all Jews. But neither can anyone else; certainly not the Premier of Isarel, who holds no religious mandate of any kind and who is the chief of state only for the citizens of Israel, among whom are Christians and Moslems as well as Jews.

Unwarranted Assumption

Mr. Ben-Gurion's suggestion that "whether Israel would eventually get from the United States armaments comparable in quality to the Arabs' arms might depend 'a great deal' on the actions of American Jews" is therefore a clear transgression on the spiritual integrity of the faith of these Americans and an utterly unwarranted assumption about the national deportment of individual American citizens.

The American Council for Judaism has consistently called to the attention of the Government of the United States the improprieties involved in these repeated arrogations by Zionists, in and outside of Israel, claiming to speak for and to control the attitudes and political actions of citizens of the United States. We have urged our Government to understand such claims as sheer propaganda. The propaganda character of this latest observation by the Premier of Israel is evidenced by reports of the same date as Mr. Ben-Gurion's speech indicating the United States Government had already agreed to supply Israel with defensive armaments.

But we regard even the propaganda quality of the statement by the Israeli Premier as damaging and as a cause of confusion about the status and attitudes of American Jews. In the face of continuing, critical conditions in the Middle East it is imperative for our fellow citizens to understand American Jews have no pre-commitment, no foreign policy of their own, as Jews, for this area of the world.

For Government Action

We believe it is high time, when our country's responsibilities in the Middle East should be clearly understood by all people concerned, for the only government that can speak for American Jews—the Government of the United States—to make it clear to the Zionist Government of Israel that further imputations of Zionist control of the actions of American citizens of Jewish faith will be strongly resented as improper intercession in the lives of American citizens by a government of a state foreign to American Jews, as to all other Americans.

The question to which the council again addresses itself is not whether the United States should sell arms to Israel. This is a government-to-government problem, involving many complex considerations. The question here is one of the propriety of the head of a foreign state appealing to one category of American citizens on the basis of their religious faith.

RICHARD L. SIMON,
Regional Vice President, the American Council for Judaism.
New York, Sept. 5, 1958.

Fair Campaign Code Approved

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I heartily endorse your editorial of Sept. 10 urging rigid adherence to the "Fair Campaign Practices Code." It is an excellent code and commands the attention of any candidate running for public office.

I subscribe to it myself and have adjured my campaign team to do the same. A copy of the code is posted on the bulletin board at our headquarters in the Roosevelt Hotel.

JOHN V. LINDSAY.
New York, Sept. 10, 1958.

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Gottschalk, W

January 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Gottschalk:

I have your letter of January 15th.

I appreciate the offer to use your film material in my television programs, but regret to have to tell you that it will be of no use to me, since the only place for it would be in my SEE IT NOW program and the rest of my SEE IT NOW shows are already committed for.

I do appreciate your thoughtfulness in this matter and will be glad to keep your idea on file.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Werner Gottschalk
Architect
Packanack Lake, New Jersey

mcc

offers pgm. material

WERNER GOTTSCHALK
ARCHITECT
PACKANACK LAKE · N. J.

January 15, 1958

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue - 17th Floor
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It occurred to me recently that you might find of value some unique films which are in my possession. I have thought of approaching you because I am convinced that you will handle this matter with detached fairness, if you are interested at all.

My father-in-law who died two years ago spent 27 years in the then Dutch East Indies. He was a plantation manager, later ethnologist for the Government - primarily interested in and getting along beautifully with the Indonesians. He was also an excellent photographer and took thousands of feet of film of most excellent quality and interesting topics: native dances, village scenes, landscapes, etc. on Sumatra, Java, Nias. These films had been the core of lecture tours which he held in this country, mostly during the years 1927 and 1928. He name was Tassilo Adam; it is just possible that you might have heard of him.

It is the beauty and one time-ness of most of this material which makes me anxious to see the films put to good use. Also, they represent a substantial part of my father-in-law's life work and it would please his family to see his name mentioned, as sort of a memorial. To be sure, I also feel that the films, still in very good condition, have a limited life expectancy as they are 35 mm. nitrate films. Finally, I want to tell you that the old gentleman died without a penny and that his widow is in financial straits, being supported by the smallest of federal pensions and by her children. If she could at this time realize a sum of money from the film "treasure", that would be greatly appreciated.

Please believe me that I am addressing you because I think that you might find use in your TV programs for some of the film material - and because I cannot think of anybody with whom I would rather discuss this matter.

I would be very happy to tell you more in detail about these films. I am in New York every day and could follow any appointment you would find convenient. My office is at 415 Lexington Avenue; the telephone number is MU 7-1622.

Yours very truly,

Werner Gottschalk.

Gould, H. A.

August 29, 1958

My dear Mr. Murrow:
Thank you for the letter of Sept. 7.
I wrote to you Aug. 20. Please give
this serious consideration.
Sincerely
H A Gould

A regular!

Earl Warren, Chief Justice
U. S. Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Justice Warren:

I have known you since the time you first offered your valuable and devoted services to our Golden State as Attorney General in 1939. But since we never had the vicarious pleasure of having a personal man-to-man chat, allow me to introduce myself.

I am a consulting engineer, now retired from active service at the age of seventy. My declining years I spend in sweet doing nothing, a little reading as the aging eyesight permits, occasionally corresponding with my sons, one of whom, a young physician serves as a Captain in the U. S. Army Medical Corps, the other as research scientist on the staff of the Department of Biology of the University of Rochester, N. Y. I am also keeping up a lively correspondence with a multitude of friends scattered all over this terrestrial little globe of ours.

But occasionally when the muse of arts pays me an unexpected visit and offers inspiration in an act of generosity, I take up pen and I write. My first novel, published by The Comet Press Books in 1952, Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 56-11462 is entitled "The Abode of Dead Souls." My second novel now about to be ready for the publisher is entitled "Memoirs of Obscure Individuals." I am now in the midst of writing my major piece, which is a historical essay of the Thoreau style, entitled "The Month That Shook the World." With this prologue, we are no longer strangers to each other. Before going into the topic which is the main theme of this letter, I want to ask your indulgence to read my essential preliminary remarks.

The mere fact of having a distinguished Californian at the highest judicial post in the U. S., makes me realize that our good state is moving in the direction of soon becoming the gravity center of our nation; and with the prodigious growth of California, and its direct ocean access to South and Central America, all of Asia and Africa, I expect our state in the near future to reach a commanding status not only in national but also in international affairs. We are the possessors of such precious gifts of nature as a lovely climate, rich natural resources, fertile soil, energetic commercial, highest technological and industrial potential, advanced agriculture, leading educational and scientific research institutions and art centers, and we are blessed with a dynamic aggressive hard working population, to boot. But while the future prospects of our state are glowingly promising if not rosy, the general status of our country is now most disconcerting.

My own careful analysis leads me to attribute such state of affairs to excessively high specialization and a woeful lack of intelligent leadership, most essential to the piloting of the Ship of State through the treacherous shoals and dangerous pitfalls in the domestic as well as international relations.

Let me now consider the United States as we knew our country when you went to the Republican National Convention prior to the nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower for his first term. The United States was looked up to, listened to attentively, and considered the leading power on earth. There was the highest esteem held for the dynamic quality of the American people, for our charity, for our generosity in freely spending billions of good American dollars for the rehabilitation, on reconstruction of war demolished homes and bridges abroad, re-establishing destroyed industries, feeding the starving multitudes of Europe and Asia, sharing our cultural

heritage with empoverished or less fortunate nations. We were regarded as the highest goal for any nation to strive for, and our American way of life as something devoutly to be wished.

The words of Abe Lincoln:

"Let us have faith that Right makes Might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand." With these words poignantly ringing in my startled ears I took up pen.

But hark ye! Within six years, nay! not even as much as two short years of the lame duck term of Dwight D. Eisenhower's second term as the Master of the Ship of State, what has happened to our beloved country?

From the gigantic, and most powerful and highly revered nation in the world we find ourselves suddenly dropped into an abysmal pit of perdition, our good name shamefully besmirched, our unity destroyed, our purposefulness plunged into the mud and mire of petty political bickering; the hard-earned respect so painstakingly created and earned by the sacrifice of the flower of our youth whose mutilated bones now rest under rows of white crosses, sadly gazing in many foreign lands upon the sky above, that very reverence now gone with the wind, the esteem of our national courage, the admiration for all that is American, now turned to a vituperous contempt, expressed in angry spitting into the face of our young ambassador of good will, our own Californian, the vice president and his charming wife, distraught and bewildered by the anger of the people in South and Central America; despised by the wise and thoughtful Asians, denounced and hated by the Arabs, suspected and bitterly resented by the Africans, coolly defied and scorned by our good neighbors the Canadians, with the backs of France and England abruptly turned on us, and now one after another grievously losing the last remnants of erstwhile grateful people all over the world.

Tell me then, Chief Justice Warren, are we on a straight and direct road to what Edward Gibbon defined as the decline and fall of a great Empire? There is something ominous afoot, and surely, the wrong must be placed nowhere else except at the doorstep of the Pilot of our Statecraft. Is it not clear to all of us that in these trying stormy days of our life we urgently need not just the common, not the average man, but verily a true leader at the helm of the Ship of State?

For what we now have is the possessor of a tottering hand and a fearful, suspicious mind with a timid palpitating heart to lead and to guide our bewildered nation.

Who then is Dwight D. Eisenhower, as history will see him when all this is over?

A son of parents, humble and sincere, devout members of Jehovah's Witnesses, who used to walk at regular intervals from door to door, patiently and unostentatiously endeavoring to instill in the hearts and minds of common folks, poor and rich, plain and erudite, the words of the Redeemer:-"Thou shalt not kill-"

But nay! This was not Dwight's idea of a successful life. He was an ambitious lad, he was. He dreamed of himself proudly wearing the gorgeous uniform of the United States Navy, for secretly in his heart he was loath to admit being a son of humble folks. But Annapolis would not have him, and so with regret and reluctance he settled for the gray uniform of a West Point Cadet. With a mulish obstinate patience he applied himself to studies, and squeezed through the best military academy in the world, without properly learning his native anglo-saxon speech.

Earl Warren! You, the graduate of the University of California, that great institution of learning and research, where truly big men hold high the standard of the American culture, didn't you feel ashamed, when the

President of the United States, addressing the special session of the United Nations Assembly, vulgarly pronounced the words "nucleus" -- nu'-kēl-us and the word "integral" -- in-ter-gal? I fear the dead and buried superintendents of West Point must have turned in their Arlington graves.

This, to be sure, did not prevent Lieutenant Junior Grade Eisenhower from following patiently the prescribed routine, and with his characteristic rigidity of application, to rise through the ranks, grade by grade, until he reached the rank of general. It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a true leader, a man of whom America is proud to this day as one of the great men in our history, who saw in Eisenhower a dependent and obedient subordinate, totally devoid of political and religious opinion of his own, possessing a purely military acumen and judgment he (Roosevelt) could rely upon, as his general who would administer the Chief Executive's orders without any reservations, and at any cost of human life and material. Finding himself thus at the top of the ladder, he was quickly seized upon by glib politicians, waltzed gently and ostentatiously into the presidential seat, while big men like Robert Taft and Earl Warren were rudely brushed aside; for these two men wore no five star epauletted uniforms with ribbons and medals; they only possessed brains and innate ability of leadership.

Mr. Chief of the Judicial branch of our government! I ask you this: Is not our cherished land right now in the most critical period of the history of mankind? Is this not the time when leadership, brains, wisdom and heart are of paramount importance, something the nation is in dire need of? Do we not need a Man at the Helm, one with a stout heart, of noble metal in his alloy, with intrinsically stern fiber in his character make up? And whom have we elevated to the highest post instead?

A frightened weakling, a puny mediocre mind, unpregnant of his cause, a gift gatherer made of spiritually foul putty, a martinet with the soul of a butler, devious and compromising, a scullion, completely devoid of the essential quality of leadership, and forever flabbily leaning upon such moth-eaten and decaying props like John Foster Dulles, Sherman Adams, Neil McElroy, Jimmy Hagerty and a whole indispensable pleiade of intellectual morons and shameless ethical non-entities.

I have written to Congressmen Chet Holifield and John Moss on August 16, explaining to each of them the plight of our country, and urging them to take appropriate steps toward the impeachment of Eisenhower, if they do not want to see the country ruined. On August 19, I wrote a long letter to Senator Wayne Morse and simultaneously to his colleagues: John Kennedy, Estes Kefauver, Wm. Fulbright and Stuart Symington. Not a single one of them deemed it worth to even acknowledge the receipt of my letter.

I know this much, that the U. S. Constitution provides that the president shall be removed from office on Impeachment for, and conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors. Impeachment have been voted by the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate upon ten occasions; upon two other occasions the proceedings were abandoned.

The two-third votes of the Senate necessary to conviction has been obtained in only three cases. In the case of President Johnson in 1868, the report of Congressman Stevens cited eleven articles of impeachment for misdemeanors in violation of Tenure of Office Act.

Let us look the stark reality squarely in the face, and let us cease daydreaming and deceiving ourselves; for we are no longer little children, but grown, mature, adults, and thinking human beings. Where do we stand now as a nation? Are we not outdistanced militarily in spite of all Polyanna reassurances, outsmarted economically in the world trade, left trailing far behind a formerly crude and backward nation culturally,

outmoded educationally, and outwitted diplomatically, the veritable laughing stock to the rest of the civilized world, plagued by internal strife and dissentions, by inflation and recession, with millions idle, vainly in quest of employment; at the very time when all the rest of the world is engaged in a feverish constructive activity? Surely something will have to be done to save us from the holocaust of a third world war, which like a Damocletian nuclear sword, hangs perilously above our weary heads. For all I know, I see no salvation, no alternative way except to at once impeach Dwight D. Eisenhower and to let things take their natural normal course.

Buf if your eye is keen and your ear sensitive, you cannot fail noticing what you read and see on front page of a paper. The chief contestant of the last two presidential elections, the Demos' chieftain Adlai Stevenson, writes on August 28 in the Los Angeles Examiner, in a column entitled "Lighter Moments" by William Randolph Hearst Jr., describing the interview with boss Nikita Khrushchev, the following:

-"At one stage Mr. Khrushchev confided in me that when the leaders of the communist countries get together, they always toast with vodka their best friend, the American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles."

This in small print, is then followed by a quotation of Mr. Khrushchev verbatim, and in bold type, to wit:

"We say: we will regret it most woefully if President Eisenhower's Sputnik-Dulles leaves the State Department, for he indeed is such enormous help to us. We'll hardly get a more useful and accommodating opponent.-"

Beware Mr. Chief Justice, of such "Lighter Moments," for these are no longer laughing matter, rather we shall weep over it, for this is a harbinger of mortal peril. Look into the history of our nation, and to your amazed eyes you shall read about an army general whose name was Benedict Arnold, a man that deliberately and with premeditation betrayed his country to an enemy by breach of trust.

Now open your ears and listen carefully, for I accuse Dwight D. Eisenhower of inadvertently subverting the United States government and the good American people to whom he, the offender, belongs.

Bear this in mind, and do not forget that the People's Republic of China is most assuredly backed to the hilt, morally, militarily, and otherwise, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a formidable alliance, now ready to strike any day at the Chinese Nationalist Government on Taiwan; at the very opportune moment when restrictions on sale and delivery of strategic war materials are off, and trans-shipment at an unparalleled proportion; just like the massive sale of scrap steel to Japan for months before the outbreak of World War II.

This accusation that I hurl at Dwight D. Eisenhower is a grevious and painful thought to me, for I too am guilty of having voted twice for him, hoping against hope. I want no play with semantics, but when I open Webster's dictionary I find the definition of a Traitor - one who is guilty of betrayal of his country to an enemy by breach of trust.

While Eisenhower is playing golf and enjoying good fishing, the Seventh Fleet is being rapidly reinforced, only to be pounced upon by the millions of fanatical red army soldiers when, like locusts, they swarm and overrun Formosa.

As a fellow American, as a brother Californian, I beseech you, Chief Justice Earl Warren, to reply and to instruct me what powers and prerogatives, if any, are designated to the United States Supreme Court in order to impeach Dwight D. Eisenhower?

In January 1776, Thomas Paine, the patriot and great fighter for liberty, in his unforgettable appeal to the American people said this in his memorable work entitled "Common Sense:"

These are times that try men's souls. . ."

Lest we forget Pearl Harbor, we must realize that this is not the time for fiddling while the house is on fire. Inadvertent treason of Dwight D. Eisenhower must be checked, before it gathers sufficient momentum to destroy us all.

Chief Justice Warren! please eschew such devious practice as that the honorable politicians in Congress used, by throwing my appeal into the nearest waste paper receptacle; for in such event you would leave me no alternative except to fall back on my last resort, the only remaining recourse, namely:

To appeal to the stern and incorruptible element of our great American institution - the Press, if it only be through the medium of a peoples' small suburban paper of the little community where I live.

Sincerely Yours,

H A Gould

Consulting Engineer and Writer

H. A. Gould
7623 E. Hellman Ave.,
South San Gabriel, California

Gould, Hetty

November 4, 1958

Miss Hetty Gould
Program Research
Front Page Challenge
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
354 Jarvis Street
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Miss Gould:

This is just to confirm the answer I gave you the other day with regard to the possible appearance of Mr. Murrow on FRONT PAGE CHALLENGE. Much as he would like to do so, his heavy schedule prevents him from doing anything extra, so that he will not be able to take part as your guest. Thank you so much for your interest.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

354 Jarvis Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
October 20th, 1958.

Miss Sheila Hogg,
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hogg:

Further to our telephone conversation today and our invitation for Mr. Ed. Murrow to appear on a Canadian Television program originating from Toronto, I would like to give you a more detailed account so that you can discuss it fully with him and see whether he would be interested in an appearance on November 25, 1958.

The program is called "Front Page Challenge" and is based on a panel format and discussions on famous news stories of past and present. Our panel consists of four journalistic personalities who are confronted by a person (described as a challenger) who has been involved in an international front page story. By asking a series of questions directed at the challenger, the panel try to establish the event and person concerned. They are allowed four minutes for discovery after which time the story is recreated by use of still photos and-or actual on-the-spot film coverage, which is followed by an interview of approximately 5 minutes.

"Front Page Challenge" received top Canadian rating across the country during the 1957-58 series at which time we featured many varied topics and interesting guests, such as Carlos Romulo (Philippines Independence); Igor Gouzenko (Russian Espionage) Alexander Kerensky(Russian Revolution 1917); Joseph Welch (McCarthy Hearings); Mrs. Roosevelt (F.D.R. Inauguration); sports events:-Boxing (Joe Louis) Baseball (Jackie Robinson) Olympics '36(Jesse Owens) and many well-known Canadian personalities. Also during that season guest panelists included Bennett Cerf, Marguerite Higgins, Mike Wallace, Drew Pearson, Walter Cronkite.

This present season has just started and Randolph Churchill came from England for his live Canadian debut.

We have received many requests from our viewing audience who are invited to participate by sending in suggestions, to bring Mr. Murrow to the program, and it is on this basis that I called you today.

In this instance we had in mind featuring the London Blitz, during which time Mr. Murrow did a radio reports called "London Calling". We have not, as yet, featured this event, and as Mr. Murrow was there he could no doubt give a complete account of many occurrences and his personal experiences, during that time.

I realize that Mr. Murrow does a nightly radio broadcast at 7:45, but we have facilities in Toronto which would enable him to transmit his broadcast to the States live, at that time. At the same time Mr. Murrow may have in mind interviewing a Canadian for "Person to Person", and we can perhaps arrange facilities while he is here.

As discussed the program is telecast between 8:00 and 8:30 p.m. every Tuesday, and flight schedules are such that he could leave New York during the early afternoon and return immediately after the telecast.

With regard to a fee, I think the best plan is for you to first discuss our program with him and get his opinions as to whether he could appear, and if so then a negotiable arrangement can be discussed.

I sincerely hope that we will hear of something to the affirmative.

Yours truly,

Hetty Gould

Hetty Gould,
Program Research,
Front Page Challenge.

Gould, John W.

March 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Gould:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th.

Your suggestion of a college admissions officer as a subject for treatment on a television program is a very interesting one. We are fully committed on SEE IT NOW for the remainder of the year, but will be glad to consider your idea for some future time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Gould
Assistant Director
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

mcc

Columbia College
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

March 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During the past two years parents have become much more critical of college admissions practices, particularly those of institutions exercising selective admissions and retention rather than selective retention alone.

It seems to me that a fruitful subject for television treatment---perhaps as part of a series of treatments on education as a whole---would be the college admissions officer. What are the methods and problems of the man who stands between the high school and the college? How does he feel about the pressures exerted upon him by the applicants, their parents, the secondary schools, the faculty of his own institution, the alumni, and the public at large?

Such treatment might include the opinions of representative admissions men---for example, the admissions personnel of a small liberal-arts college, a technical institute, a university college, and a professional school. It could serve to point up the diversity of opportunity in American education as well as relieve the fears of some parents who misguidedly believe that before long no one will be "good enough to get into college."

Sincerely yours,

John W. Gould

John W. Gould
Assistant Director

JWG:H

Gourieux, F.

April 29, 1959
Holt Road, Route 2.
Paducah, Kentucky

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to thank you, for taking time from your programs to read and evalute my inquirty of March 29th regarding submission of my idea,"The Frontiermen's " for a network television program.

I appreciated your letter of April 16th and I am sorry that have not answered it before now, but I have been out of town for last two weeks. I am going to save it, and put it with the other masterworks that you have done in the form public service.

Your records"I Can Hear It Now" has been great help to me and others as students of History. Both; American and European, I was privilege to have a professor like Doctor Forrest C. Pogue to teach me my European History requirments for Pre-Law. And if was not for the both of you, I would still have a "national immaturity" about the world we live in.

I thank you again for advising me to write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin. If wanted to pursue my idea. I well, but frist I want to answer a letter from a Hollywood agency that heard of my idea,and in that letter they said they considered it had good possibility.

Nevertheless, I am going to take advice. Thank you for your interest in writing to me.

Very truly yours,

Frank R. Gourieux Jr.

Gourieux, Frank J.

April 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Gourieux:

I have your nice letter of March 29th with its interesting suggestion for a television program. It may, perhaps, have merit. However, I must tell you that I have no control over any programs other than the ones I am, at present, producing.

If you wish to pursue your idea, I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, the Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS. His address is 545 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

Thank you for taking the time and trouble to write and tell me about it.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank J. Gourieux, Jr.
R. R. #2
Paducah, Kentucky

March 29,1959
Paducah, Kentucky

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you this letter, to suggest a new production for CBS Television, that would appeal to a great variety of CBS viewers, young and old alike. And this production would be made arround four main character's. One is a Colonel in the Union army ,and the second character is his son ,who was a Confederate veteran. A flamboyant and foot loose dreamer of great dreams of building a Cattle Kingdom in the Indian Territory, along with his Indian wife. And the fourth is Colonel wife, who is a newspaper woman. And with her help, the "City Reform Group" reforms the wickedest little city in the west; Dodge City.

This production well tell the consequences of the Civil War, and the problems of the Prostrate South. As the veterans of the Confederate armies returned to their homes after Lee's surrender, they found destruction, destitution, and demorialization on every side. Farmhouse, barns, and mills had been destroyed, and burned; bridges and railroad tracks had been destroyed; towns had been looted and their inhabitants scattered. Business was at a standstill, save for speculative enterprises which preyed on the needs of the people.

But while the planters of the South were being humble . Jefferson McCann became one of Dodge City earlier citizen, when it was called Buffalo City. He was a Buffalo hunter, Indian fighter ,scout, mule skinner, gambler, railroader, merchant, lawer, gun fighter, and in 1875 when the loading pens were build in Dodge. He went to Texas to buy cattle, and he drove four thousand up to the Indian Territory. Durring the next two decades, his cattle annualy were fattened on free range and shipped to Eastern stockyards untill the collapse of the cattle industry, by the disappearance of the oppen range. With the tumultuous Land Rush of 1889, and opening of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory's to the homesteaders.

Mrs. McCann is a woman in her late thirties. Her father had ran a newspaper in Lawrence Kansas. He was killed in 1856. For on that day in May a posse of 800 men under the leadership of a United State marshal and a county sheriff desecended upon the antislaver town of Lawrence to execute warrants for "Treason". The posse became a mob which bruned a hotel and private residence, smash the newspaper

office, and terroized helpless citizens . Her father was a New Englander,a moral idealist sent out to make Kansas free soil. After the death of her father, her move to St.Louis. And the year of 1860 at the age of eightten. She marrid John Kerting, a daughter was born to them, but he was killed durring the Civil War.

Colonel McCann had been a lawer before he had join the army. But after the death of his wife,he had left their ten old son in the care of his wife family in the South, and whent west to fine gold. But when he didn't fine any,he join the army to fight the Cheyennes. He was helpful in the treaty of 1860 with Black Kettle, Yellow Wolf,and allso fought the Confederate agents that caused the restlessness and hostility of the Indians durring and after the Civil War.

The Colonel had retried from the army when General Philip Sheridian became the commander of the department of the Missouri,and at the same time General George Armstrong Custer arrived on the frontier, eager for blood and glory. A handsome daring, poular"boy general", he was only twenty-nine at the time. He had made a distinglished reputation in the Civil War as cavalry officer with General Sheridan.

In the summer of 1872, when the railroad came to Buffalo City,that camp became a town named Dodge City after the fort. The Colonel takes his wife and her daughter,along with three wagons filled with furniture,and another one held the little hand press; printers ink, tubes of job ink, and a stock of paper. And came to the new frontier town.

He did not tell his wife that hostile Indians in the neighborhood made it a dangerous trip. And that is why a band of immigrants had accompanied them. The frist night the Colonel had formed the men into squads to patrol the boundaries of the camp while the others slept durring the night. And when he went out,to inspect the guard she complain . He did not tell why he went out, or why he slept with his guns close by. She grew uneasy about this life on the plains.

When they got to Dodge they found there were only tents, shacks, and dugouts,and nearly everyone in town sold whisky or kept a restaurant. But its growth was fast,and within a few weeks it had four blocks of false front stores. The town had less than a thousand regular residents. There was no law nearex than Hays City, seventy-five miles away, beyond prairies infested with hostile Indians,horse thieves,and outlaws of every typ. They had fled to this frontier after the Civil War.

As soon as they got to Dodge they started their newspaper; many a ugly epithet was hurled at Dodge. And here in Dodge the Colonel meet his son with his beautiful Indian wife. They all play a part taming a wilderness,and making a city out of camp.

I have taken this idea for a production from my own Novel"The Frontiermen's". And in it I have tried to set down a literal history of Oklahoma and Kansas. The four main characters are imaginary. But through reading records,documents, and histories (including the Oklahoma and Kansas ,State Historical Library collection's),and through many talks with people while lived in Oklahoma and Kansas. All the phase of Dodge City, and the Cheyennes are true-they are base on actual happenings.

I would like to produce this idea, but I am writer and not a financier. All I have is an idea,and no way to show the heads of CBS that my idea will pay of as a summer replacement.

But if I could only be able to prove my point to the Network, that this production would and could compeat with ABC Maverick series and the same time get Steve Allen show in a cross frie. And all they would have to do is to move Ed Sullivan back to 7:30 giving this production a time of 6:30 to 7:30, and they could call it the CBS Frontiermen's series.

This is my idea, but unable to do any thing about it. May be your office could take this idea for production and do some thing with it . If you could give any suggestion or help in contacting the right person at CBS. I would be thankfull to you.

Best of luck and good wishes this summer on vacation.

Yours sincerely,

Frank J. Gourieux Jr.

Frank J. Gourieux, Jr.
R.R. #2 Paducah,Kentucky

Governmental Affairs Inst.

f

Announcing the reopening of . . .

Information Center for American Travelers to the Soviet Union

The Governmental Affairs Institute is pleased to announce the reopening for the 1960 season of its Information Center for American Travelers to the Soviet Union. The Institute established the Information Center in the late spring of 1959 in response to a need expressed by American visitors to the Soviet Union for essential background information on Soviet affairs and on the opportunities and limitations of tourist travel in the USSR.

This year the Center's staff will again be prepared to provide at any time a program of background information for any group enroute to the Soviet Union; in addition, the Center will expand its area of coverage to include the countries of Eastern Europe as well. As of June 1, the Center will again be located on the second floor of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Building, 345 East 46th Street at United Nations Plaza, New York 17. Programs for groups, including those departing prior to June 1, may be arranged in advance by writing to the Center at the above address, or by telephoning YUkon 6-2320. After June 1st a Center information officer will be available from 9:30 A.M. to noon, Mondays through Saturdays, to advise and assist individual travelers who may wish to visit the Center without appointments.

The Center, which will again be under the direction of Mr. Peter N. Gillingham, will include a staff with substantial personal travel experience in the Soviet Union and/or Eastern Europe as well as comprehensive academic background in this field. The Center's program in 1959 was carried out with the assistance of an Advisory Committee of well-known experts on Soviet Affairs. The members of the Committee were: Dr. Philip Moseley, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; Dr. Cyril Black, Princeton University; Mr. David Munford, Columbia University. This Advisory Committee will be continued and expanded for 1960. The Governmental Affairs Institute is a private, non-profit organization located in Washington, which has been active for a number of years in the conduct of international exchange programs. In the operation of the Information Center the Institute has the encouragement and support of the Department of State as well as of business and private foundations.

While most of the group programs provided will be of a half-day duration, to permit travelers to depart for Europe later the same day, the Center would welcome opportunities to provide a more comprehensive full-day program for any group where time permits. In addition, the Center will have available a variety of brochures, maps, and other background materials. It is suggested that travelers obtain a copy of the Institute's *Soviet Russia: A Guidebook for Tourists,* prior to visiting the Center; this guidebook may be obtained by writing either to the Center or to the Governmental Affairs Institute headquarters at 1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price per copy is $1.00.

Grabkowicz, Ma

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

March 17, 1958

Dear Miss Grabkowicz:

Thank you for your letter of March 2.

While I would like very much to be able to give your material the time and attention it deserves, I am afraid that the pressure of my broadcasting schedule does not leave me the time to do so. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Grabkowicz
991 Simpson Street
New York 59, New York

mcc

no interest

991 Simpson Street
New York 59, New York
March 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As one of your PERSON TO PERSON listeners, I have had the pleasure of hearing your interview with Mrs. Oelrich Bey, (please forgive what I am sure is a wrong spelling of the lady's name).

During the show Mrs. Bey mentioned how deplorable it was that women outlived their husbands, and others have even gone so far as to indicate that husbands ought to teach their wives how to take care of themselves after their demise.

As a social worker of many years standing, I have come to believe that the premise in regard to female longevity, is a pure fable. I could call it worse, but fable not untruly describes this belief. It places women in the vegetating position of protoplasm, who out-exist their husbands, and after long period of care never reach the stage of maturity where they are able to properly care for themselves. But even worse, - it is taken for granted, that men, from a physiological standpoint, are destined to die before their wives.

Factually, that is not so. I know that it is not so, because I have taken pains to examine the matter carefully.

Not so long ago, Dr. Shaply Montagu, of Princeton University, wrote a book explaining why the female should rightly expect to outlive the male. What with his TV appearances and advertising, he helped prepare men for imbibing the belief that they will not tenant the top side of this earth for as long as their wives.

In a democracy, the "big lie" does not come from the wild, hypnotic rantings of dictators, whose raucous speeches impinge themselves upon a captive and stupified mob, but from the smooth, "cultivated" writings

and speech of those who should know better, and from the army of parasitic sensationalists who feed (sometimes distorting) upon this material, - their only purpose being to make a fast buck.

An article FREEDOM FROM FABLES which I have written contains this line: "Investigation into the fable that woman are naturally endowed with a longer life span than men, has yielded information which can result in a really longer life for both".

I have taken the very great privilege of mailing it to you. Your opinions are of much importance, and I hope that you yourself, Mr. Murrow, do not believe the fable which Dr. Montagu is spreading.

If the article is of interest to you, may I have the pleasure of speaking to you, at any time convenient to you.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mary Grabkowicz

Enclosures:

1: Stamps
2: Freedom from Fables

Grady, Lucretia

7

THE MAYFLOWER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

My dear Mr. Murrow:-

This is just to say my husband's and my respects to you and to thank you for seeing me yesterday.

Granger, Lester B

f

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
14 East 48th Street
New York, New York

May
Nineteenth
1959

Dear Mr. Cowan:

From an interested foundation the National Urban League has received a special grant, the purposes of which are restricted to broad public interpretation of the work of this organization. A special Board committee, headed by our President, Theodore W. Kheel, is anxious to apply this grant to purchase of an hour's television time on the CBS network.

Mr. Kheel has had several conversations with Messrs Friendly and Murrow about the possibility of using a re-run of the highly successful "Lady From Philadelphia" as a vehicle for carrying the Urban League message to the American public. I am sure that you will appreciate why this possibility attracts us as having great merit. For not only was it a fine television production when shown over a year ago, but its use in this connection would save the Urban League the costs of production of a show tailored for our special purpose. Thus the cost of the enterprise could be kept within the scope of the foundation's grant.

It is our understanding that Mr. Friendly will be taking this matter up with you in the near future. Will you accept this letter as expressive of hope that arrangements can be made through CBS that will meet the National Urban League's need for a wider measure of public understanding and support of our program.

Sincerely yours,

Lester B. Granger,
Executive Director.

Mr. Louis G. Cowan, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

cc: Messrs Fred Friendly, Theodore Kheel,
Edward R. Murrow, William S. Paley,
and Frank Stanton.

Graham, J.A.

April 28, 1958

Dear Brick:

The check is enclosed. Hope all goes well.

My summer plans are vague, as usual, but I hope to get out to see my Mother for a few days and if there is an opportunity for fishing, I will certainly make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. J.A. Graham
803 Kamiaken Street
Pullman, Washington

fc

encl. Ck for $1.00

J. A. GRAHAM AGENCY

Insurance

803 Kamiaken Street Telephone 1196

PULLMAN · WASHINGTON

$1.00

April 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Many of we W.S.C. Alumni and friends of the school are making some tax deductable contributions to W. S. C. Athletic Scholarship Fund and thought you might like to participate. The enclosed statement is only for a record of payment in case you care to make the donation.

It looks like we may have a real fine team this fall with a fair chance of going to the Rose Bowl in January.

Katherine Foster was here for a weeks visit during the Christmas holliday's and she is doing real well adjusting herself following Earl's sudden death last summer. I visited with Bob and his family in Portland last week. He is of course doing exceptionally well in his practice and the more I see him the more he reminds me of Earl, for he has the same kind of real ability that his father possessed.

Sometime when you are coming West let me know and we will take Casey and do a little fly fishing in British Columbia.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

"Brick"

Brick

JAG/ec
enc

Representing: FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY · FIREMAN'S FUND INDEMNITY COMPANY

Statement

COUGAR CLUB
OF SPOKANE

1522 Washington
Spokane, Washington
Phone FA 8-0300

April 14, 1958

Edward R. Marrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

Contribution_____ $ 100.00

W.S.C. airtaxi Scholarship Fund.

Make Checks Payable to ~~Cougar Club of Spokane~~

Granowitz, Fra

January 2, 1959

Dear Miss Granowitz:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I am very sorry to have to tell you that it will not be possible for me to accede to your request for an interview.

My schedule of radio and television is so very heavy these days, therefore, making it impossible for me to see anyone. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

A biography is enclosed. I hope it answers most of your questions.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Frances Granowitz
Seth Low Junior High School
West 11, Avenue P
Brooklyn 4, New York

mc

Seth Low J.H.S.
West 11,Ave
Brooklyn 4,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The art of reporting is as unfamiliar ans ususal to me as the mention of our school newspaper must seem to you. I am embarking on the experiences of a reporter in this vast field of journalism and appreciate it considera- by the time you are allowing to read this letter.

We humbly reuqest, that we, the studen ents of Seth Low be granted the opportunity to interview so great a personality as yourself, at any time at your convenience.

If it is impossible for you to grant us an interview we simple ask that we

perform our interview by the use of the mail.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Granowitz

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

TH/ME 21st October 1959.

E.R. Murrow, Esq.,
The Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place,
London W.1.

Dear Ed Murrow,

Welcome to "What the Papers Say".

And thank you - as I was one of the audience - for your quite excellent lecture at the Guildhall last Monday.

We met in New York some 18 months ago when you kindly arranged for me to be in the Studio when you did an edition of Person to Person.

Gerald has discussed "What the Papers Say" with you so I attach a guide to form.

Of the three scripts that I sent you, two - by Inglis and Mallalieu - are typical. The third by Bernard Levin is possibly the most dramatic "What the Papers Say" we have ever done. It presses to the ultimate the amount of opinion a broadcaster may express (in fact it raised fairly hot protest from the I.T.A. but the storm was weathered).

Gerald has told you of the limitations concerning opinion in the programme, but of course, there is room to editorialise by the choice of the stories you decide to deal with. Also as an American, I feel you have greater licence. The operation of the show is like this : -

1) I will call you on Tuesday and I could probably manage to pop round to your hotel for a preliminary talk about the stories that are shaping up. This allows some advance planning on the graphics.

2) The real script meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The

...../2

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

regulars on the show generally come to Golden Square at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday with some of the script written and complete it here as the week's papers are sorted here for them. We have an office which we put at their disposal. You may wish to do this.

I take the script up to Manchester overnight on Wednesday and with the Director sort out the graphics on Thursday morning and put them in hand. We would like you to catch a train leaving Euston at 2.35 p.m. and arriving in Manchester at about 6.30.

4) Shortly before 8.00 on Thursday we do a rehearsal with the announcers but no cameras, showing the script on the teleprompt for the first time. Then we go into the studios for a stop-and-start rehearsal and either one or two additional runs before we do the show at 10.30.

5) You can either return on the midnight sleeper train or catch some sleep at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, overnight and catch the 9.10 a.m. plane back to London on Friday.

I hope this makes sense to you. If there are any difficulties we can discuss them on Tuesday.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Tim Hewat

Tim Hewat

P.S. "What the Papers Say" goes out tomorrow, Thursday, at 10.30 p.m. in case you have a chance to see it.

Issued: 6 Aug 1959

FILE

Copy No: Hewat

"WHAT THE PAPERS SAY"

Prog. P.25/125

Trans: 22.48.08
22.58.45

6 Aug 1959

Studio 4, Granada TVC.

Taking part: BRIAN INGLIS, Editor of the Spectator.

1/3. Producer - Isaacs; 4. Director - Fielding; 5. Prod. Asst. - Sutherland; 6. Floor Manager - Singleton; 7. Tech. Sup. - Hanson; 8. Light. Sup. - Ballard;

9. S.L.B.; 10. C.G.B.; 11. Peers; 12. Forman; 13. Kershaw; 14. Martin; 15. Hewat; 16. Inglis; 17. Press; 18. Promotion; 19/20. Prod. Office; 21. C.C.R.; 22. Vision Mixer; 23. Autocue; 24. Racks; 25. Sound; 26. Grams; 27/29. Announcers; 30/32. Stagehands; 33/35. Spares.

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WATER STREET, MANCHESTER 3.

RETURN TO ABOVE

M/WF/LS/35 NO REPRODUCTION PERMITTED

22.48.08
10'37"

Q GRAMS

FADE IN
1. 3 GLOBE

TRACK IN

TAPE UNDER

Q ANNOUNCER

ANNOUNCER 'A':

This week, Brian Inglis, Editor of the Spectator./

MIX
2. 2 INGLIS

INGLIS:

Good evening. Usually at the beginning of August news editors are wondering what on earth they are going to have as news to lead off with on their front pages. Not this time; the holiday season came in with one of the biggest stories a news editor could hope for. The Daily Mirror:/

3. 1 MIRROR ACTUAL (1)
Good News Tuesday

on 1 ANNOUNCER 'B':

4. 3 SKETCH ACTUAL (2) Good News Tuesday./
Best News Since War

INGLIS:

The Daily Sketch:

ANNOUNCER 'A':

5. 1 CHRONICLE ACTUAL (3) The Best News Since the War./
Summit Travellers

INGLIS:

The News Chronicle:

ANNOUNCER 'B':

6. 3 HERALD ACTUAL (4) Summit Travellers./
Ike & Mr.K. ...

INGLIS:

The Daily Herald:

ANNOUNCER 'A':

7. 1 MAIL ACTUAL (5) Ike and Mr. K. Take The Plunge./
Peak to Peak

INGLIS:

The Daily Mail:

ANNOUNCER 'B':

8. 3 EXPRESS ACTUAL (6) Peak to Peak./
It's a Homer

INGLIS:

And the Daily Express:

ANNOUNCER 'A':

9. 2 It's a Homer./

INGLIS:

This was unexpected. Before Bank Holiday weekend, there seemed to be nothing but gloom in prospect.

10. 1 S.EXP. ACTUAL (8) Crisis in Central Africa;/ squabbling
Nixon warns Kruschev between Nixon and Kruschev in Moscow:

11. 3 CHRONICLE (7) /a Communist invasion in the Far East;
Reds Move In ...

12. 1 MAIL (9) /trouble brewing again in Cyprus;
Grivas threatens ...

13. 2 /and here at home,/the fear that the

14. 3 HERALD (10) /printing dispute was going on for
Shock setback to
print peace

on 3 INGLIS: (cont'd)

15. 2 another three weeks./ No matter; the papers plumped resolutely for the

16. 1 MIRROR ACTUAL (11) holiday spirit./ "Outlook lovely",
Outlook lovely

17. 3 HERALD ACTUAL (12) the Mirror cried,/and the Herald
Sunshine all the way

18. 2 announced "Sunshine all the way! "/ If it was the weather they were referring to they were wrong; but if what they wanted to do was to give us all a shot in the arm, it worked. Suddenly, the coulds began to roll

19. 1 EXPRESS ACTUAL (13) away. First,/the printing dispute was settled on Friday night, in time to let both sides - and Lord Birkett -

20. 2 enjoy their holiday in peace;/ then at the weekend came the first rumours

21. 3 CHRONICLE ACTUAL (14) which the News Chronicle carried/that
Mr.K for Washington Kruschev was going to visit America - and that Eisenhower might pay a return

22. 2 call./

23. 1 MAIL ACTUAL (15) On Bank Holiday Monday came the/news
Nixon mobbed in Warsaw

24. 2 of Nixon's triumphant visit to Poland./ And on Tuesday the weekend rumour was

25. 3 SKETCH ACTUAL (16) confirmed;/ Ike and Mr. K are going to
At last! They get ...

26. 2 exchange visits/- something that could be welcomed by newspapers on the extreme

27. 1 MAIL EXTRACT (17) right like the Mail:/
The Miracle of 1959

ANNOUNCER 'B':

They say the age of miracles is over. But Kruschev riding down Fifth Avenue and Eisenhower roaming round the Red Square will seem like a miracle after

28. 2 all that has passed./

on 2

INGLIS:

And on the extreme left, like the

29. 3 WORKER ACTUAL (18) Worker:/
They all say "Great"

ANNOUNCER 'A':

30. 2 They all say "Great"./

INGLIS:

The news was also welcomed in the newspapers of the world, though in some countries more heartily than in others. The headlines in Moscow were unanimous

31. 1 RUSSIAN MONTAGE (19) in welcome:/

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Izvestia: A most important step in international life.
Pravda: The whole world hails the

32. 2 forthcoming meetings./

INGLIS:

All the Chinese papers approved the

33. 3 CHINESE MONTAGE (20) news./

ANNOUNCER 'A':

The Peking Peoples Daily: This is an important result achieved by the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and is a great event in current international political life. The

34. 2 Chinese people welcome it unanimously./

INGLIS:

And it regards the meetings as a test of United States intentions. In the United States the general tone was warm

35. 1 AMERICAN MONTAGE (21) but some doubts were expressed./

on 1

ANNOUNCER 'B':

The Wall Street Journal: Neither Americans nor the rest of the world can

36. 3 PIC. YALTA (22) easily forget/Yalta and Potsdam when Stalin sat down first with President

37. 1 PIC. POTSDAM (23) Roosevelt and then with/President Truman and made agreements that had

38. 2 terrible and irrevocable consequences./

INGLIS:

And in Europe, amidst the general welcome there were some doubts and fears, and complaints that the rest of the world was being left out. In France

39. 3 FRENCH MONTAGE + L'AURORE (24) particularly:/

ANNOUNCER 'A':

L'Aurore: What a bitter lesson for Europeans! A historic dialogue which matters more to them than to anyone

40. 2 else takes place over their heads./

INGLIS:

Naturally, L'Aurore had a warm welcome

41. 1 L'AURORE ACTUAL (25) for the news that/Eisenhower was going to Paris where, it insisted, "all

42. 2 misunderstandings must be cleared up"/ But other French papers had a larger perspective. This is from a leader

43. 3 FRENCH MONTAGE 4 LE MONDE headed "Empty fears and the real risks"./

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Le Monde: Some of today's papers are afraid that the Kruschev-Eisenhower talks can only lead to a new division of the world, as at Yalta. We think

44. 2 this fear largely imaginary./

on 2

INGLIS:

Yesterday too our own press was slightly

45. 1 CHRONICLE ACTUAL (27) more sceptical about the news./ But it

46. 2 was still news./ So, of course, was the return at the weekend of Her

47. 3 MIRROR & HERALD PICS. (28) Majesty the Queen/from her Canadian tour. This, incidentally, gave us a good example of how the camera can lie - or at least, how it can be made to tell

48. 1 HERALD ACTUAL (two very different stories./ According to the Herald, the Queen's appearance justified its earlier criticisms of

49. 3 HERALD EXTRACT The Herald says ... such an ordeal the tour./

ANNOUNCER 'A':

The Herald says that nobody - Queen or Commoner - should have to endure

50. 2 such an ordeal./

INGLIS:

The Mirror had a different picture -

51. 1 MIRROR ACTUAL (29) and a different story./

ANNOUNCER 'B':

This has been the Queen's mostest tour - the most exhausting, the most triumphant,

52. 2 and the most enjoyable./

INGLIS:

Anyway, what will all these news stories there was hardly even room to give the usual Bank Holiday fare; news of people not only in Britain, but all

53. 1 MAIL PIC. (30) over the world/- quietly watching sport, enjoying the spectacle of a

54. 3 CHRONICLE ACTUAL (31) gored bullfighter./ Or of motor racing

55. 1 EXPRESS PIC. (32) on a track condemned by all the drivers./

on 1

INGLIS: (cont'd)

which resulted in the death of Jean Behra, and in this ... (PAUSE)

56. 2 /Naturally all this news was a boon to editors, who normally at this time of year resign themselves to having nothing to put in their newspapers except what by tradition are called "Silly Season" stories. The Silly Season began this year with the reports of the fashion correspondents from Paris on the Dior collection. The new Dior line called down the fashion

57. 3 PIC. ST.LAURENT (33) correspondents fury on the head of/

58. 2 young Yves St. Laurent, the designer./ Reading some of them I got the feeling that they would have liked to string him from a lampost by one of his own chemises. The Mail correspondent was quite kind; she wrote a little verse

59. 1 MAIL ACTUAL (34) about him./
Take a piar ...
if you please

ANNOUNCER 'W':

Take a pair of smiling knees -

60. 2 You can show them if you please./

INGLIS:

But the others ... Anne Scott James in

61. 3 EXPRESS EXTRACT (35) the Express:/
St.Laurent takes ...
caricatures it

ANNOUNCER 'W':

St. Laurent takes every stale trend

62. 2 and caricatures it./

INGLIS:

63. 1 CHRONICLE EXTRACT (36) And Jean Soward of the News Chronicle:/
Elegant women ...
it is inelegant

on 1

ANNOUNCER 'W':

Elegant women have already discarded the above-the-knee fashion - on the grounds

64. 2 that it is inelegant./

INGLIS:

And the Mail gave the voice of the

65. 3 MAIL EXTRACT (37) women who buy the dresses./
No,no,no ...
Britain and America

ANNOUNCER 'W':

No, no, no, say the women of Britain

66. 2 and America./

INGLIS:

The Daily Telegraph sourly summed it up

67. 1 TELEGRAPH ACTUAL (38) in a headline:/ "Fancy Dress".
St.Laurent's Fancy Dress

68. 2 /But what is this new Dior range which has made them so angry? Pictures of the actual designs are not released yet, so the best we have been able to do is get an artist to illustrate them for us, beginning with the Manchester Guardian's description of what the new

69. 3 GUARDIAN EXTRACT + Dior line is like./
DRAWING (39)

ANNOUNCER 'A':

The crux of the show is a tiered skirt which can only be described as an old fashioned plus four trouserleg, the pouch blousing over a hobble hem

70. 2 around the knees./

INGLIS:

You may not happen to like the idea of your pouch blousing over your hobble hem; if so, you'll be relieved to hear that the Mirror offers an alternative interpretation of what the House of

71. 1 MIRROR EXTRACT + Dior wants you to look like./
DRAWING (40)

on 1

ANNOUNCER 'B':

There are many variations of the new line. But basically it resembles an unstiffened lampshade with a puffed

72. 2 harem hem./

INGLIS:

It is very unreasonable of the, but I believe there are some women who don't want to look like an unstiffened lampshade, and don't even care for puffed harem hems (whatever puffed harem hems may be), but luckily the Sunday Times has a wholly different

73. 3 SUN.TIMES EXTRACT + DRAWING (41) picture of the Dior shape./

ANNOUNCER 'A':

His new shape is like a pear balanced on a napkin ring, and the napkin ring

74. 2 encircles the knees./

INGLIS:

At least we are back with familiar objects, pears and napkin rings - so long, of course, as the pear doesn't come blousing over the hobble hem, it should be fine. But it any case it doesn't exhaust the newspaper interpretation of the Dior shape, according to Anne Scott James in the Express, these Dior dresses may be

75. 1 EXPRESS EXTRACT + DRAWING (42) worn with accessories./

ANNOUNCER 'W':

These are often topped with balloon cloaks so that you get a balloon on

76. 2 top of a balloon on top of a train./

on 2

INGLIS:

Apart from what it will look like, I find it rather difficult to imagine what it will feel like to wear a balloon on top of a balloon on top of a train, especially if the lower balloon is pearshaped or like an unstiffened lampshade - and particularly of course, if your pouch happens to be blousing over at the same time. The Daily Sketch tried it out on a

77. 3 SKETCH EXTRACT (43) I feel I'm in a straightjacket

model; her report was not enthusiastic./

ANNOUNCER 'W':

78. 2

I feel I'm in a straightjacket./

INGLIS:

But the nicest comment, I thought, was

79. 1 MAIL EXTRACT (44)

from Iris Ashley in the Mail./ "There is a fullness springing from the waist" she said, describing the Dior outline, the newest outline, she says, which is

80. 2

very new indeed./ Is it? Some of us have had a fullness springing from the waist for a depressingly long time. Ah well, it's good to know that this year at least, we will be in fashion. Normally it takes a little time before the new fashions are seen, but this year the Dior line has already had

81. 3 SKETCH PIC. (45)

many takers/- including the Queen, landing from her tour of Canada - though perhaps it was only a stray puff

82. 2

of wind which gave the Dior touch./

on 2

INGLIS: (cont'd)

Nicholas Bentley, too, considered the effect Dior's pronouncement will have

83. 1 MAIL CARTOON (46) on certain hemlines./

ANNOUNCER 'A':

You know what they'd say about you at

84. 2 Dior's, don't you?/

INGLIS:

And even Andy Capp, though he was in a hurry to get to his work, took care to

85. 3 MIRROR CARTOON (47) adjust his hemline to look in fashion./

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Just gettin' ready for a swim I was when suddenly I remembered it was openin'

86. 2 time./

INGLIS:

But for the press itself, the big news was the end of the printing dispute, which has kept most magazines and

87. 1 MONTAGE EVENINGS (48) provincial newspapers off the bookstalls/ for the best part of two months. Tonight many provincial evening papers

88. 2 returned to life./ To my mind the most interesting story of the dispute is one which has not been told. The only place it appeared was in Fleet Street's House journal "World's Press News". When the stoppage began some magazines were sent to be printed abroad. The Unions promptly declared them 'black' and refused to allow them to be distributed through the usual channels. But when the dispute in

PV 89 on 3

on 2

INGLIS: (cont'd)

the printing ink industry caused a stoppage in ink supplies to the national dailies, the Unions took a

89. 3 W.P.N. EXTRACT (49) The Great Ink Drama

different attitude./

ANNOUNCER 'A':

Ink made in France was found to be not so black as it was painted and, with Mr. Briginshaw's consent, could be brought in to ease the rigours of the

90. 2

seige./

INGLIS:

Thrills! Excitement! Mystery! The World's Press News said - implicit in the 'Mystery' being the question - Should the national dailies be allowed to blackleg but not the magazines? Could it be because the Unions did not want to take on too many people at once? Or is there one law for the big, and another for the small? Anyway in return for this concession the newspapers appeared to have agreed to say nothing about it. Nor have they made as much fuss as they usually do about their circulation figures, for the first six months of 1959. The reason is obvious; with a few exceptions, the figures comparing January/June 1958 with January/June

91. 1 PULL CAPTION (50)

1959 are disappointing. The dailies:/

on 1 ANNOUNCER 'B':

The Daily Mirror - Down

The Daily Mail - Down

The Daily Herald - Down

The News Chronicle - Down

The Daily Sketch - Down

92. 2 The Daily Express - UP. /

INGLIS:

Only the Express of the popular papers is a little up. With the popular

93. 3 PULL CAPTION (51) Sundays it was the same:/

ANNOUNCER 'A':

The News of the World - Down

The Sunday Pictorial - Down

The Sunday Dispatch - Down

The Empire News - Down

The Sunday Graphic - Down

Reynolds News - Down

The People - UP

94. 2 The Sunday Express - Up./

INGLIS:

Only the People and the Sunday Express were up. With prestige papers, however, it was a very different story. They all

95. 1 PULL CAPTION (52) did well.Ø

ANNOUNCER 'B':

The Telegraph - Up

The Times - Up

96. 2 The Manchester Guardian - Up./

INGLIS:

And of the Sundays, the Sunday Times continued its spectacular circulation

97. 3 SUN.TIMES & OBSERVER (53) climb/ and the Observer maintained its

on 3

INGLIS: (cont'd)

private record of being the only paper whose circulation has continued to rise every year since the war. Slow but sure. It makes all the difference

98. 2 how far back you go./ That is if you need to. So much for that sort of figure. It's a pleasure after the alarums and excursions of the last few days to find that things are back to

99. 1 SKETCH ACTUAL (54) normal./ (PAUSE)

100. 2 /Goodnight.

101. 3 GLOBE /

ANNOUNCER (A':

Next week, Paul Johnson of the New Statesman.

102. 1 CAPTION /
From the North

Issued: 7 May 1959 Copy No:

"WHAT THE PAPERS SAY"

Prog.P.25/112

Transmission: 22.45.08 - 7 May 1959 Granada TV Centre, Studio 4
22.57.45

Taking part: Bernard Levin of the Spectator

1/3. Producer - Hewat (3); 4. Director - Wooller; 5. Prod.Asst. - Nicholl; 6. Floor Manager - Clark; 7. Tech.Sup. - Fowler; 8.Light.Sup. - Bartlett;

9. S.L.B.; 10. C.G.B.; 11. Kershaw; 12. Martin; 13. Forman; 14. Levin; 15. Vision Mixer; 16. Press; 17/18. Prod. Office (2); 19. Promotion; 20. C.C.R.; 21. Racks; 21. Sound; 22. Grams; 23/25. Announcers (3); 26. Stagehand; 27. Autocue; 28. Spares (8).

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RETURN TO ABOVE

M/MHW/LS/35 NO REPRODUCTION PERMITTED

22.45.08
12'37"

ITEMS:

1. Manwood execution
2. Dr. Millard + euthanasia
3. "Small World" + BBC
4. "World of Paul Slickey"

Q GRAMS

FADE IN
1. 1 CAPTION
GRANADA PRESENTS

MIX TO
2. 3 GLOBE

SUPER
3. 2 LEVIN
LIGHTS DOWN

Q LIGHTS

FADE TAPE

TAKE OUT 3

Q ANNOUNCER

ANNOUNCER:

This week Bernard Levin of the Spectator.

LEVIN:

Good Evening. "It is given to few men to know the hour of their death". Those words were wisely said, but there is one man in England tonight to whom

on 2

LEVIN: (cont'd)

they do not apply. Just ten and a quarter hours from now, in Pentonville Prison, Ronald Marwood will be hanged

4. 1 PIC. MARWOOD

for capital murder, and he knows it./ Marwood, who is twenty-five years old, was convicted of killing a policeman who went to break up a brawl outside

5. 2

a dance club./ The fact that the victim was a policeman who was acting in the course of his duty made the murderer liable to the death penalty, for under the Homicide Act of 1957, murder of policemen and prison officers is capital murder, while the murder of other people is not - unless it is done by shooting or explosives, or in the course of theft. That is to say, as the papers have been pointing out, a man who rapes and strangles a child, or a man who slowly poisons an old lady for her money, cannot be hanged; but a burglar who panics when he is disturbed by a householder, hits him on the head and finds he has killed him, can be. Well, those are hypothetical cases; but there is nothing hypothetical about the case of Ronald Marwood, and there will be nothing hypothetical about his execution tomorrow morning. So there is one question that the papers ought to answer - and preferably before it happens again; are the papers in favour of this or not?

PV 6 on 3
Cassandra actual

on 2

LEVIN: (cont'd)

6. 3 MIRROR CASSANDRA — There is no doubt that the/Daily

MIX TO

7. 1 MIRROR EXTRACT — Mirror's columnist, Cassandra, is not:/

I am against this ...

ANNOUNCER 'A':

I am against this execution. I am against all executions ..... This lays me open to many charges; that I am mawkish; that I forget the tragedy of the victim's life snuffed out; that I ignore the anguish of the relatives; that I am indifferent to the purpose of Justice and the theory that if murder

8. 2 — goes unavenged, more murder will result./

LEVIN:

9. 3 MIRROR EXTRACT — And Cassandra answers these charges. /

My reply is that the State ...

ANNOUNCER 'A':

My reply is that the State (and that is you, dear reader) should never kill to wipe out a killing and the final act of mercy is the supreme privilege and duty of a Christian country.

LEVIN:

10. 1 SKETCH ACTUAL — The /Daily Sketch, however, is not

Justice or Mercy

MIX — convinced. /

11. 3 SKETCH EXTRACT — /

The agitation to save Marwood ...

ANNOUNCER 'B':

The agitation to save Marwood is misplaced. This is no occasion to try

12. 1 SKETCH EXTRACT — to thwart the law of the land. /

But we have no doubt ...

But we have no doubt that in this instance the sentence is just. We cannot - and we must not - spare the man who knifed P.C. Summers to death. Marwood was not, by East End standards,

PV 13 on 2

on 1

ANNOUNCER 'B': (cont'd)

a hoodlum. And he did not commit his crime for personal gain. That does

13. 2 not make him any the less guilty. /

LEVIN:

Those arguments are primarily concerned with Ronald Marwood, who has now ten hours and ten minutes left. But, as the News Chronicle pointed out, there

14. 3 N.C. EXTRACT
The Homicide Act was progressive ...

are wider issues involved. /

ANNOUNCER 'A':

The Homicide Act was progressive in that it cut down capital punishment; but is any law logical that condemns Marwood to death and allows poisoners and sex

15. 2 killers to escape with a life sentence?/

LEVIN:

The News Chronicle foresees the charge that may be levelled against it. And

16. 1 N.C. ACTUAL their leader faces it squarely. /

ANNOUNCER 'A':

In asking for a reprieve there is no

17. 2 lack of sympathy for the police. /

LEVIN:

And then the Chronicle asks the question that each one of us must answer. The

18. 3 N.C. EXTRACT
But do they need ...

police need protection, yes: /

ANNOUNCER 'A':

But do they need more protection, in law, than the victims of premeditated murder? ..... public and Parliament should press for the revision of an

19. 2 Act which made the fatal mistake. /

			LEVIN:
20.	1	NEWS CHRON. Of holding back ...	Fatal mistake indeed /
			ANNOUNCER 'A':
			.... of holding back from a logical conclusion
			LEVIN:
			The Sunday Pictorial has come to the s
21.	3	SUNDAY PIC. ACTUAL The Noose and The Law	same conclusion./ It expresses it in simpler and vigorous words:/
MIX			
22.	1	SUNDAY PIC. EXT. He was sentenced ...	
			ANNOUNCER 'B':
			He was sentenced to death by hanging for killing a policeman. If instead, he had raped and strangled a little girl, he could not hang. That is the law.
23.	2		The law is a botched-up mess./
			LEVIN:
			And the Pictorial, too, is quick to meet the challenge that abolitionists forget
24.	3	SUNDAY PIC. EXT. Any murder appals ...	the victim./
			ANNOUNCER 'B' :
			Any murder appals every decent citizen. But every responsible citizen is deeply disturbed by a law which reserves the noose for some killers, yet allows
25.	1	SUNDAY PIC. EXT. The Pictorial believes	others to live ...../ The Pictorial believes the right solution is to
26.	2		abolish hanging entirely./
			LEVIN:
			But the Daily Express takes its stand, despite the illogicalities which other newspapers claim to have found
27.	3	EXP. BLOW-UP A matter of Duty	in the Homicide Act, on what/it calls
			ANNOUNCER 'A':
MIX 28.	1	EXPRESS EXT. A Policeman's Duty	A matter of duty. / A policeman's duty

to society is plain. It is to maintain law and order; to carry out his job whatever the personal risk may be. Society's duty to the policeman is equally clear. It is to support him to the limit of its powers in his war against crime. /That is why Ronald Marwood, who murdered a policeman, was sentenced to death./

29. 3 EXPRESS. EXT.
That is why ....

30. 2

LEVIN:

And also why, in the opinion of the Daily Express, he should rightly be hanged. Well, so far, those who know the attitude the papers I have quoted from have taken on capital punishment in the past, will not be surprised at the views they have been expressing this last week. The News Chronicle has long opposed capital punishment, the Daily Express always defended it. But there was one significant comment in Sunday's papers - significant not so much in what it said, as in the paper that was saying it. The Sunday Graphic - a paper by no means disposed as a rule to be in the van of political or social change - has also decided that there is illogicality in the law the Sunday Pictorial called 'a botched-up mess'. The Graphic's headline was / 'Guilty Men'. But the leading article underneath it did not bear out the heading: /

31. 1 GRAPHIC ACTUAL

32. 3 GRAPHIC EXT.
The Case of ....

ANNOUNCER 'B':

The case of Ronald Marwood, whether he is reprieved or not, may be the beginning of the end of capital punishment. For in the long run capital punishment depends on the moral judgement of the people, and the new Homicide Act does not satisfy that

33. 1 GRAPHIC EXT. The man who ....

judgement ..../The man who kills a policeman in a drunken brawl deserves no sympathy. But the average man will never agree that the policeman-killer's guilt is greater than that of the most

34. 2

poisoner or strangler. /

LEVIN:

You've heard views, then, which began with Ronald Marwood and went on to the wider field of the Homicide Act. I want to come back to Marwood, for, after all, it is he who is going to be hanged in ten hours and six minutes, not the Homicide Act. Let Cassandra remind us of some of the circumstances

35. 3 CAPTION CARD No one saw ....

in this very unhypothetical case:/

ANNOUNCER 'A':

36. 1 CAPTION CARD Other men were ...

... No one saw Marwood commit the crime/

ANNOUNCER 'B':

.... other men were seen to run away

37. 3 CAPTION CARD The scraps of ....

when the policeman fell .../

ANNOUNCER 'A':

... the scraps of material adhering to

38. 1 CAPTION CARD Marwood was bleeding ...

the knife were not Marwood's .../

ANNOUNCER'B':

.... Marwood was bleeding profusely from a wound received earlier in the affray

but there were no traces of his blood either on the knife or on the murdered man ..../

39. 3 CAPTION CARD
He could not ...

ANNOUNCER 'A':

... he could not have been convicted but for his confession .../

40. 2

LEVIN:

This confession, of course, Marwood retracted in court, and Cassandra says/

41. 1 CAPTION CARD
Confessions after ...

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Confessions after prolonged interrogations are not the best of evidence

LEVIN:

And Cassandra winds up his list of comments on the case with these two;/

42. 3 CAPTION CARD
He was drunk ...

ANNOUNCER 'B':

... he was drunk - a poor plea, but a relevant one./ And finally he knew neither of the opposing gangs and had had an excellent Army record and a good reference when he completed his National Service./

43. 1 CAPTION CARD
And finally he ....

44. 2

LEVIN:

None of those facts, incidentally, is disputed. They have convinced some papers that Ronald Marwood should not be hanged; some they have failed to convince. How about the readers? How about you? The execution of Ronald Marwood is not the only question of life or death on which we should all make up our minds. Tuesday's newspapers carried - it was front-page news almost without exception - a story with

45. 3 HERALD ACT. I ended a life

profound and far-reaching implications:/

ANNOUNCER 'A':

I ended a Life.

LEVIN:

46. 2

.. said the headline in the Daily Herald;/ and this was no sensational murderer's confession. The story it referred to was told in the eminently respectable surroundings of the Rotary Club in Burton-on-Trent. And the man who told the story was a highly respectable doctor from Leicester. And this, according

47. 1 MAIL ACT. I gave Patient Drug

to the Daily Mail,/was the story Dr. Millard told:

ANNOUNCER 'A':

The patient was a lady who had perhaps two or three days more to live. A long

MIX
48. 3 PIC. Dr. Millard

time before she had asked me if/I would give her a fatal dose if she ever contracted

49. 1 MAIL EXT. She was dying ....

an incurable disease./ She was dying when she came to ask for this service we had discussed before. I gave her a small dose of drugs, she went into

50. 3 MAIL EXT. Doctors do not ...

a coma, and died peacefully .../ Doctors do not discuss these things publicly, but it is a problem we all have

51. 2

to face. /

LEVIN:

It is indeed. But opinion is very far from unanimous. Listen to the Daily Express the day after Dr. Millard's

52. 1 EXPRESS EXT. How easy it is ...

story appeared:/

ANNOUNCER 'B':

How easy it is to put one's self in

Dr. Millard's place! To envisage the pity of the sick bed, the grimness of the dilemma. Would it not actually be wrong and cowardly to shrink from administering the final peace, which with a pill one can give? .... The answer must be: It would be arrogant for anyone, however strong the provocation, to cut short an innocent human life in the supposed interest

53. 3 EXPRESS EXT. What is hopeless ... of humanity ..../What is hopeless today

54. 2 may be curable tomorrow./

LEVIN:

55. 1 PIC. Weatherhead But the same day, in the News Chronicle,/ the Reverend Dr. Leslie Weatherhead, the Methodist leader, puts a very different

56. 3 N. CHRON. ACTUAL point of view:/

ANNOUNCER 'A':

MIX

57. 1 N. CHRON. EXT. I think that ..... In my opinion Dr. Maurice Millard did the right thing...../I think that those who vote against properly safeguarded euthanasia can never have visited regularly, over a long period, a patient suffering from a painful and incurable

58. 3 N. CHRON. EXT. Those who vote .... illness./ Those who vote against easy death must tell us why they want to punish people who keep a dog in such a condition and punish those who help

59. 2 a human being to escape it./

LEVIN:

The State and the individual - hanging and euthanasia. These are the two great questions that the papers have been discussing this week. And for

Ronald Marwood, the fact that the State which forbids the second permits the first means that he now has ten hours and four minutes to live.

But for the newspapers life goes on. And there are other issues - some of them important,too, even if not so dramatic - that have been occupying them this week. The Daily Herald on Friday headed its/front page:

60. 1 HERALD P.1
BBC gags Star ...

ANNOUNCER 'A':

61. 2 B.B.C. gags star on TV/

LEVIN:

And underneath, this was the tale that the Herald unfolded:/

62. 3 HERALD EXT.
The BBC backed ....

ANNOUNCER 'B':

The BBC backed down yesterday and cancelled the second half of the TV show 'Small World' which started a big row in Ireland. The cause of it all: A pretty little Irish actress called Siobhan McKenna and her remarks about the I.R.A./ The BBC's Board of Governor's met in.London last night. They considered the wrath of Ulster. Then came the decision - the show due to be screened tomorrow night will be replaced. But I can reveal that the BBC officials read the script of the first programme and decided to broadcast it without cuts./

63. 1 HERALD EXT.
The BBC's Board ...

64. 2

LEVIN:

And then, the sting in the story. The first programme caused the protest.

PV 65 on 3
(Herald EXT.)

But it was the second that was cancelled. And Miss McKenna, as the flames darted around her head, said - according to

65. 3 HERALD EXT. the Daily Herald - this:/

ANNOUNCER 'W':

The second part is quite harmless. It carries no politics and most of the

66. 2 remarks are about the theatre./

LEVIN:

And in the Daily Herald Mr. Michael Foot

67. 1 PIC. Michael Foot adds this comment:/

ANNOUNCER 'B':

If Sir Ian Jacob, boss of the BBC, was a man and not an Establishment mouse,

68. 3 POSSIBLE PIC. Sir Ian Jacob she should have replied ...../

ANNOUNCER 'A':

'Go to Hell! Go to Tipperary! Jump in the Irish Sea for all I care! Miss McKenna was invited to say what

69. 2 she thinks ..../

LEVIN:

And from the left-wing Herald to the right wing Daily Telegraph. In Tuesday's

70. 1 TELEGRAPH EXT. Much has been .... Telegraph, Peter Simple had this to say:/

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Much has been made of the cowardice of the German generals who failed to stand up to Hitler. The general who controls the BBC does not even stand up to Mr. J. Ritchie McKee, his own subordinate

71. 2 in Northern Ireland./

LEVIN:

Lastly: this programme often brings you examples of disagreement among the

			papers. But on Wednesday they were for
72.	3	PIC. Osborne	once unanimous. The subject?/ Mr. John Osborne's musical 'The World of Paul
73.	1	SKETCH ACTUAL A sex - and -	Slickey'. The Daily Sketch./
			ANNOUNCER 'W':
74.	2		A sex - and - hate show - it was revolting/
			LEVIN:
75.	3	N. CHRON: Ambitious but	The News Chronicle /
			ANNOUNCER 'A':
76.	2		Ambitious but abominable/
			LEVIN:
77.	1	TELEGRAPH An unhappy evening	The Telegraph/
			ANNOUNCER 'B':
78.	2		An unhappy evening/
			LEVIN:
79.	3	MIRROR What a waste	The Daily Mirror/
			ANNOUNCER 'W':
80.	3		What a waste of talent/
			LEVIN:
81.	1	DAILY MAIL Sniggering	Daily Mail/
			ANNOUNCER 'B':
82.	2		Sniggering, schoolboyish show/
			LEVIN:
83.	3	TIMES The dullness	The Times/
			ANNOUNCER'A':
84.	2		The dullness becomes actively boring/
			LEVIN:
			How was Mr. Osborne? Looking back in more in sorrow than in anger. Next day
85.	1	PIC. Osborne OR EXTRACT 'Star'	he told the Star /
			ANNOUNCER 'B':
			There is not one daily newspaper critic
			who has the intellect to assess my work.

There is a recurrent note of hysteria

86. 2 in all the notices/

LEVIN:

So much for the lighter side of life in this week's papers. But it is the story with which I began that has dominated them in the past seven days.

And as this programme ends on that note, Ronald Marwood has ten hours to live. Goodnight./

Q LIGHTS

Q ANIMATION

MIX
87. 3 GLOBE (Revolving)

MIX
88. 1 CAPTION 'GRANADA PRODUCTION'/

Issued: 19 Mar. 1959 Copy No .....

"WHAT THE PAPERS SAY"

PROG. P.25/105

Trans: 10.45.08 - 10.57.45. 19 Mar. 1959 Granada TVC, Studio 4.

Taking part: J.P.W. Mallalieu, M.P.

1/3. Producer - Hewat (3) 4. Wooller. 5. Prod. Asst. - Davies.
6. Floor Manager - Clark. 7. Tech. Sup. - Burton.
8. Light. Sup. - Kiley.

9. S.L.B. 10. C.G.B. 11. Kershaw. 12. Mallalieu. 13. C.C.R.
14. Vision Mixer. 15. Press. 16. Sutton. 17. Sound. 18. Grams.
19/20. Prod. Office (2) 21. Stagehand. 22/24. Announcers (3)

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WATER STREET, MANCHESTER, 3

Return to above

NO REPRODUCTION PERMITTED

M/MHW/MD/35

10.45.08
12.37

Q GRAMS

1. FADE IN
CAM. 1 CAPTION
GRANADA PRESENTS

2. MIX TO
CAM. 3 GLOBE

3. SUPER
CAM. 2 M.S. MALLALIEU
WITH LIGHTS DOWN

Q LIGHTS

FADE TAPE

TAKE OUT CAM. 3

Q ANNOUNCER

ITEMS:

~~1. Racehorse's Balls with Actresses.~~

1. The start of flat racing.
2. End of football season + troubles of Norwich.
3. Grivas leaves Cyprus
4. Date of Election?
5. Hogan Kid Bassey fight.
6. How to wear table napkins.

ANNOUNCER:

This week J.P.W. Mallalieu of the New Statesman.

MALLALIEU:

Good Evening. Once again this has been a week of big news. It opened

			MALLALIEU:
			with Mr. Macmillan's talks with
4.	CUT CAM. 1	ACTUAL - EXPRESS ROUND 3 WITH DR. A	the German Chancellor Dr. Adenauer./
5.	CAM. 2		in Berlin/
			And now it is beginning to close with
6.	CUT CAM. 3	M.G. BLOW UP MR. MACMILLAN IN OTTAWA	the story of his flight to talk /
7.	CAM. 2		with President Eisenhower in Washington./
			In between, the House of Commons has had full dress debates on the financial agreement with Egypt which
8.	CUT CAM. 1	EXPRESS ACTUAL "DRUBBING BY PREMIER INFURIATES SOCIALISTS"	the Express headed /
			ANNOUNCER 'A'
			Drubbing by Premier infuriates
9.	CUT CAM. 2		Socialists./
			MALLALIEU:
10.	CUT CAM. 3	HERALD ACTUAL 'GUILTY TORIES ETC.	And which the Daily Herald headed /
			ANNOUNCER: 'B'
			Guilty Tories cost Britain £250 million
11.	CUT CAM. 2		at Suez./
			MALLALIEU:
			Believe it or not the two papers were reporting the same debate. The house also debated unemployment
12.	CUT CAM. 1	MAIL ACTUAL 58,000 DOWN	yesterday./
			ANNOUNCER: 'A'
13.	CAM. 2		Workless 58,000 down /
			MALLALIEU:
			And three quarters of an hour ago it finished yet another debate on Cyprus. Besides the Political news, there has been the threat of new difficulties for
14.	CUT CAM. 3	MAIL 'NEW RAIL PAY DEMAND	the Railways and for railwaymen./

15. CAM. 2 /And the inquiry into the case of

16. CAM. 1 EXPRESS 'MY STORY .. John Waters,/the Thurso boy who is alleged to have been assaulted by

17. CAM. 2 two Policemen./

But amid this welter of news, what have most newspapers picked out as the

CUT

18. CAM. 3 ACTUAL EXPRESS ITS THE FLAT most important event of the week? /

ANNOUNCER: 'B'

19. CAM. 2 It's the flat!/

MALLALIEU

Flat racing which opened on Monday. Now I expect that a lot of you are experts on this but to me it's something from outer space. The only runners I ever back are the M.C.C. against Australia and Huddersfield Town against anybody - but that's not betting. It's just obstinacy. So when I began to study the racing pages of the papers this week I was soon in a complete daze. The thing first broke out on Friday. Here's

CUT

20. CAM. 1 SKETCH JACK THE JUDGE ETC. the Daily Sketch front page.

ANNOUNCER 'A':

Scoop of the year.

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Jack the Judge joins us.

WOMAN ANNOUNCER:

21. CAM. 2 WIDE SHOT SEE NEWSPAPER To pick winners for you./

MALLALIEU:

And on page 15 there was a story

CUT

22. CAM. 3 C.U. NEWSPAPER ON DESK across/five columns about Jack the Judge who is said to be 'The greatest

23. CAM. 2 judge of form in the Country'/ who

MALLALIEU: (CONT'D)

for thirteen years has been advising the Bookies but who now, gamekeeper turned poacher, is going to advise you, you lucky people. Then the Daily Mirror. Instead of a talking

24. CAM. 1 MIRROR 'BLOW UP HORSE.

Judge,/they've got a talking horse, so you'll get it straight from the horse's mouth.

ANNOUNCER: 'A'

Gosh, I'm so excited I can hardly wait.

ANNOUNCER 'B'

Be in the Winner's enclosure this

25. CAM. 2

season - turn to page 22 /

MALLALIEU:

Says the Mirror and when you do turn to page 22 you find, not the Daily

CUT

26. CAM. 3 MIRROR ACTUAL RACING MIRROR

Mirror but/the Racing Mirror.

27. CAM. 2

/ The News Chronicle had a whole

28. CAM. 1 N.C. THE FLAT

column on the/racing service it was going to give its readers. /

29. MIX TO CAM. 3 N.C. EXTRACT XTRA FORM .. INFORMATION

/ ANNOUNCER 'A'

The News Chronicle has something new - something very special, to offer its racing readers.

ANNOUNCER 'B':

Xtraform .. concise .. easy to follow ... it'is guaranteed to give

30. CAM. 2

you extra information ..../

MALLALIEU:

31. CAM. 3 N.C. EXTRACT THE BOOKIE ETC.

And as a further guide it offers /

WOMAN ANNOUNCER:

32. CAM. 2

The Bookie .. his likes and dislikes./

MALLALIEU:

Though I'd always assumed that what the bookie likes is making money and what he dislikes is losing it. But just

33. CAM. 1 EXPRESS ALL SET FOR THE OFF — to encourage you,/the Express carries a feature

ANNOUNCER 'A'

34. CAM. 2 — Bookie who went broke/

MALLALIEU:

And among all the other kind people whose one idea is to help you send other bookies broke are the Daily Express's

35. CAM. 3 EXPRESS EXTRACT 'IF YOU FOLLOW ... WRONG — Mr. Method/

ANNOUNCER 'B'

If you follow the methods or systems I detail in the Daily Express each day I don't think you will go far wrong.

MALLALIEU

36. CAM. 1 HERALD THE MAN IN THE MASK — The Daily Herald's/man in the mask

WOMAN ANNOUNCER:

37. CAM. 2 — He's a professional backer./

MALLALIEU:

Maybe he's the Lone Ranger, too.

38. CAM. 3 MAIL BLOW UP HORSCOPE + 'strictly for fun .. way' — The/Daily Mail has a horscope.

ANNOUNCER 'A'

Strictly for fun it gives you a tip

39. CAM. 2 — a day the Horoscope way./

MALLALIEU:

And just in case you may be wondering why if all these judges are so good at picking winners they should bother to work for newspapers instead of sitting at home smoking fat cigars, the Daily

MALLALIEU: (CONT'D)

Sketch offers you something else to gamble on / the Budget. If you correctly forecast various tax changes the Sketch will pay not only your taxes /

40. CAM. 1 ACTUAL. SKETCH. 'BEAT THE BUDGET & WIN'

41. CAM. 3 SKETCH EXTRACT 'but all your costs .. one year'

WOMAN ANNOUNCER:

But all your costs of rent, rates, cigarettes, beer and all your hire purchase debts for one year./

42. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

Though it doesn't mention your racing debts. Ah well, you can always pay those off yourself by going to work on a newspaper as a racing tipster.

Why do the papers go to all this fuss over the start of the flat? The reason is simple. On the day the flat starts, National newspaper sales go up about a quarter of a million copies. It is the biggest single boost of the year.

To round the thing off, I studied the racing tips on this important circulation day. It was a long job, for the National papers publish the findings of FIFTY-FOUR separate experts./

43. CAM. 1 PULL CAPTION

MAIL	PULL	The Mail is top with/ten tipsters
EXPRESS	PULL	The Express has a team of/nine
CHRON	PULL	/And so does the News Chronicle
HERALD	PULL	Next is the Herald with/eight
SKETCH	PULL	The Sketch is content with/six

TELE PULL The Daily Telegraph/five

MIRROR PULL The Mirror only/four

TIMES PULL The Times a modest/two

WORKER PULL The Daily Worker/but one

M.G. PULL And the/Manchester Guardian none at all

MALLALIEU:

44. CAM. 2 It is/ said that in the old days a leader writer on the Guardian used to slip the names of his own tips for the big races into the editorials. But he is dead now.

The next day, I checked to see how the men got on with their first day on the flat. I discarded all the Horoscope tips, and Judge's tips, and Woman's fancy and all that sort of thing, and went simply to the tipster given the star billing on each paper. And this was the

45. CAM. 1 PULL CAPTION result./

CHRON. Caption Heath of the Chronicle had

PULL the best day with/four Lincoln winners.

TIMES PULL The Times racing correspondent/ had three.

SKETCH PULL So did/Gimcrack of the Sketch

WORKER PULL And so/ did Cayton of the Worker

MAIL PULL Robin Goodfellow of the Mail picked/ two winners.

MIRROR PULL So/ did Newsboy of the Mirror

TELE PULL And so did/Hotspur of the Telegraph

EXPRESS PULL The Scout had only/one winner in the Express

HERALD PULL And Templegate of the Herald had/none at all

46. CAM. 2 ..... Be sure that the circulation departments will be watching to see how the tipsters get on during the rest of the season.

While the fanfares were sounding for the flat, the football season was reaching its climax with the F.A. Cup Semi finals; and an incident in the match I saw - the first one between Luton and Norwich last Saturday - made me ponder over a question of footballing ethics. Here is the incident described by the Sunday Express./

47. CAM. 3 S.E. EXTRACT ' Norwich L/H .. footwork'

ANNOUNCER 'B'

Norwich Left Half Matt Crowe rugby tackled the irrepressible Bingham when the dancing Irishman had beaten him by pure footwork./

48. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

But for that tackle, a blatant foul, Luton might well have scored the winning goal. Is a player justified in fouling to save his side? This is what Crowe, the player concerned had to say after the match./

49. CAM. 1 PIC. CROWE

ANNOUNCER 'A'

There was no one behind me. If I hadn't stopped him we would have been out of the Cup./

50. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

Well, what's your verdict? Should a man deliberately foul to save his

MALLALIEU:

side? If he does so, should he be sent off the field? Personally I always want my team to beat their opponents by fair means ... if possible. The question is not so very important now because Norwich went down to Luton in the replay yesterday and their 11 -match giant killing run is over - but there is another story arising out of this Luton-Norwich cup tie on Saturday which may involve the ethics not of football but of journalism. Almost immediately after the match on Saturday Mr. Ronald Maxwell of the Sunday Despatch met Mr. Will Cook, the trainer of Norwich, and Mr. Cook, according to Mr. Maxwell, spoke as follows:/

51. CAM. 3 S.DESPATCH ACTUAL I'm fed up

ANNOUNCER 'B'

I'm looking for another job. I'm fed up with not getting my share of the credit ../when I went to Norwich four and a half months ago they were still doing badly. They improved immediately I arrived and this fantastic run of wins is mostly due to me. But I get none of the credit, none of the publicity or the money .. /

52. CAM. 1 PIC. COOK

53. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

And there was some more in the same strain. / Mr. Ronald Maxwell, so far

54. CAM. 3 PIC. MAXWELL

as I can see, was the only reporter to get this story and the Sunday Despatch, so far as I can see,

55. CAM. 2 — was the only paper to print it./ But on Monday the popular papers were following it up. Giving what he called the inside story of the

56. CAM. 1 PIC. J. BROMLEY — Norwich row,/Mr. John Bromley of the Daily Herald wrote:

ANNOUNCER 'A'

Tubby Willie Cook, trainer and coach of Norwich City, will not be at Carrow Road at the end of this

MIX TO
57. CAM. 3 HERALD EXTRACT — season ... / The Club and Cook
'The club and cook ... not cordial'

clamped down an Iron Curtain of 'No Comment' yesterday when I asked what action was to be taken about Cook's charges. But I can reveal that the directors and manager ArchieMacaulay had a meeting with Cook yesterday morning. The atmosphere was not

58. CAM. 2 — cordial./

MALLALIEU:

Some revelation. I could have guessed that myself. The Daily Express seemed to have missed the meeting between Cook and Macaulay on the previous day. It's Mr.

59. CAM. 1 EXPRESS EXTRACT — Bob Pennington said:/
Willie Cook ... from Cook

ANNOUNCER 'B'

Willie Cook ... will be on the mat before his manager Archie Macauley this morning. Angry Macaulay

60. CAM. 2 — will demand an explanation from Cook./

MALLALIEU:

Which is another guess we could all have made ourselves. The Daily Mail, the Despatch's sister paper, took the story to its front page and gave an interview with a Norwich Director who said: /

61. CAM. 3 MAIL ACTUAL
I'd sack Cook

ANNOUNCER 'A'

If I were Manager, Cook would not be here another day./

62. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

But, after all the row, the Daily Herald on Tuesday printed this statement from Mr. Cook: /

63. CAM. 1 PIC. COOK

ANNOUNCER:

I would like to state emphatically that the statement appearing in the National Press concerning my association with Norwich City is entirely wrong and completely out of context .... / I have never at any time intended to imply that my treatment has been other than on a perfectly friendly basis. /

64. CAM. 3 HERALD EXTRACT
'I have never at any time ... basis'

65. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

H'm. Entirely wrong? That suggests that Mr. Cook said no such thing. Completely out of context? That implies that he did say it but added other things. We went back to the Sunday Despatch about it. The Editor says he is quite happy about Mr. Maxwell's report.

MALLALIEU:

It's all rahher puzzling. But it is no more puzzling than news about more important people such as this /

66. CAM. 1. E. STANDARD ACTUAL

Grivas flies out - with his pistol then in quotation marks 'Fanatically pro-British but you made us very bitter'. Under this heading the story opened/

67. CAM. 3 E. STANDARD EXTRACT. 'Eoka chief Col. Grivas .. Mararios'

ANNOUNCER:'B'

Eoka Chief Colonel George Grivas, pistol strapped to the waist of his guerilla leader's uniform, said in Nicosia today; 'I'm fanatically pro-British, but the British made us very bitter. It is up to them to rebuild this friendship'. Listening to him was a beaming Archbishop Makarios./

68. CAM. 2

MALLALIEU:

I cannot believe that a few weeks ago Colonel Grivas would have considered himself 'Fanatically pro British' or that, even if he had made such a statement, British papers, which were freely describing him as a terrorist and a murderer, would have printed it. Perhaps its less confusing to stick to sport. And anyway, quite serious news is coming to look like sport. Last week, my colleague Alistair Dunnett

MALLALIEU: (CONT'D)

showed you how the Political tipsters were betting on the date of the next election. They are still at it this week. Here's the Sunday

69. CAM. 1 S. DESPATCH RELAX! IT'S OCTOBER — Despatch's political correspondent./

ANNOUNCER 'A'

70. CAM. 3 PIC. MACMILLAN — Relax! It's October./

Mr. Macmillan has made it clear to party leaders during the past few

71. CAM. 2 — days that he has decided on October./

MALLALIEU:

But only two days later the political correspondent of the London Evening

72. CAM. 1. E. STANDARD ACTUAL 'Yes, May is the month .. Macmillan' — Standard was saying this /

ANNOUNCER 'B'

73. CAM. 2 — Yes, May is the month for Macmillan. /

MALLALIEU:

And today, they were at it again in

74. CAM. 3 EXPRESS ACTUAL MAY IS THE TIP — the Express: /

ANNOUNCER 'A'

75. CAM. 2 — May is the tip /

MALLALIEU:

76. CAM. 1 N. CHRON. ACTUAL JUNE 4 — And the News Chronicle/

ANNOUNCER 'B'

77. CAM. 2 — June 4 gets the vote /

MALLALIEU:

I know something of politics and I can tell you straight that no political tipster has any real information about the date of the next election. They are just guessing, and though

I don't know anything about racing, I suspect that the racing tipsters are in much the same boat.
So we may as well stick to sport. The Hogan 'Kid' Bassey fight in America. Unfortunately Bassey lost his title last week to Davey Moore an American. That's a pity, because Bassey is a fine little fighter. Nevertheless, this bout drew many of Britain's leading sports columnists to California.
Leading? If you take them at their own papers valuations they are all leading - 'Britain's ace sports writer' 'Britain's most feared sporting columnist', Britain's No. 1 Sports writer' etc. etc.
It might be nice, sometime, if papers left the merits of their sports writers to be judged by their readers. But perhaps that would be too risky. However, there in California is Mr. Desmond Hackett

78. CAM. 1 PIC. HACKETT

of the Daily Express. Mr. /Hackett's gimmick, for reasons best known to the Express, is a brown bowler, and he'll be calling it a brown derby before long. This bowler keeps

79. CAM. 3 EXPRESS 'I help Bassey on my bike'

creeping in to his writing./

ANNOUNCER 'A'

I have just panted in from helping out Hogan Kid Bassey with his road work as he labours into shape to resist

ANNOUNCER 'A' (CONT'D)

Kentucky born Davy Moore here on March 18. The way the folks stared at our work-out party you would have thought they had never seen an Englishman wearing a brown bowler

80. CAM. 2 and riding a bicycle./

MALLALIEU:

When not fussing about his bowler, Mr. Hackett watches Bassey sparring.

81. CAM. 1 EXPRESS Under the heading/ 'Limey taunts
LIMEY TAUNTS
82. CAM.2 make Bassey so vicious'./

He wrote a story of how some onlookers description of him as 'Just another Limey bum' so angered Bassey that he came near to murdering the partner with whom he happened to be

83. CAM. 3 PIC. BASSEY sparring at the time. Said Hackett./

ANNOUNCER 'B'

For two whole minutes Bassey became a snarling faced, vicious, skilled tormentor ... he gave the unfortunate

84. CAM. 2 sparring partner a scientific whipping./

MALLALIEU:

As soon as he cooled he stepped forward, embraced his sparring partner and apologised. Says Hackett.

But watching exactly the same bout was

85. CAM. 3 PIC. PETER WILSON the redoubtable/ Peter Wilson of the Daily Mirror and he saw none of this drama. Is Mr. Wilson blind? Or did

86. CAM. 2 none of this drama really happen? /

It's all very bewildering. You have to be an ace reader to know what these

ace columnists are really up to.

And now at last, to finish up with, a non-sporting item. Under the heading 'properly tucked in' the Times on Saturday printed a letter from the Head Waiter at the Cumberland Hotel in London.

87. CAM. 1 JOHN MEAD IN VISION. O/S SHOT. ON TABLE

The letter said: /

ANNOUNCER 'A'

Sir, May I, as a head waiter, with many years of dedicated service to the public, urge upon new generations of diners the necessity of doing away with a foolish convention of the British - the draping of table napkins across the knees. The purpose of a napkin, surely, is to protect ones clothes against

88. CAM. 2

soup and gravy stains./

MALLALIEU:

Warming deferentially to his theme,

89. CAM. 3 JOHN MEAD IN VISION

the Head Waiter went on /

ANNOUNCER 'A'

My employers have at last agreed to urge diners in our Grill Room to wear table napkins where they belong - tucked into the collar or into the top of their waistcoats like sensible

90. CAM. 2

continentals. /

MALLALIEU:

Such an important national issue could not be left alone by letter writers to the Times. In today's Times

91. CAM. 1 CAPTION

S.T. England wrote: /

ANNOUNCER 'B'

Many years ago I used something which served even better to protect my clothing than a table napkin tucked into the waistcoat. It consisted, as I recall, of a large square of some material resembling towelling; tapes sewn to two of the corners could be tied behind the neck. Simple, effective, and in those days obligatory.

92. CAM. 2 ..... Yours faithfully, /

MALLALIEU:

Well, whatever else remains obscure from the week's news, one thing is clear - that if you want to tuck your napkin into your waistcoat you had better not dine at the Ritz - though I don't suppose that question will arise, either for you or for me, unless we follow Mr. Method or the Man in the Mask or the Horscope - and perhaps it won't arise even then. Goodnight.

Q LIGHTS

Q ANIMATION

MIX TO
93. CAM. 3 GLOBE .....

MIX TO
94. CAM. 1 GRANADA PRODUCTION

FADE SOUND & VISION

Grant, Joanne

UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

246 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y. MU 4-4550

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL VII

VIENNA
JULY 26-AUGUST 4, 1959

F

January 23, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.- T.V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

One of the fruitful ways of securing and maintaining peace throughout the world is for the people of all nations to know each other and to meet together in a friendly way to discuss their common aspirations and problems. Certainly the young people of the world, concerned as they are with the task of becoming tonorrow's responsible citizens, should be given every opportunity to meet and get to know one another.

The idea of a festival of youth, where young people from all over the world can meet together, enjoying themselves while at the same time having serious discussions on the problems facing them, is one of the most meaningful ways of exchange.

The VII World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, to be held July 26 - August 4, 1959, in Vienna, Austria, is just such an event. 17,000 young people from more than 130 countries will participate in discussion, sports events and cultural activities in an attempt to further understanding in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

Our committee, which coordinates nationally the work of many local committees, is concerned with ensuring that an accurate picture of America, American youth, and the American way of life is presented at the Festival. Toward this end we seek the aid of youth, student, sport and cultural organizations to achieve a delegation varied in composition with a comprehensive sport and cultural program.

In light of this, especially in view of the present international situation, and because of your prominence in the field of communications and entertainment, we urge your support of the VII World Festival and of American participation. It would do much toward encouraging young people in television, and young people in general to take an interest in the Festival. We ask that you write a public letter or statement to the Committee indicating your attitude toward the VII World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,
Joanne Grant
Joanne Grant
U.S. Festival Committee

JG/dm

Grath, E.M.

BOX 645 COLORADO SPRINGS
June 7,1959

Dear Mr Murrow:

Thank you very much indeed for so promptly sending me typescript copies of your broadcasts of May 28th and 29th which have just arrived. I have already reread the parts in which I was and am specially interested and will mail Blair Clark's observations on the opening of our mission to Guinea to my friend and colleague Rinden to-day. I'm sure he will be amused.

I am not a little surprised however that these two typescript copies came in one of yourofficial covers which seems to indicate that I slipped in failing to send you self-addressed stamped covers for their transmission here. And while I'm sure CBS has not become impoverished by this unexpected expenditure of eight cents, the least I can do is to refund that sum, which is enclosed.

With renewed thanks for your courtesy and also for the wonderful observations you made in respect to conformity of the American male. It is a classic.

Cordially yours,

Edward M. Groth

Enclosures: As stated

Edward R Murrow, Esquire
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N.Y.

P.S. As of possible interest there is enclosed a snapshot of my hogan,which also shows a bit of the front range of the Rockies at this point. The mountain is Cheyenne Mt

Gray Chas

NAME AND ADDRESS	CHARLES BUFFUM GRAY 130 East 75th St., Apt. 7c New York 21, N.Y. REgent 4-1556
POSITION APPLIED FOR	Program or production assistant in television production
QUALIFICATIONS	Have three major interests and areas of experience which can best be realized and be of most use in TV production: music, writing, and film and theater production work. Film and Theater: Was Assistant Stage Manager for school productions of "You Can't Take It With You" and "Billy Budd"; also helped stage a completely original musical - "Ticonderoga" - written, directed, and acted by the students. Staged, was Assistant Director for, and performed in boys' camp productions of a one act play and "H.M.S. Pinafore". Was Assistant Stage Manager and Lighting Director for the Penzance Players on Cape Cod; was also the co-treasurer, and advertising and publicity manager; acted the roles of Donald in "You Can't Take It With You", Don Carleton in "Cuckoos on the Hearth", and Peter Sloan in "Light Up the Sky". Was the Researcher, Unit Manager, and on location Assistant to the Director on a four man crew taking motion pictures overseas. Writing: Wrote 25,000 word Honors thesis at college; ranked second of sixty in college seminar on basis of six essays; have written short stories; wrote Army extension courses and their examinations as a lieutenant in the Adjutant General Corps. Music: Was soloist for college glee club and choir; received a voice scholarship to sing at Tanglewood under Hugh Ross; also helped stage opera productions under Boris Goldovsky.
PERSONAL DATA	Date of Birth: June 17, 1934 — Height: 6' Marital Status: Single — Weight: 175 Social Security Number: 016-28-3251 — Citizenship: U.S.
EDUCATION	Phillips Exeter, Exeter, N.H. 1950-1952. Academic Course of Instruction. Was graduated with Honors. Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 1952-1956. BA Degree. Majored in English. Honors Thesis. Member of the Special Program in American Civilization. Berkshire School of Music, Tanglewood, Mass. Summer, 1956. Voice Scholarship. Audit in Opera Production.
JOB HISTORY	Firm: National Broadcasting Co. — Business: Radio and Television Address: New York City — Dates: Feb. 1958 - present Duties: Page — Superior: Mr. McChesney Wage: $1.30 per hour Firm: Alfred Wagg Pictures — Business: Contract Motion Picture and Still Photography Address: Washington, D.C. — Dates: Nov. 1957 - Jan. 1958 Duties: Researcher, Unit Manager, and Director's Assistant on location — Superior: Mr. Wagg Salary: $75 per week + all expenses Occasional Jobs: Tutor for six boys; Gardener; Laborer in a lumber yard; Insurance trainee.
REFERENCES	Furnished upon request.

Gray

Waterville Morning Sentinel

WATERVILLE - MAINE

HOWARD N. GRAY
GENERAL MANAGER

June 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept with our compliments the engraved plate of a picture which recently appeared in the Morning Sentinel.

This will guarantee, for years to come, the memory of the day you received an honorary degree from Colby College. This engraving makes an excellent paperweight.

With best wishes,

Howard N. Gray

Howard N. Gray
General Manager

WATERVILLE MORNING SENTINEL

HNG:o'd

Gray, R.B.

Celina, Tennessee
Route # 1, Box 16
June 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. News Analyst
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I listen to your program "Person to Person" on our Nashville, Tennessee , Channel # 5, regularly and enjoy it very much.

On your last program there was a local program from the local area here that was carried on all three Nashville stations and your program was cancelled. This was the evening you were having as one of your guests, Mr. Loeb, "Battle of Investment Survival" securites analyst.

Would it be possible for you to send me a typed copy of this interview. I would appreciate it if you could.

However, if you can't just disregard this request and thank you for having a lot of interesting guests on your program.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Gray

R. B. Gray

File

Graybeal, Wayne

RECEIVED
1958 MAR -3 PM 4:34
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU025 PD

ROAN MOUNTAIN TENN MAR 3 342PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

GOOD STORY FOR YOU TO INVESTIGATE ROAN MOUNTAIN TENNESSEE SCHOOL SITUATION NO SCHOOL AND NO ~~RXXXX~~ PROSPECTS

K WAYNE GRAYBEAL

401P..

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg November 28.

Mrs. Greeff ran a program of lectures and films about the Middle East for the Cosmopolitan Club, and obtained the CBS films, which are not normally available to the public, through Mrs. Murrow's intervention.

COPY

November 18, 1958

164 East 72 Street
New York 21, NY

Dear Mr. Horton:

I can't thank you enough for lending us your two magnificent films. Everyone that saw them was so very impressed. Screening films gave me an especial appreciation of how outstanding CBS is from every angle! It was interesting to me, too, that all the people from the various countries in the region were most enthusiastic about the way CBS reporters seem to understand their problems. Thank you from us all.

Very sincerely,

Katharine C. Greeff

(Mrs. Herbert B. Greeff)

I am enclosing a sheet from the Club Bulletin.

Mr. Murrow (for) W A

164 East 72 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Nov 18, 58

Dear Mr. Horton,

I can't thank you enough for lending us your two magnificent films. Everyone that saw them was so very impressed. Screening films gave me an especial appreciation of how outstanding CBS is from every angle! It was interesting &

Me, too, that all the people from the various countries in the region were most enthusiastic about the way CBS reporters seem to understand their problems & think you from us all —

Very sincerely
Katharine C Greeff
(Mrs. Herbert B.)

I am enclosing a sheet from the Club Bulletin.

AN OPPORTUNITY to hear and discuss differing points of view:

Nov. 20: UN Israeli Delegation

11 East 70 at 11:00

Speaker: Dr. Eliezer Yapou, Counsellor.

Nov. 25: UN United Arab Republic Delegation.

900 Park Ave. at 11:00

Speaker: Dr. George Thomeh, UAR Consul General.

Dec. 3: HENRY R. LABOUISSE has represented the State Department both here and abroad from 1941 to 1954. From 1954 to 1958 he has been Director of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. He will discuss the refugee problem and its implications.

Ballroom at 11:00

Dec. 12: RICHARD H. NOLTE of the Rockefeller Foundation is a student of Islamic law and culture and a specialist in Middle Eastern politics. Returning from the area on December 10th, he will give us the current political picture.

Ballroom at 11:00

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB
122 EAST 66th STREET

THE UN IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A series of morning and afternoon meetings will give members and *guests* a first-hand picture of the United Nations' role in this turbulent area. Films, including two from C.B.S., have been carefully chosen. Three outstanding speakers, recently returned from the Middle East, will present its social, political and economic cross currents.

Nov. 6: **BOOK FAIR** with special display on the Middle East and

THREE FILMS: "Egypt and the Nile," "Kuwait," "Near East Adventure."

World Affairs Center

345 East 46th Street

4:00 - 6:00

Nov. 13: **DR. JOHN BADEAU** has spent twenty-five years in the Middle East, was President of the American University at Cairo, and is now President of the Near East Foundation. He will interpret the social and economic aspects of the Arab countries.

Ballroom at 11:00

Nov. 17: **THREE FILMS:** "Palestine Refugees," "Bernstein's Visit to Israel," "The Arab Tide."

Ballroom from 4:30 - 6:00

your copy of letter sent

Ignore

Green, Al

Green Gables
2215 South Harvard Blvd
Los Angeles, 18, Calif
Jan 9. 1958

To Ralston-Purina Co
1520 San Fernando Road
Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen:

I greatly appreciate your "Farm Report To The Nation" Jan 6. It was urgent. It sounded an alarm of "fire in the hole" which, if not checked immediately, could spread and, if so, could burn up the whole "ship of state".

"cost-pric I was once one of your customers. The Benson farm folly, cost-price- squeeze, $10.00 cwt hogs, pushed me into oblivion. I find plenty company in oblivion, over 1,000,000 other farmers and ranchers are my companions. From the tone of the braodcast, I foresee 2,000,000 more farmers will be drafted to be"burned at the stake" of the cost-price sqeeze. Of course these will be the small farmers whose farms will be"re-grouped" into the hands of the big boys. These smallsters will be turned out to pasture on stubble in oblivion. That is all I find out here - growing competition for dwindling number of jobs among small farmers, small business men who went busted under "PEACE PROGRESS PROSPERITY" and union labor members who suddenly find themselves cut-back as the depression grows. Why did not the ultra conservative Benson advocate a farm cut-back of small farmers three years ago, or would that have altered the election? Anyway we could have put out to pasture on stubble three million farm unit owners; by now, we would have learned to thrive on stubble or else been planted ourselves six feet under. That would have solved the farm problem, but it would have hastened the depression.

As the big boys grow bigger, they might find another corner to cut, i.e., plant, process their own grain, on their own farm, thus saving transportation and middleman charges.

By the way, what are your future plans, as more of your customers fade into oblivion and the big boys find more effecient ways, and more economical methods to grow their own? Looks from here as if all of us are tied to the same slave chain (you recall in history how slavers tied their African human being cargo to an anchor chain for the purpose of disposing of the cargo into the sea when the British man-o-war approached for search in a belated effort to stamp out slavery) In our case, they are throwing the farmers over first in order to dispose of the farm problem; you must have no surprise when the weight of the overboard farmers begin to drag you over the side. It happened before.

Al Green

Green, Gary

May 1, 1958

Dear Mr. Green:

I have your nice letter of April 28th and regret to have to tell you that my present crowded schedule does not permit sufficient time at this point for me to make the extensive comments you request.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gary Green
Young Harris College
Young Harris, Georgia

mcc

YOUNG L. G. HARRIS COLLEGE

Young Harris, Ga.

28 April 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

Here at Young Harris College each Spring we have our annual debate. For this year's debate subject we have chosen, Resolve: The Federal Government should limit the size of "Big Business" in the United States.

Our side has the negative debate, the Federal Government should not limit the size of "Big Business". In other words we are supporting our free enterprise system as it now exists --that is at least no additional control.

Having listened to your program many times, we feel that you are primarily on our side. If you could spare some of your valuable time, we would appreciate very much some of your viewpoints or suggestions on this important question.

Very truly yours,

Gary Green

Gary Green

Young Harris College
Young Harris, Georgia

Green, John R.

February 10, 1958

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of January 29th.

Regarding your interesting proposal, the only program where we could possibly use your material would be on SEE IT NOW, and we are committed for the remainder of the current season. As you perhaps know, we do ten of these shows a year.

We will be glad to keep your idea on file.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend John R. Green
Department of Christian
Social Relations
Diocese of Newark
24 Rector Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

mcc

Department of Christian Social Relations
Diocese of Newark
24 RECTOR STREET, NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY

puff for pgm

Jan. 29, 1958

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have, as one of many, followed with great interest your television programs designed to shed light on social, economical, cultural, educational and political conditions in Africa, Asia and India. I believe these presentations have resulted in widespread good.

I am wondering whether such a program could be presented to inform our people about the staggering refugee problem in the world. We have forty million refugees which is easily equivalent to two-thirds of the adult population of the United States. This has been referred to as "The Century of the Wandering Man".

I have some first-hand knowledge of this situation as during the past four years I have been refugee resettlement director for the Episcopal Diocese of Newark. The Diocese of Newark covers northern New Jersey.

I will be most grateful for your consideration of this matter.

Faithfully yours,

John Green

Rev. John R. Green

70 So. Munn Ave.
East Orange, N.J.

Greenberg. W

January 31, 1958

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

Thank you for your very nice letter.

I remember the occasion you mention and am sincerely glad to give some small help.

I take pleasure in sending you the photograph you asked for. With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Greenberg
1341 East Seventh Street
Brooklyn 30, New York

mcc
enc.

MR. WILLIAM GREENBERG
1341 EAST SEVENTH STREET
BROOKLYN 30, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

Quite some time ago. You drove in my car and I told you of my hard luck. I had two men and a lady from the French embassy in my car and drove through a play street. It was raining very hard that day and I had to make a stop in that play street. Every car was stopped and we all got summons to appear in court. I told you of this and you Mr. Murrow did something no-one has ever done to a cabbie you gave me the five dollars to pay the fine.

I have spoken to many people of this
and they insisted I send you a letter
of appreciation of which I wanted to
do a million times. But what does
a humble cobbler tell to a wonderful
man like you. Mr. Murrow you cant
imagin how I felt since you done that.
You were the angel who soothed a very
bad pain. You proove that people are
not hard but some people like
you have soft warm hearts.

please send me a picture
as I am your loyal fan and watch
all your shows

Yours Truly
Stellman Greenberg

HC Greene

Langham 4468
Broadcasts London Telex

BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W.1

6th August 1959

Dear Ed Murrow,

Many thanks for your cabled congratulations which I much appreciate.

I have a bad conscience about this belated reply. But you should see my desk!

Yours sincerely,

H. Carleton Greene

(H. Carleton Greene)

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
35 West Forty-Fifth Street,
New York 36,
U.S.A.

Green, Hugh Carleton

July 21, 1959

Hugh Carleton Green
British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London W1

CONGRATULATIONS BEST WISHES FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUCCESS AS HEAD

OF CORPORATION

Ed Murrow

514-70
News

Greyber, Dr Howard

1-20-59

Thank you for your recent letter enclosing your idea for a program.

Your program suggestion may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding your material on to Mr. Irving Gitlin, our Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely,

Dr. Howard D. Greyber
3902 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

mcc

Sent all Corres over to I G.

Griffin, John D.

JOHN DAVID GRIFFIN

277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
PLAZA 5-7600

May 1, 1958

Dear Ed:

Just a short note to tell you how much I enjoyed seeing you again Tuesday night at the gathering following the Overseas Press Club dinner in the Waldorf.

If I see John Secondari during a future trip to Washington, I will be delighted to convey your wishes to him.

Hope to see you again very soon.

Sincerely yours,

John

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Griffin, Michael

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Griffin:

Thank you for your letter of March 10. I agree with you entirely that the equal time provision, or rather its interpretation, is effectively strangling communications or conclusions on important matters.

I have long contended that both radio and television have the legal right, and I think, indeed, the duty, to editorialize. The excuse frequently for not doing so is that these relatively new instruments are lacking in tradition and those who offer this excuse fail to realize that their timidity is, in fact, creating a tradition which it will become increasingly difficult to alter or violate.

I am not familiar with the difficulties encountered in local station operations, but can well imagine that they are indeed formidable.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael Griffin
News Editor
WFRV-TV
Mason and Roosevelt Streets
Green Bay, Wisconsin

ERM:jmi

NBC
PROGRAMS FROM A~~BC-CBS~~ NETWORKS

WFRV-TV CHANNEL 5 GREEN BAY
100,000 WATTS

March 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow-

I have just finished reading the interview you had with Louis Lyons on "The Responsibilities of Television" and, though I am violating a rule of long standing, I decided to write to you because a couple of exchanges in the interview get to the heart of my own problem.

Briefly, I have been a newspaperman most of my life--worked for Time, INS, the Louisville Courier-Journal, various other publications--and got into radio news and later TV news almost by accident. I believe in presenting background and interpretive news, but since I have worked for local stations I concentrate on local news because I know enough about Washington--having worked there for Time--to realize that I can't comment intelligently from this distance. My conception of local news does not include such spot items as accidents and the like unless they are so important and unusual that they can't be overlooked, but rather local problems, such as planning and zoning, the need for metropolitan government in many instances; what the growth of the suburbs really means--that sort of thing. I am giving you this background so that the questions I raise will have more meaning to you.

In the first part of your interview with Lyons he said (on page 9 of the pamphlet I read) "But you would say that the sponsored programs should not editorialize?" and you replied: "Yes sir, I would." There is more to your answer than that but that part of it raises this question: Everything must be sponsored in a station like this, at least in prime time. Oddly, the people who run this station want me to editorialize or rather to write my shows in a way they consider to be editorial which brings me to my second question. On page 16 of the pamphlet Lyons talked about your "powerful editorial piece at the end" of your radio program and you said you do not consider those five or six minutes an editorial. I agree with you but I got the distinct impression Lyons did not and certainly the people who run this station would not agree with you. I think as you do that an editorial must advocate action or a policy, but apparently most everyone else thinks that background information, or an attempt to interpret or an opinion expressed after facts have been presented is an editorial. The people who run this station have conferred with their lawyers in Washington who, apparently, are privy to FCC thinking, and they have the same idea. Therefore, when I handle any subject in the way I've just outlined I have to get in touch with somebody somewhere who may have a different notion and offer him equivalent time. I think this is ridiculous. I think it stems from the fact that newspaper editorials have, by and large, become milk and water affairs which don't advocate anything and often don't even express an opinion, but, simply because these effusions are on the editorial pages they are

PROGRAMS FROM ABC-CBS NETWORKS

WFRV-TV CHANNEL 5 GREEN BAY

100,000 WATTS

accepted as editorials by newspaper people, TV people, and the FCC. Therefore, any attempt to do the kind of thing you do on radio becomes very dangerous on local TV. It obviously gets viewers but I'm not sure whether it can be kept up, the facts of economic life being what they are---the local sponsor is a much more powerful beast, I think, than the national sponsor.

For example, I recently related the facts about a cerebral palsy telethon which was put on locally; that is, I gathered figures to show how much it cost to raise the money, compared this cost with the fund-raising cost of the local Community Chest, which is much lower than the C-P effort, and pointed out that there was no goal established in the C-P project and so on and then suggested that this was why so many local citizens are urging the creation of a United Fund. I don't think this was an editorial, but I got a fair bit of abuse as a hard-hearted monster, though it is fair to say I also got many letters agreeing with me. However, even in those cases the writers seemed to think I had editorialized.

Tonight I have a show written which will cause the same commotion--it has to do with the proposal of Governor Nelson of Wisconsin for a state withholding tax. This has become a political issue. All I am doing is relating some background, explaining in some detail what the word "windfall" means, and pointing out that those who say the federal government could not spend as it is without the withholding are saying, in effect, that the federal government could reduce the spending greatly and that such statements require a specific follow-up as to where the cuts could be made. This is sure to cause trouble and I will be accused of (1) editorializing in favor of withholding and (2) coming out in support of Democratic Governor Nelson.

How do you handle such matters? If it is important to present as far as possible the realities of the world in which we live on the network programs it is equally important to present the realities of the communities in which we live--perhaps more so because by so doing the problems of all government began to take shape--but it is terribly difficult with the present definition of an editorial.

Sincerely,

Michael Griffin

Michael Griffin
News Editor

MASON AND ROOSEVELT STREETS, GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN • PHONE HEMLOCK 7-5411

Grosman, Ignacy

7

April 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Grosman:

I have your nice letter of March 19th in which you requested a personal interview.

Unfortunately, I cannot accede to your request due to my very heavy schedule of radio and television. There is hardly any time at all left at the end of each day in which to grant interviews. After cutting film, tape recording, dealing with my heavy correspondence, I have to start preparing my 7:45 radio news program and that brings me to the close of my business day at CBS. I am sorry.

Again, it was nice of you to write.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ignacy Grosman
22 Cordello Avenue
Central Islip, Long Island
New York

No

22 Cordello Avenue
Central Islip, Long Island
New York
March 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/O Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

"Above all of us, Ed Murrow is the one who can make serious matters appeal to large audiences."

My Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in reference to a subject which everybody, I am sure, would agree is very important.

After an intensive four year study, I have come to the conclusion that the inadequate teaching in our primary schools is the major factor contributing to later difficulties in the intellectual growth, moral and social adjustment of our children.

I will not take up any of your time with a lengthy letter, however, may I request an opportunity to discuss my views in a personal interview with you.

Please advise me as to your decision as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Ignacy Grosman
Ignacy Grosman

Gross, John B.

February 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Gross:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 24th and your kind comments. Thank you also for sending me the letter from the Reverend Robert F. Lundy. I find it most interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John O. Gross
The Board of Education
Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

mcc

The Board of Education
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
JOHN OWEN GROSS, GENERAL SECRETARY

THE METHODIST CHURCH
BOX 871 • NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-6400

January 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Three things converged on last Tuesday to prompt this letter. The first was your article in Reader's Digest. It is a challenging one to the television organizations. Their service programs certainly could consist of more than a few periods for religious broadcasts.

The second thing was your broadcast of the school situation in Norfolk, Virginia. This in a way does illustrate your Digest article. The Norfolk broadcast carried a message of despair and showed the dangerous trend which Americans must soon meet in a forthright fashion.

The same day, there came to my desk this letter from a Virginian in Malaya. It speaks for itself.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Gross

John O. Gross

cf
encls.

Grossman, Henry

CBS NEWS

Office Communicatio

to: Henry Grossman

from: Ed Murrow

October 3, 1958

Re: The attached

People who work in the News business require books; books require shelves. Do you suggest we stand them on the floor or is there a new method of suspending them from the ceiling?

This type of economy is ridiculous. We are cooperative, but we do need books and shelves.

mcc

Groth, E.M.

December 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Groth:

Thank you for your note of December 1st.

I have forwarded your enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Murrow on to him in Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Edward M. Groth
Box 645
Colorado Springs, Colorado

BOX 646 COLORADO SPRINGS
December 1,1959

CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N.Y.

Sirs:

Enclosed you will find a cover addressed to Edward R.Murrow. As I do not know Mr Murrow's present address, I'd greatly appreciate your courtesy in forwarding it to him. Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Edward M Groth
American Consul General-Retd

Dear Mr Murrow:

In sending you best wishes for this season of the year, I'd like to add that you are much missed on the air. I hope your sabbatical is proving to be all you had hoped it would and that life continues to be the exciting experience it always has been for you. Warm regards

Sincerely

Edward M Groth

December 1,1959

1960

As another year ends, here are my 1960 best wishes. My personal reactions to 1959 events are too numerous to summarize here, but obviously, in the USA & elsewhere, pursuit of policies based on outmoded or inadequate political, economic, sociological & military dogmas have not & will not achieve positive results. In the USA we strive mightily to maintain our comfortable status quo, thus denying life's essence-constant change. We forget that all forms of life which refuse adaptation to change eventually disappear. I believe our denial of this truth is fraught with greater danger than any Russian threat. As most men desire peace but few strive for the things making for peace, mankind's greatest need is recognition of the existence & operation of the law of cause & effect & subsequent appropriate action.

Box 645
Colorado Springs

Edward M. Groth

P T O →
End of 1959

Gruenther, Alfred. M

February 11, 1959

Dear Al:

It is always a pleasure to do a chore for the Red Cross. I used to quarrel with the organization in the old days because they didn't issue a financial statement of any kind and I am glad you have corrected that.

Give me a few days to check with my colleagues on the possibility of doing a PERSON TO PERSON with someone who has been rehabilitated in the flood areas. Unhappily, today's news indicates that there will be no shortage of people. I will write again in the course of the next few days.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

General Alfred M. Gruenther
The American National Red Cross
National Headquarters
Washington 6, D.C.

cc to J. A.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 5, 1959

Dear Ed:

Everyone here at national headquarters is delighted with the fine Red Cross appeal you have tape-recorded for use on our radio transcription. We will be supplying them to two thousand stations so you will be creating more Murrow enthusiasts among our volunteers throughout the country.

You will be interested to know that we have about completed the emergency job of caring for over 23,000 flood victims in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York, and are now entering on the long-term phase of the job. Replacing furnishings and repairing or rebuilding destroyed and damaged homes for approximately 7,000 families will keep us busy for several weeks.

I've wondered if it might not make an interesting "Person to Person" program to visit one of these rehabilitated families, and get their reaction to their disaster experiences and the new-found hope created by the generosity of their neighbors around the country. I am sure we could find a most interesting family, fairly close to a CBS outlet, if you would like to consider it. We could help to build a good audience through our 3700 chapters.

We are deeply grateful to you for the fine support you have given us in so many instances and especially this most recent effort. My warm personal regard.

Sincerely,

Alfred M. Gruenther

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gruenther A
Gen

January 9, 1958

Personal

Dear Al:

Many thanks for the gracious note about the Marian Anderson program.

The response was damned near overwhelming and it did a little something to reinforce my belief that Americans will look at something other than westerns and quiz shows.

The other night at a party I engaged in my favorite indoor sport of denouncing Mr. Dulles whereupon I was asked to pick my candidate. I named you. There was no dissent, and I am thinking of starting an agitation.

As ever yours,

General Alfred M. Gruenther
The American National Red Cross
National Headquarters
Washington 13, D.C.

fc

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 31, 1957

Dear Ed:

At last we have a good coat hanger in our home, thanks to the generosity of Ed Murrow and his associates. It will always be a souvenir of a very delightful evening with the Person-to-Person staff.

I watched the Marian Anderson program last night with great interest. It was tops, and I congratulate you for the imagination you showed in putting it on.

I was also very favorably impressed with your annual round-up given Sunday afternoon. It was well done and highly informative.

Enough of this praise of Ed Murrow--else you might start the new year with an inflated ego. But however you start it, I hope it will be the most successful year ever for you.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Alfred M. Gruenther

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Gruenther, Al

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Jan 7, 1959

Dear Ed -

The Gruenthers were highly honored to be included in the Person-to-Person family for Christmas. Many thanks for the remembrance.

May 1959 be the best year ever for you Ed - and please behave!

as ever

Al Gruenther

Gruenther, Al.

f

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 20, 1958

Dear Ed:

You have my real sympathy when I contemplete the problem you had in cutting down that "Small World" program to 25 minutes. In fact, after it was over, I remarked, "If Ed Murrow can make any sense out of that jamble in a 30-minute program, he is one of the great geniuses of the world." But he is that, so I shall watch the program on Sunday with great interest.

I have many idiosyncrasies, but one of them is that I do not accept any fee or honorarium for any acts of public service which I perform. I am, therefore, returning the check which you so kindly enclosed. Many thanks for the compliment. If CBS NEWS should care to make a contribution to the Disaster Fund, American Red Cross, of course I would have no objection. But please consider that this is not an arm-twisting act on my part.

All my best, and please continue your wonderful work.

Sincerely,

Al

Alfred M. Gruenther

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

7

From

Alfred M. Gruenther

President

The American National Red Cross

Washington, D. C.

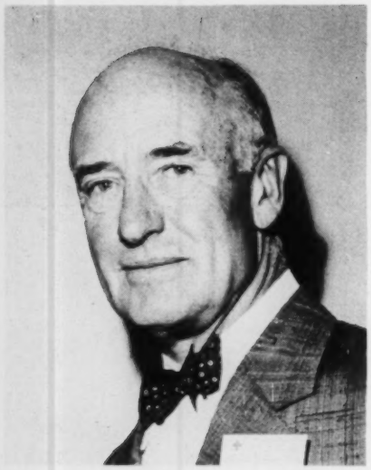
Dear Ed

Many thanks for your continued support. There is material for at least one program

Al

ANNUAL REPORT 1958

The American National Red Cross

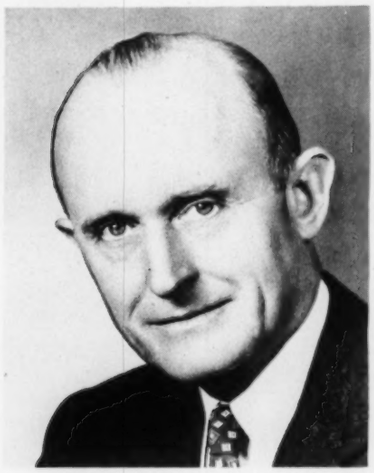


"Service in the Red Cross represents the high aspirations and the generous impulses of the human race. . . . It can reach its fullest and finest expression only through the collective strength of a Red Cross one and indivisible."

E. Roland Harriman

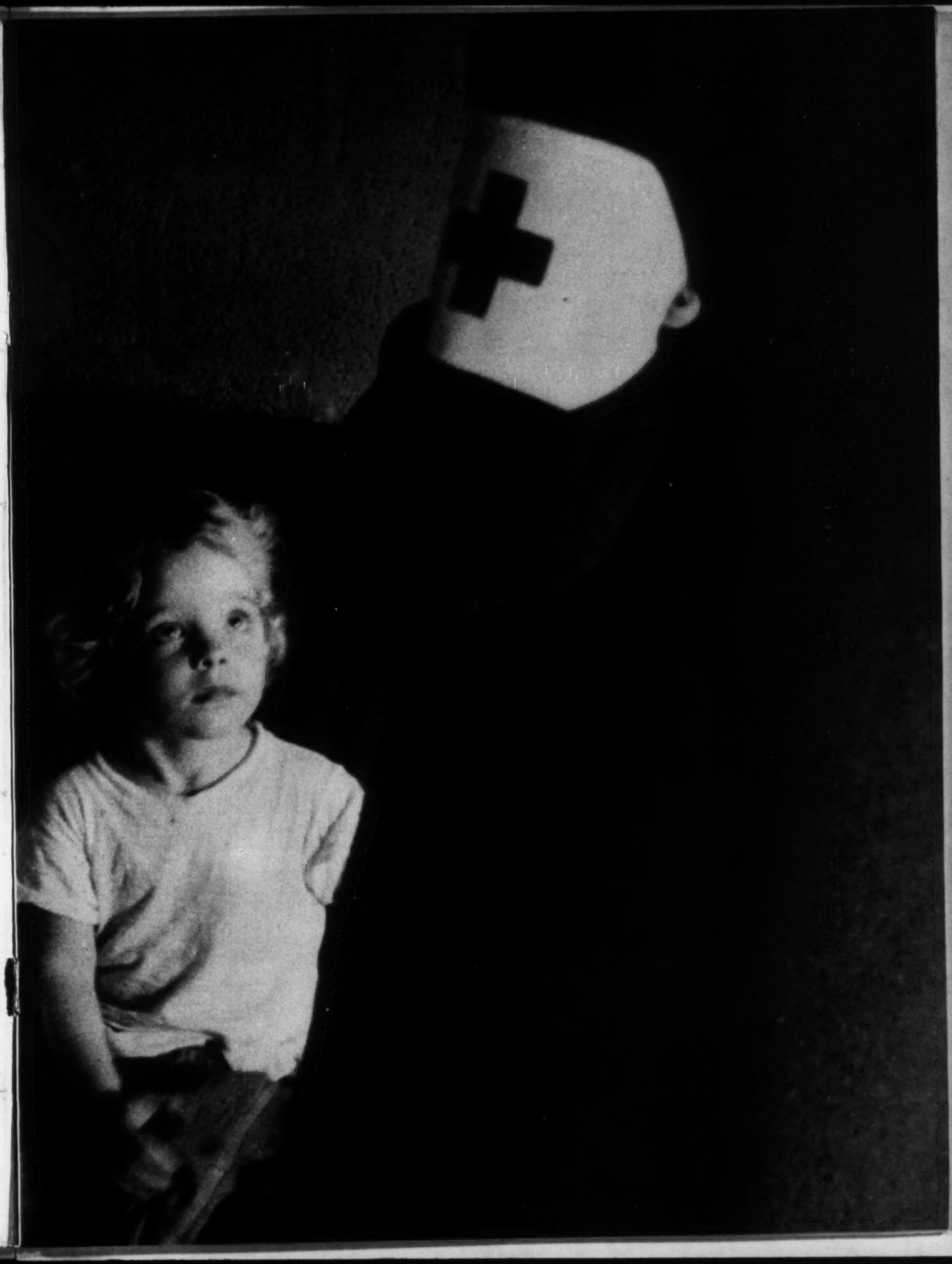
"The strength of Red Cross lies not solely in the fact that it is an instrument to bind up the wounds of the suffering. . . . It is an avenue to better understanding between nations that has thus far never been closed."

Alfred M. Gruenther



The congressional charter of the American National Red Cross charges the organization with the responsibility for providing volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the armed forces . . . acting as a medium of communication between the American people and their armed forces . . . furnishing relief from the sufferings caused by fire, floods, and other calamities, and devising and carrying out measures for their prevention.

Under the terms of its charter, the American Red Cross every year makes an accounting of its trusteeship to the American people. The record of the organization's activities for the year July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958, appears in the following pages.



The Red Cross Story Is the Story Of People Helping People...

A serviceman was able to get an urgent message through to his family with the help of the Red Cross.

Flood victims in Virginia were cared for at a Red Cross emergency disaster shelter.

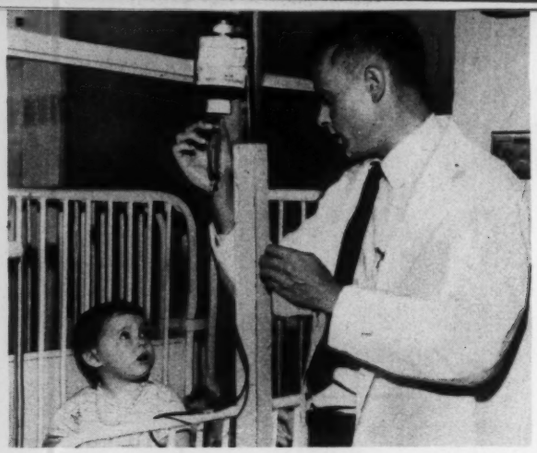
An elderly patient in a VA hospital was helped by a Red Cross Gray Lady to fill his leisure hours.

A family whose home was destroyed in Hurricane Audrey had a new house built with AFL-CIO labor and Red Cross-provided funds.

A young polio patient studied for his amateur radio operator's license with the help of a Junior Red Cross member.

Because she took a Red Cross home nursing course, a young teacher was able to give the best of care to her bedridden mother.

A woman was able to save her granddaughter's life because she learned artificial respiration in a Red Cross first aid course.



A little girl is alive today because of the blood she received through the Red Cross.

An orphan was thankful for the gift box he received through the American Junior Red Cross.

A serviceman and his family were helped to work out problems when he was unexpectedly assigned overseas.

A veteran is eligible for veterans benefits because Red Cross helped him gather proof to establish his claim with the Veterans Administration.

The Red Cross is able to do its job because of the organization's nation-wide network of volunteers. The following are typical of the Americans of all ages and varying interests and positions who last year served through Red Cross:

The Chairman and the 49 other outstanding citizens who served as members of the national Board of Governors.

The National Chairman of the 1958 Campaign for Members and Funds, the 49 national vice chairmen, and the 348 other distinguished community leaders from all parts of the nation who served with them as regional vice chairmen.

The chairmen and the members of the 3,700 local boards and committees who planned and conducted Red Cross activities in local chapters.

The housewife who gave 30 hours each week in Motor Service responding to emergency calls for help.

The nurse who took care of eight stretcher cases and the other sick and injured being evacuated along with her by small boat after Hurricane Audrey.

The doctor who volunteered his services on bloodmobile visits and also taught first aid classes.

The 94-year-old woman who worked in Production Service three afternoons a week, making nightgowns, bed jackets, and other hospital items.

The young people who last summer made toys and supplies for hospitalized and homebound boys and girls in their community.

The muscular dystrophy victim who filed blood donor cards, addressed envelopes, served as emergency telephone operator, and did countless other Red Cross "office" jobs — all from his wheelchair.

The husband-and-wife team who spent their vacation leave to "man" the AFL-CIO donated mobile canteen in disaster spots hundreds of miles from their hometown.

The sergeant and his wife overseas who last year volunteered approximately 3,000 hours in a Red Cross recreation center for U.S. servicemen and their families.

The business corporations that financed Red Cross educational films as a public service.

And far from least, the members of the Advertising Council, Inc., the J. Walter Thompson Company, designated by the Council to serve Red Cross as volunteer advertising agency, the newspapers, radio and television networks and stations, national magazines, and company publications, the motion picture producers, the outdoor advertisers, and many others in the communication industry who have done so much in the past year to help promote and interpret the work of the Red Cross.

The spirit of neighborly helpfulness motivates volunteer workers. Some Red Cross volunteers work in a Red Cross setting. Many are recruited and trained by the Red Cross to serve in institutions and other agencies. Although only a small

part of what they do ever becomes known to the general public, the Red Cross volunteers' great contribution to human welfare has become proverbial and has instilled in the American consciousness the trust that the organization enjoys.

The scope of Red Cross voluntary services given daily in every part of the country is staggering to the imagination. The following examples will help to round out the picture of the activities of Red Cross volunteers.

- In several southern towns last year Red Cross Gray Ladies assisted nurses in public school health rooms.
- In western migrants' camps they taught adults to read.
- In a large eastern city they assisted in nursery and detention rooms of the city domestic relations court.
- In a number of cities Motor Service drivers worked with hospitals in the necessarily rapid transporting of arteries and eye corneas used in transplant operations.
- Social welfare aides gave assistance to caseworkers in public agencies.
- In every part of the country, Red Cross Gray Ladies, social welfare aides, volunteer nurse's aides, staff aides, and Canteen, Motor, Arts and Skills, Production, and Entertainment and Supply Services volunteers worked in community and federal hospitals and clinics, state hospitals for the mentally ill, homes for the aged, and in the homes of the physically handicapped and chronically ill.
- Red Cross-trained instructors taught first aid to school children, to employees in industrial plants, utility companies, and government, and to other groups.
- Nurses trained by the Red Cross gave courses to expectant mothers attending prenatal care clinics.
- Red Cross-trained water safety instructors taught swimming and lifesaving in camps for boys and girls.
- Dietitians and nutritionists gave voluntarily of their time to instruct Canteen Service members and help chapters with feeding problems.

Red Cross volunteers were on duty last year in every one of the 3,700 chapters throughout the nation and in many of the offices of field directors on military installations world-wide.

Following is a brief general account of the Red Cross services that were made possible by the generosity and hard work of the American people. The reader should keep in mind that although the broad Red Cross program outline is fixed nationally, local programs are adjusted to local situations and to the individual needs that chapters are called upon to meet. Into these general statements of service one should read the thousands upon thousands of person-to-person deeds of helpfulness that they represent. ■

Looking back over the year, the American people can point with satisfaction to the record of their Red Cross. The organization's more than 2,000,000 volunteers make the Red Cross a reality — they and the career staff and the 45,000,000 members, young and adult. Fund campaign contributions by members last year amounted to almost $85,000,000.

SERVICES TO THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS

The Red Cross last year remained "the friend in need . . . the friend indeed" to the American serviceman. It was also the friend on whom his relatives back home could rely. Both the serviceman and his family found the Red Cross able to do things that they could not do for themselves, things that no other agency is set up to do.

The serviceman needing assistance with a problem found the Red Cross field director ready with counsel or other help. Connecting the field director and the serviceman's home chapter was the world-wide electrical communications network of the military services, supplemented by Red Cross and commercial telecommunications systems. Red Cross field directors and Home Service in local chapters last year exchanged over a million communications. Thus servicemen and their families were kept in touch with each other, and commanding officers were provided with the information needed for acting on requests for emergency leave or discharge.

Servicemen and their families found Red Cross Home Service a true bulwark of the home in providing such services as counseling, transmitting information, assisting with direct communications, giving help in obtaining government benefits, and finding other sources of help when the need was one that could not be filled by Red Cross.

The Red Cross continued its established practice of making loans and grants to servicemen. Financial assistance pending receipt of allotments and in other emergency situations accounted for a substantial part of the financial help given servicemen and their families.

American servicemen overseas continued to enjoy the recreation activities offered by Red Cross. The clubmobile program in Korea and activities in centers in France and Morocco have been reviewed constantly to assure that changing needs are being met.

Hospitalized servicemen at home and overseas received substantially the same services as other American servicemen and also some additional ones that contributed to their comfort and morale. Red Cross staff and volunteers, assisted

in many instances by community groups, planned and provided medically approved recreation programs to lighten the discouraging periods of convalescence for both bed and ambulatory patients.

Home reports and condition-of-the-patient reports helped reduce anxiety for both the patients and their families. Social and medical data needed by doctors for treatment purposes were supplied by Red Cross chapters in home communities.

Next-of-kin summoned by the hospitals to the bedside of the seriously ill were shown personal interest by Red Cross workers from the moment of arrival until the end of their stay. Patients being separated from military service were helped by Red Cross in making plans for the future and placing applications for government benefits.

Home Service workers in chapters, in cooperation with Red Cross field directors located in Veterans Administration offices, helped veterans and widows and other dependents with their claims for veterans benefits.

Red Cross volunteers assisted Veterans Administration staff in the medical care, treatment, and rehabilitation of sick and disabled veterans. In 176 VA installations they were assigned on wards, in offices, at information desks, in treatment rooms, and in recreation halls. They brought to patients the interests of everyday living and the companionship of well people — especially important for those hospitalized for long periods and those who have no visits by family or friends. Because there are Red Cross volunteers, patients received a host of services that would not have been available to them otherwise.

DISASTER

Every single day American Red Cross workers give material aid and comfort to disaster sufferers at one place or another in the nation. The Red Cross conducted over 300 disaster relief operations last year for victims of hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, winter storms, fires, and other calamities. Red Cross workers brought to the stricken the aid that any of us would want to give personally.

The Red Cross, organized to operate on the disaster scene, represented all Americans and gave concrete expression to the people's will to help their neighbors in distress.

Just as the Red Cross fiscal year began, Cameron Parish, Louisiana, and surrounding areas hit by Hurricane Audrey were prostrate in the grip of death, destruction, and anguish. The day following the hurricane, the Red Cross disaster relief organization was in full operation, comforting, feeding, sheltering, and providing nursing care to 70,000 refugees. But this was a small part of the Red Cross job. Just beginning

was the task of helping the area to recover. How well this was accomplished was told in on-the-scene reports by New York *Herald Tribune* columnist Roscoe Drummond 4 months after the disaster occurred. The aid given the hurricane's victims, he said, "is the gift-without-strings of the American people to fellow Americans in distress regardless of race, creed or color — administered principally through the tender and trustworthy hands of the Red Cross.

"Today not only life, but most of the joy of living, not only hope but the substance of things hoped for, are returning . . . because of the generosity and humaneness of a whole nation and because the American people, by making the Red Cross the trustee of its generosity, willed that this humaneness be made tangible and practical. . . .

"Every recommendation for Red Cross aid was reviewed by a specially selected committee of local leaders who devoted long hours late into the nights in order to speed decisions. . . .

"Every Red Cross award was tailored to the individual, each to his own need. . . ."

Through the Red Cross, $2,700,000 was expended during the year to help the stricken area get back on its feet. Continuing what Mr. Drummond had to say: "This gift to preserve and nourish the independence of a whole community is more than charity because it removes the need of further charity. . . .

"Contributing their time and labor, volunteer crews of union craftsmen from the A.F.L.-C.I.O. building trades throughout Louisiana and parts of Texas put up twenty-two of the most urgently needed homes in six week ends, the Red Cross providing the materials."

Two straight years the AFL-CIO has made a signal contribution to Red Cross disaster services, first by donating four mobile canteens, and then, the past year, by suggesting and cooperating in the imaginative "building bee" undertakings in Louisiana.

Sheriff O. B. Carter of Cameron Parish expressed gratitude for Red Cross' assistance when he said, "My people have seen what God and man in association can do; they will never forget it." Many hundreds of hurricane victims echoed this feeling, like the couple starting their life again from scratch, who said, "If it hadn't been for the Red Cross, we don't know what we would have done."

The Hurricane Audrey experience also tells the story of what Red Cross did in other communities in the nation when disaster struck. In these communities there are thousands of better neighbors because the rest of America showed good neighborliness in coming to their aid.

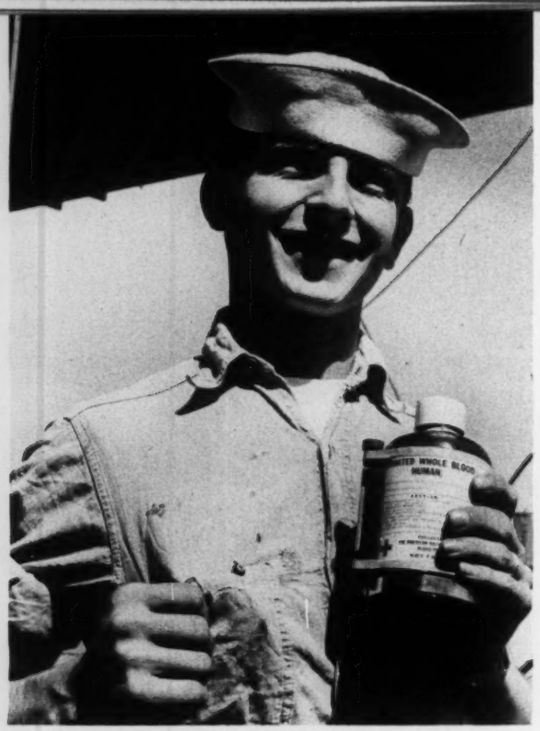
HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICES

The American Red Cross has for many years made valuable contributions to the health and safety of the nation. In the past year more achievements were recorded for the Blood Program and Nursing and Safety Services.

Blood Program

The Red Cross Blood Program marked its tenth anniversary in January. Several months later it collected the 22-millionth pint of blood for the 10-year period. Currently about 6,000 pints of blood are being donated by the American public every day through the Red Cross.

There were 52 regional blood centers operating last year from coast to coast — 2 more than in the preceding year. Some 100 mobile units were operating out of these centers, collecting blood at business and industrial establishments, municipal buildings, and other locations in blood-center cities and surrounding communities. Donors at mobile-unit locations provided about 80 percent of all the blood collected by the Blood Program.



Most of the blood collected went to 3,900 community and federal hospitals for use by physicians in treating the ill and injured. Some of the blood was processed into the life-saving and health-restoring blood products gamma globulin, serum albumin, and fibrinogen. Other allocations were made to the federal government's stockpile of blood products.

The Red Cross, interested in improving Blood Program operations in smaller chapters, last year created a new Blood Program aide corps — volunteers who are given special training to assist Blood Program specialists on donor days.

Nursing Services

More than 58,000 nurses enrolled in Red Cross Nursing Services stood ready last year to serve their communities. Many of these were called on to care for disaster victims and Asian flu patients, to assist public health authorities with immunization projects, and to help in school health programs. Nurses also worked in the Red Cross Blood Program, taught home nursing and volunteer nurse's aide courses, and staffed first aid stations at public gatherings.

When the influenza epidemic threatened, chapters, cooperating with local public health authorities, stepped up home nursing and volunteer nurse's aide training and reactivated aides to assist professional nurses. With the outbreak, thousands of persons were able to give safe nursing care in their homes. Chapters met many requests for nursing personnel to attend flu victims in schools, colleges, camps, and other institutions.

Some 300 Red Cross nurses served in the Hurricane Audrey relief operation in Louisiana and Texas. They dressed the wounds of the injured, comforted the grieved, and in other ways aided those needing help — children, expectant mothers, the infirm, the aged. Assisted by senior student nurses, practical nurses, volunteer nurse's aides, and persons trained in home nursing and first aid, they helped care for 3,200 injured. In boats, helicopters, and marsh buggies, nurses, along with first aid men and caseworkers, went into isolated areas on rescue missions, taking with them fresh water, food, and medical supplies.

Nurses, practical nurses, and auxiliary workers are increasingly aware of the value of special training in disaster nursing. Red Cross disaster nursing preparedness conferences were held in all parts of the country last year.

Safety Services

Through programs that reach millions of people Red Cross Safety Services last year enhanced its record of achievement in the safeguarding of human life.

Further impetus was given the first aid program with publication of the completely revised fourth edition of the *First Aid Textbook* and the streamlining of the standard first aid course to 10 lesson hours. The text reflects recent changes in treatment techniques recommended by medical experts and carries an endorsement by the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Intensive retraining of both Red Cross and Bell System staffs in the use of the new materials was accomplished by teams of first aid specialists who made a circuit of the country.

Through national and local press, radio, television, and other media Red Cross Safety Services is continuing its efforts to bring about a greater awareness of the hazards of ponds, artificial lakes, private pools, and new waterways and to "waterproof" the nation. *Teaching Johnny To Swim,* a booklet prepared by the Red Cross for parents, is proving very popular; total distribution is nearing the half-million mark. A motion picture showing how one mother and father taught their youngsters to swim by following the booklet was produced during the year and will be distributed widely.

Red Cross-conducted dry-land motorboat-safety demonstrations and wide distribution of the new film *Boats, Motors, and People* are expected to help reduce the toll of accidents. The Red Cross, cooperating with the National Small Boat Conference (convened by the United States Coast Guard), is working with other interested organizations in developing a standardized educational program and a textbook on small-craft safety.

YOUTH IN RED CROSS

"The youth of today, properly selected, properly trained, and properly supervised, can make a significant contribution to every one of the Red Cross services." This statement, made by American Red Cross President Gruenther at the national convention, is indicative of the thinking of Red Cross leaders both local and national.

The organization in the past months has been making a study of youth's place in Red Cross. Results thus far promise valuable guidance in expanding Red Cross' youth programs and in determining the roles to be played in them by young people and adult leaders. The organization is analyzing current programs and determining means by which it may assist the young people of the nation in their strivings for the ideal of good citizenship and community service. Plans under consideration will affect youth of college age as well as Junior Red Cross members.

The Junior Red Cross the past year continued very active with a wide range of activities of interest to, and in the interest of, school-age children. Many of these Junior Red Cross activities were of direct benefit to adults as well. New volunteer service opportunities for young people in Red Cross programs were opened with the lifting of age restrictions.

The purpose of Junior Red Cross programs is to promote the well-being of the school and of the local, national, and world communities through the voluntary service of youth. The following are typical Junior Red Cross activities in chapters the past year. Junior Red Cross members served as canteen workers on bloodmobile visits, made kits of toilet articles for distribution to disaster victims, packed sterile supplies and wrapped bandages, and filled stockings for refugee children. They gave many personal services to the homebound and to patients in civilian and military hospitals. They attended wheelchair patients, ran errands, put on entertainments, helped with hobby pursuits, made cookies, dinner decorations, aquariums, bookmarks, and other items for patients, and took care of children while parents visited the hospitalized.

Junior Red Cross members in Tennessee entered upon a special international exchange program, "Albums for the Americas," initiated by Gov. Frank G. Clement following a visit he made to nine South American countries. During his visit, Governor Clement had spoken in each country on the three themes "Friendship is a two-way street," "To have a good neighbor you must be one," and "We have been good friends; it's time to be best friends."

Through the American Red Cross Children's Fund, Junior Red Cross members engaged in programs that contributed to the well-being of people both at home and overseas. In the Book Box Program, selected rural elementary schools received sets of 45 books each, the majority of them about people of other lands. Cosponsor of this continuing project is the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association. Also continued during the year were the well-established school art, album, exhibit, school chest, and gift box programs, which have long contributed to international goodwill.

American Junior Red Cross members and adult leaders attended training centers in West Germany and Japan and went on study visits to the Red Cross societies of Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, West Germany, and Austria. Locally and nationally the Junior Red Cross sponsored leadership training centers for members and workshops for adult leaders.

American Junior Red Cross members trained for leadership and guided by trained adults give promise of a bright future for the nation in pursuing the ideals for which the Red Cross stands.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Disasters again took the spotlight in the international activities program of the organization. There were floods in Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, and Spain; earthquakes in Iran and Peru; a typhoon in Okinawa; and major epidemics in Pakistan and Thailand. To all of these, the American Red Cross responded with funds and emergency supplies. The American Red Cross also provided funds for the relief of Algerian refugees being cared for in centers in Tunisia and Morocco.

The highlight of the year's activity was the XIXth International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi, India, at which 83 countries were represented. The conference explored new fields of responsibility for Red Cross societies, in particular the question of protecting civilian populations in time of emergency. Also receiving careful study were first aid, nursing, Junior Red Cross, and blood services. The machinery for cooperation among Red Cross societies in program development was strengthened at New Delhi. Members of the American Red Cross delegation visited a number of other national Red Cross societies on the way to and from the conference.

Owing to events in Europe, there was an increase during the last year in requests for foreign location inquiry service. Approximately 3,400 inquiries to locate families missing as a result of World War II and the Hungarian uprising were received. Over 700 persons were located.

For the third consecutive year, the American Red Cross provided an 11-pound food package twice a month to each American detained inside China. The Red Cross also made available its facilities to enable relatives to send packages of their own semimonthly.

National headquarters continues to be a source of interest to Red Cross officials from other countries. Red Cross workers from 40 nations visited national headquarters for conferences and study of our programs. Many chapters, through their international relations committees, provided hospitality and study opportunities to visitors from abroad.

The position of the Red Cross among national voluntary organizations is unique. While the Red Cross is a voluntary organization, voluntarily supported by membership fees and contributions, it is, by act of Congress, a chosen instrument of the federal government.

By law the American National Red Cross acts officially in dealing with the international Red Cross organization and in helping to implement the Geneva Conventions. It must, under the law, also carry on activities to prevent or mitigate suffering caused by conflict and cataclysm. ■

The American Red Cross looks ahead to new and improved services to the community and the nation, ever-increasing efficiency in operation, and further strengthening of the organization's structure to meet the demands of the times.

Recognizing that the young people of today are the Red Cross of tomorrow, the organization is expanding the opportunities for services by youth. Addressing the national convention, Red Cross Chairman E. Roland Harriman stated that "without a dynamic youth group dedicated to the principles of Red Cross to supplement the dedicated services of the old-timers our future would be dim indeed." The Board of Governors' plan to revitalize the role of youth in Red Cross is, he said, "as exciting an undertaking as we have ever embarked on."

Chapter development is also receiving the attention of Red Cross leaders. The Board of Governors' Committee on Volunteers and its Committee on Chapter Relations have been consolidated for a single focus on the problems of effective volunteer activity and chapter development, and a chapter-development section has been established at national headquarters, with counterparts in the area offices. Plans call for concerted action to strengthen chapters and to assist them in meeting the problems arising from changing community patterns.

The traditional broad Red Cross service programs for members of the armed forces and veterans remain substantially the same. But the fluid military picture and ever-new opportunities for service in Veterans Administration hospitals and for service to veterans in their home communities are a constant challenge to Red Cross.

Looking to the needs of the future, the Red Cross has revised its training programs for disaster workers. The first course for trainers was set for August 1958. A procedural manual, *The Disaster Relief Handbook* (ARC 234), developed during the year for national personnel, will be the textbook.

The Red Cross is thinking ahead in the field of health and safety. The Blood Program has reflected many recent advances in the concept of blood therapy and has helped to make some of these possible. Developments in blood-collecting equipment and progress in the more selective utilization of blood components give some indication of startling changes that may be reasonably anticipated.

Red Cross Nursing Services has under study two plans in the interest of the aging. One is for improved care for the aging in nursing homes. Another is for a course that would cover physical fitness, home nursing care, safety, accident prevention, nutrition, and use of leisure time. The latter plan is being studied by a Red Cross-appointed committee of doctors, nurses, and other experts.

Red Cross Safety Services, for years the leader in the field of water safety, is cooperating with other agencies in numerous programs that promise to reduce the toll of water fatalities in the future.

In the field of international relations the American Red Cross continues to play a prominent role as a member of the League of Red Cross Societies in that body's efforts to achieve greater amity among nations.

An agency of the people, responsive to their needs and expectations, the Red Cross looks ever to the future. ■

Financial Report

GENERAL

This report presents the financial position of The American National Red Cross and the results of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958.

The national organization's financial plan provides for:

1. An annual campaign for members and funds to finance the established services and activities of the organization—national and international.
2. A disaster emergency fund (reserve) available for expenditure when disaster needs are in excess of the amount provided in the current year's budget.
3. A general fund balance available to meet extraordinary commitments precipitated by a national emergency or other circumstances, pending special public appeal for funds.
4. An Endowment Fund, concerning which only the income therefrom is available for program services and activities.

The bylaws provide there shall be held in the general fund of the corporation all sums received from any source, including:

(a) Membership dues, contributions, gifts and donations (except any portion thereof authorized by the Board of Governors to be retained by the chapters);

(b) Income derived from the Endowment Fund, unless a contrary use is designated; and

(c) All other income of the corporation.

Funds restricted as to purpose by the donors are accepted only when such purposes are within the scope of the organization's program. They are carried as part of the general fund but are accounted for through the maintenance of subsidiary records. For example, contributions for a specific disaster relief operation are made a part of the general fund but are set aside in a special account for that operation. Likewise, contributions for the Junior Red Cross are recorded in a special account designated "The American Red Cross Children's Fund," and are appropriated only for Junior Red Cross projects and program activities. For report purposes, the receipts and expenditures of restricted funds are combined with general funds in the statement of income and expenditures (page 22).

The bylaws state that unless otherwise designated by the donor there shall be received and held in the Endowment Fund all monies derived from gifts made by will, trust, or similar instrument, except such portion thereof authorized by the Board of Governors to be retained by the chapters.

The Endowment Fund is administered and controlled by a board of nine trustees as provided in the congressional charter, and separate books are maintained. Only the income earned on the invested principal is available for expenditure by the organization in the conduct of its general program of services and activities. The Endowment Fund together with certain other funds held by the trustees is administered in a manner similar to that in which banks ad-

minister common trust funds, with each investor holding participating units in the principal of the funds and sharing ratably in earnings.

ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

Generally, it is the practice of the corporation to record as an expenditure at the time of purchase the cost of supplies and equipment. Exceptions to this practice are supplies purchased for sale to chapters, comfort supplies purchased for free distribution to the armed forces, and supplies and equipment purchased for the operation of Blood Services. The value of such supplies and equipment is charged to inventory accounts at the time of purchase. As sales of supplies and equipment are made to chapters or as shipments are made to points of usage or distribution, the inventory accounts are reduced.

Land and buildings are carried in the balance sheet at a nominal value of $1 for each parcel or unit. The cost of land and buildings in excess of such nominal value, and the cost of all additions, improvements and betterments thereto, are recorded as expense in the year in which the expenditure or commitment is made.

In prior years it was the practice of the corporation to charge all servicemen's loans, except those carried as part of field directors' revolving funds, to expense and to credit expense with all subsequent repayments. Consequently, at the close of each fiscal year only the loans carried as part of field directors' revolving funds were shown as an asset in the related balance sheet. As indicated in Note 1 to financial statements (page 23), the corporation decided to change its practice, effective July 1, 1957, so as to carry all servicemen's loans as an asset, and, accordingly, the aggregate estimated collectible portion of all such loans outstanding at June 30, 1958 is shown as an asset in the accompanying June 30, 1958 balance sheet.

At the close of each fiscal year (June 30) any unexpended balance of the amount appropriated in the annual budget for disaster relief is transferred to the disaster emergency fund.

ANNUAL AUDIT

The charter and the bylaws provide that the financial reports of the organization be audited annually by the Department of Defense and independent public accountants. The audit report of the Department of Defense is transmitted to the Congress of the United States by the Secretary of Defense.

The financial statements of the national organization for the year ended June 30, 1958, compared with the year ended June 30, 1957, together with the certificate of Haskins & Sells appear on pages 18 through 23.

The combined statement immediately following sets forth the income and expenditures of the domestic chapters and their branches and of the national organization for the year ended June 30, 1958. The audit reports of all chapters for the year ended June 30, 1958, had not been received by the national organization when this report was released for printing. Therefore, the income and expenditure figures shown for the chapters are approximate.

Combined Statement of Income and Expenditures

(of The National Organization and the 3,703 Chapters and Their 3,311 Branches for the Year Ended June 30, 1958)

	For the National Organization	For the 3,703 Chapters and Their Branches	Total
	See Note (1)	*See Note (2)*	
INCOME			
Fund campaign contributions	$ 39,880,597	$ 44,989,786	$ 84,870,383
For Junior Red Cross program	327,895	991,139	1,319,034
Other	6,460,270	6,302,007	12,762,277
Total Income	**$46,668,762**	**$52,282,932**	**$98,951,694**
OPERATING EXPENDITURES			
Services to the Armed Forces, Veterans, and Their Families:			
Domestic	$ 11,742,408	$ 16,121,842	$ 27,864,250
Insular and Foreign	4,816,893	143,165	4,960,058
Total	**$16,559,301**	**$16,265,007**	**$32,824,308**
Disaster Services	7,325,827	1,685,327	9,011,154
Blood Services	3,936,079	9,066,277	13,002,356
Health, Nursing and Safety Services	1,496,843	4,983,395	6,480,238
Services and Assistance to Chapters	4,631,430	—	4,631,430
Junior Red Cross Services:			
For general program	353,620	1,661,329	2,014,949
For American Red Cross Children's Fund Projects	261,686	816,618	1,078,304
Community Services	—	1,049,499	1,049,499
Public Information	757,921	1,301,926	2,059,847
Membership Enrollment and Fund Raising Expense	437,134	2,827,729	3,264,863
International Services	191,615	—	191,615
General Management—Planning and Administration	2,099,009	9,967,587	12,066,596
Total Expenditures	**$38,050,465**	**$49,624,694**	**$87,675,159**
REMAINDER—Income transferred to Funds Unappropriated	**$ 8,618,297**	**$ 2,658,238**	**$11,276,535**

Notes:

(1) See Statement of Income and Expenditures, page 22.
(2) Refer to last paragraph, page 17.

Accountants' Certificate

The American National Red Cross:

We have examined the balance sheet of The American National Red Cross (not including accounts of Chapters) as of June 30, 1958 and the related statements of income and expenditures and of changes in general funds unappropriated for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and related statements of income and expenditures and of changes in general funds unappropriated present fairly the financial position of the Corporation (not including accounts of Chapters) at June 30, 1958 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied (except for the change explained in Note 1 to financial statements) on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

HASKINS & SELLS

New York,
September 19, 1958.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1958 and 1957

(NOT INCLUDING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CHAPTERS)

GENERAL FUNDS

ASSETS	1958	1957
CASH	$ 6,725,840	$ 6,245,477
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—At cost less amortization (approximate quoted market value at June 30, 1958—$37,095,000)	37,386,049	31,954,238
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
From chapters on account of annual fund campaign—estimated (1958—$9,200,000 since collected)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Other	677,546	832,734
	$15,677,546	$15,832,734
SUPPLIES—At cost or less:		
For use at blood centers, including equipment, and for sale to chapters, etc.	846,599	766,561
For free distribution to Armed Forces	40,139	44,441
	$ 886,738	$ 811,002
ADVANCES TO CHAPTERS—For acquisition and improvement of land and buildings—long term	1,324,819	1,274,039
SERVICEMEN'S LOANS—Less reserve for doubtful loans: 1958—$505,000; 1957—$230,000 (Note 1)	2,498,683	697,232
TRAVEL AND OTHER ADVANCES TO EMPLOYEES	410,910	481,369
LAND AND BUILDINGS—At nominal value of $1.00 for each parcel	396	381
DEFERRED CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS	4,029	30,639
TOTAL	$64,915,010	$57,327,111

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER INVESTED FUNDS

(Administered by the Trustees of the Endowment Fund—Income Only Available for Expenditure)

ASSETS

CASH	$ 296,336	$ 89,936
DUE FROM GENERAL FUNDS—Net	218,209	130,894
ACCRUED INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS RECEIVABLE	166,783	161,792
INVESTMENTS—Generally at current market value:		
United States Government securities	17,599,998	16,712,620
Corporate bonds	2,741,381	1,958,778
Preferred stocks	1,034,557	938,944
Common stocks	7,645,788	6,412,282
Real estate mortgage notes	4,297,859	3,790,046
Miscellaneous	32,092	35,041
	$33,351,675	$29,847,711
TOTAL	$34,033,003	$30,230,333

SEE THE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	1958	1957
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	$ 2,150,890	$ 1,890,763
DISASTER RELIEF COMMITMENTS OUTSTANDING	774,377	1,372,958
OTHER CURRENT COMMITMENTS OUTSTANDING	391,672	510,785
DUE ENDOWMENT AND OTHER INVESTED FUNDS—Net	218,209	130,894
FUNDS ALLOCATED OR APPROPRIATED:		
Funds received or receivable (see contra) from annual fund campaign—for expenditure for operations during succeeding fiscal year	36,487,186	37,526,352
For disaster emergencies	7,200,000	
Unexpended balance—Funds received for Hungarian relief program (Note 2)	—	2,320,443
Restricted purpose fund balances:		
American Red Cross Children's Fund	662,771	584,645
Other	40,318	35,261
	$ 703,089	$ 619,906
FUNDS UNAPPROPRIATED	16,989,587	12,955,010
TOTAL	$64,915,010	$57,327,111

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS		
PAYABLE FOR SECURITIES PURCHASED	$ 103,469	
PRINCIPAL OF FUNDS:		
Endowment funds:		
Income restricted	1,183,909	$ 1,173,751
Income unrestricted	29,235,491	27,694,233
	$30,419,400	$28,867,984
Other invested funds—income restricted	1,221,800	830,658
Unrealized appreciation of investments in securities	2,288,334	531,691
TOTAL	$34,033,003	$30,230,333

Statement of Income and Expenditures

For the Years Ended June 30, 1958 and 1957

(NOT INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF CHAPTERS)

	1958	1957
INCOME:		
Contributions:		
From March 1957 and 1956 fund campaigns	$ 39,880,597	$ 40,531,851
For disaster relief operations (Note 2)	4,214,127	4,830,248
For Junior Red Cross program	327,895	254,775
Other	75,652	47,662
Total	**$44,498,271**	**$45,664,536**
Interest earned on general fund securities—less amortization of premiums	916,332	827,149
Income from endowment and other invested funds	1,013,810	955,970
Proceeds from sale of real estate	—	435,805
Other	240,349	330,619
Total Income	**$46,668,762**	**$48,214,079**
OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Note 3):		
Services to armed forces, veterans, and their families:		
Domestic	11,742,408	13,640,845
Insular and foreign	4,816,893	5,283,952
Total	**$16,559,301**	**$18,924,797**
Disaster services (Note 2)	7,325,827	16,058,860
Blood services	3,936,079	4,563,333
Health, nursing, and safety services	1,496,843	1,575,727
Services and assistance to chapters	4,631,430	5,278,389
Junior Red Cross services:		
For general program—less enrollment fees to extent of $431,329 in 1958 and $344,536 in 1957	353,620	430,270
For American Red Cross Children's Fund projects	261,686	422,210
Public information	757,921	934,692
Membership enrollment and fund raising expense	437,134	484,773
International services	191,615	188,723
General management—planning and administration:		
Executive offices	800,947	809,035
Accounting and auditing	559,947	615,892
Personnel administration	738,115	786,616
OTHER CHARGES—For acquisition, construction and betterments—land and buildings	—	290,492
Total Expenditures	**$38,050,465**	**$51,363,809**
REMAINDER—INCOME or (deficit)—transferred to Funds Unappropriated	**$ 8,618,297**	**$(3,149,730)**

SEE THE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement of Changes in General Funds Unappropriated

For the Years Ended June 30, 1958 and 1957

(NOT INCLUDING UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS OF CHAPTERS)

	1958	1957
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	$12,955,010	$16,104,740
ADD:		
Excess of income over expenditures	8,618,297	(3,149,730)
Credit arising from restoration of servicemen's loan balances charged to expenditures in prior years (Note 1)	2,616,280	
Total	$ 24,189,587	$ 12,955,010
DEDUCT—Transfer to funds appropriated for disaster emergencies	7,200,000	
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	$16,989,587	$12,955,010

( ) Denotes red figure.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

1. A recent study by the Corporation indicated that the collection of loans to servicemen has improved to a considerable degree in recent years primarily through the military pay allotment method of repayment of the loans. Accordingly, the Corporation decided to change its practice, as of July 1, 1957, of charging all loans, other than those carried as part of field director's revolving funds, to expense (with appropriate credit for subsequent collections), and to record the estimated collectible amount of loans then outstanding, $2,616,280, as an asset. After July 1, 1957, all loan transactions were recorded through this asset account.

2. Contributions for disaster relief operations include $3,900,685 in 1957 and $2,320,443 in 1958, the aggregate of which was received in the 1957 fiscal year from a special appeal to the American people for funds to finance Red Cross participation in a Hungarian relief program. The $3,900,685 was expended in 1957 in carrying out the program, and the $2,320,443 was expended in 1958 to complete the program or allocated for other disaster relief purposes.

3. In 1958 the Corporation decided to allocate its expenditures for office services, maintenance and improvement to buildings and grounds, and supply procurement and distribution to the various services and activities which it conducts inasmuch as such expenditures are considered as an indirect cost thereof. Such expenditures have been allocated, generally on the basis of direct costs or number of personnel engaged in the various services or activities, in amounts as follows (1957 figures similarly revised for comparative purposes):

	1958	*1957*
Office services	$ 1,609,687	$ 1,901,867
Maintenance and improvements of buildings and grounds	561,709	651,310
Supply procurement and distribution	485,422	524,629
Total	$ 2,656,818	$ 3,077,806

4. Under the by-laws of the Corporation, funds derived from unrestricted legacies, etc., are to be considered as endowment funds. Accordingly, the funds so derived during the years ended June 30, 1958 and 1957, aggregating $1,325,522 and $1,086,326, respectively, were received directly into the Endowment Fund of the Corporation and, therefore, have been excluded from the Statement of Income and Expenditures.

Selected Statistical Information

TABLE I

Career Personnel of the American Red Cross, 1957-58

(EXCLUDES STAFF ONLY BRIEFLY EMPLOYED AND PAID IN THE FIELD, PARTICULARLY AT FOREIGN STATIONS, REGULAR STAFF CALLED TO THE MILITARY SERVICE, AND REGULAR STAFF ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION IS A VOLUNTEER.)

A. NATIONAL CAREER STAFF

SALARY RANGE	ACCORDING TO SALARY SCHEDULE						ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ASSIGNMENT		
	$1,500 to $3,999	$4,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,999	$13,000 and Over	Total	National Head-quarters	Area Offices and Field	Insular and Foreign
SALARY AVERAGE	$3,240	$5,299	$7,955	$11,116	$16,747	$4,700			
Services to the Armed Forces and Veterans	909	1,260	49	4	—	2,222	119	1,542	561
Disaster Services	10	54	34	1	—	99	24	73	2
Blood Services	12	22	7	6	2	49	18	31	—
Nursing Services	9	52	7	1	—	69	8	59	2
First Aid and Water Safety Services	12	59	9	1	—	81	10	63	8
Junior Red Cross and Educational Relations	25	17	9	1	1	53	22	29	2
International Relations	1	1	2	1	—	5	4	—	1
Office of Volunteers	15	10	7	—	—	32	7	21	4
Services to Chapters	39	245	31	2	1	318	9	309	—
Office of the Medical Director	2	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—
Membership and Fund Raising	7	11	6	1	1	26	6	20	—
Public Information	23	35	16	2	—	76	39	34	3
Telecommunications	137	68	11	2	1	219	55	164	—
General Executive Offices, Including Personnel and Accounting Services	73	85	24	9	13	204	126	61	17
Operating Facilities	378	107	22	2	—	509	204	301	4
Total	1,652	2,026	235	34	19	3,966	655	2,707	604

B. CHAPTER CAREER STAFF

Administrative and professional	5,600
Clerical and other	4,100
Total	9,700

C. GRAND TOTAL CAREER STAFF, NATIONAL AND CHAPTER 13,700

TABLE II

Volunteer Workers, Blood Donors, Agencies and Groups Served, Red Cross Membership, Fund Campaign Contributions

2,000,000 estimated grand total volunteers engaged in Red Cross activities, including 400,000 members of the nine supporting Services

190,900 persons made blood donations each month

Government and Community Groups and Agencies Given Red Cross Service
(Other Than the Furnishing of Blood)

289	military hospitals served in the United States and overseas
281	military stations served in the United States and overseas
176	Veterans Administration hospitals served
6,700	civilian hospitals and clinics given service
180	civilian mental hospitals served
8,000	other local health and welfare institutions and agencies given service

Instructors Authorized and Certificates Issued

Type of Training Activity	Total Reporting Chapters	Instructors Authorized and Reauthorized	CERTIFICATES ISSUED	
			Total	In Schools and Colleges
First Aid	2,527	75,900	975,200	413,000
Water Safety	2,500	62,300	1,489,300	318,400
Home Nursing	1,457	14,000	240,000	137,100
Supporting Services	784	500 (A)	25,000	xxx
Total	xxx	152,700	2,729,500	868,500

44,400,000	grand total Red Cross members
24,000,000	senior members
20,400,000	junior members

1957 Fund Campaign Contributions

$83,678,500	total domestic	$44,989,800	for use by chapters
$ 516,700	insular and foreign	$39,880,600	for use by national organization
$ 675,200	U. S. military and civilian overseas		
	$84,870,400 grand total contributions		

(A) Only volunteer nurse's aide instructors

TABLE III

Services to the Armed Forces and to Veterans

A. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR BASIC AND EMERGENCY NEEDS AMOUNTED TO:

$ 8,039,700	to servicemen at military installations and in military hospitals
$ 3,156,300	to servicemen and dependents by chapters
$11,196,000	total to servicemen and their dependents
$ 673,600	to veterans and their dependents by chapters
$11,869,600	grand total to servicemen, veterans, and their dependents. Most loans are later repaid.

B. HOME SERVICE IN CHAPTERS

Total		*Monthly Average*	
692,100	net total families served, including:	Cases and requests served:	
486,500	families of servicemen	93,600	servicemen and dependents
145,600	families of veterans	36,100	veterans and dependents
60,000	civilian families	27,800	civilians
		Financial assistance provided to:	
85,800	families given financial assistance	6,900	servicemen's families
$ 4,003,300	total financial assistance*	3,100	families of veterans
$ 173,400	financial assistance to civilians	1,400	civilian families

C. SERVICE IN MILITARY HOSPITALS AND AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

86,700	servicemen given service each month
21,300	volunteers served each month
1,833,300	total volunteer hours served
107,600	loans made during year

D. SERVICES AT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES AND IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

68	VA offices with Red Cross staff
13,000	families of veterans and surviving dependents given service each month at VA claims offices
18,600	volunteers served each month in VA hospitals
2,225,000	total volunteer hours served
128,300	patients and domiciliary members in VA hospitals given service

E. SUPPLEMENTAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

91,000	miles traveled by clubmobiles
15,400	program events presented
98,000	servicemen attending each month

TABLE IV

Disaster Relief—National and Chapter Operations Domestic and Insular (*Summary includes data from preliminary reports.*)

Disaster relief was given in 422 chapters in 41 states, District of Columbia, and in 3 insular territories.

Type of Disaster	Chapters in Relief Operations	Operations Initiated	— Dwellings — Destroyed	Damaged	— Persons — Killed	Injured	Persons Given Emergency Mass Care	Families Assisted in Rehabilitation
Hurricane.....	7	2	1	250	2	7	5,300	100
Tornado.....	146	41	1,400	5,450	102	1,250	37,350	2,400
Other storms..	27	17	50	1,800	2	50	3,850	100
Flood.....	169	62	200	25,000	20	520	24,100	5,700
Fire.....	85	173	250	100	68	250	6,500	1,750
All other.....	17	18	5	350	149	100	2,400	100
Grand total...	xxx	313	1,906	32,950	343	2,177	79,500	10,150

*See Table III, A, for amount by chapters to servicemen, veterans, and their dependents.

TABLE V

Health and Safety Services

A. RED CROSS BLOOD SERVICES

Donations of blood:

2,122,600	for civilian use
168,700	for national defense
2,291,300	grand total

1,500	chapters participated in collection
3,900	civilian and federal hospitals provided blood
52	regional programs in operation June 30

B. OTHER HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICES ACTIVITIES EXCEPT CLASS INSTRUCTION

FIRST AID AND WATER SAFETY

20,900	highway first aid stations, mobile units, and detachments in operation
24	aquatic schools conducted
3,000	students enrolled
2,700,000	persons given informal first aid and water safety instruction

NURSING SERVICES

900	nurse assignments made on
35	major disaster operations
58,300	nurses enrolled for community service as of June 30
40,000	grand total nurses serving in chapter activities during the year

TABLE VI

*Junior Red Cross and College Activities**

61,100	schools enrolled in Junior Red Cross
45,000	schools in which junior members participated in Red Cross programs other than enrollment
418,000	gift boxes valued at $836,400 shipped to children in
34	other countries
260	school chests (each containing educational, health, and recreation supplies) valued at $26,000 were filled for overseas schools

3,560	original paintings for shipment to children overseas
500	correspondence albums sent to schools in
51	other countries
425	correspondence albums received for distribution in U.S. schools from
39	other countries

Including gifts in kind, the grand total value of international shipments amounted to $862,400, of which $62,000 was the value of Junior Red Cross disaster aid to children overseas

400 chapters reported that students from some 700 colleges and universities participated in Red Cross activities

*See page 26, Table II, for Junior Red Cross membership and certificates issued to school and college groups.

TABLE VII

International Services

The League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and

16 national Red Cross societies received assistance valued at more than $392,000 in meeting emergency needs abroad and in development and extension in Red Cross programs

68 visitors from 40 countries studied American Red Cross programs and organization and also secured specialized training arranged by the American Red Cross

HONORARY OFFICERS

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States

HONORARY COUNSELOR
William P. Rogers
Attorney General

HONORARY TREASURER
Robert B. Anderson
Secretary of the Treasury

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Members Appointed by the President of the United States

E. Roland Harriman
Chairman of the American National Red Cross and Chairman of the Board of Governors

Loy W. Henderson
Deputy Under Secretary of State

Julian B. Baird
Under Secretary of the Treasury

Donald A. Quarles
Deputy Secretary of Defense

William H. Francis, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of Defense

Dr. Frank Brown Berry
Assistant Secretary of Defense

James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Labor

Marion B. Folsom
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Members Elected by the Chapters

TERMS EXPIRING IN 1959

E. La Mar Buckner
Partner, Buckner Insurance Counselors
Ogden, Utah

Edward P. Curtis, Vice Chairman
Vice President, Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

Mrs. Joe Hume Gardner
Former National Director Office of Volunteers
Marshall, Virginia

Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear, Jr.
Chairman of Volunteers
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Matt Himsl
Automobile Dealer
Kalispell, Montana

Harry G. Kincaid
Lawyer
Jacksonville, Florida

Phil H. Lewis
Lawyer
Topeka, Kansas

Alan R. Morse
President, United States Trust Company
Boston, Massachusetts

Taylor M. Simpson
Realtor
High Point, North Carolina

Joseph R. Stewart
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How To Make Bequests and Gifts To the Endowment Fund

The form for gifts or bequests for the Endowment Fund of The American National Red Cross is:

> I give, devise, and bequest to The American National Red Cross for its Endowment Fund the sum of_____ dollars (or otherwise describe the gift).

Gruliow, Leo

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

405 West 117 Street New York 27, N. Y. MOnument 3-1291

February 10, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Let me thank you for your kind letter about the usefulness of The Current Digest. I need hardly tell you how valuable it will be to us in securing continuing support.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Gruliow
Editor

Gunn, Hartford

February 12, 1959

Mr. Hartford N. Gunn, Jr.
WGBH
84 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Hartford:

Thanks for your gracious letter of February 5. You cannot possibly know what a pleasure it was to spend even a few hours in an academic atmosphere where people also have a thorough professional grasp of what this curious medium is all about.

Many thanks for the comments about Milton Academy. Casey has fortunately been accepted and plans to enter there next autumn.

Do let me know when next you are going to be in New York.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

WGBH *Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council*
Educational television Channel 2, radio 89.7 mc. and motion pictures
UNiversity 4-6400
84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

HARTFORD N. GUNN, JR. *General Manager*

February 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you again for coming to Boston to do the programs for THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE with Louis Lyons. I showed them to Frank Gillard of the BBC, when he was here and he was as delighted as we all were with the two programs. The first program will be seen in Boston and on most of the other educational television stations tonight, and will be broadcast at 12:00 this Friday on WPIX in New York.

I hope that some day we can persuade you to come back to do another program. I would like to gather some of our top faculty people from Harvard and M.I.T. to discuss where the United States as a people and a nation is going.

I remember that you inquired about Milton Academy as a school for your son and just to check my own opinions I talked with David Bailey, Secretary of the Corporation at Harvard. He agrees that Milton has an excellent faculty and that its standards are high and the school is very well run. The only schools that would surpass Milton, in Mr. Bailey's estimation, might be Exeter, Andover or Groton, but he said that the pressure for study and academic achievement at these three schools is so great as to be almost cruel and he would not recommend them except to a boy who is prepared to withstand the extreme pressures of these institutions. Mr. Bailey has a nephew who is currently enrolled at Milton and reports that the boy is having a good time, but working quite hard and he feels that this particular boy is getting a great deal from Milton. I don't know that this information is particularly helpful, but if there are any questions which Mr. Bailey or I can answer, please let us know.

Many thanks and looking forward to seeing you again,

Sincerely yours,

Hartford

HNGJr:mb

Members *Lowell Institute, Boston College, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston University, Brandeis University, Harvard University, ts Institute of Technology, Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of Science, New England Conservatory of Music, Northeastern University, Tufts University*

Guenther
John

February 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Gruliow:

For several years I have scanned every issue of your Current Digest of the Soviet Press. It is an exceedingly useful document and my only wish is that we could devise a method of producing it on a daily basis.

I think you make a valuable and indeed unique contribution to those of us in the news business who have neither the ability nor the time to read Russian publications.

From a purely selfish point of view, I wish you continued success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo Gruliow
Current Digest of the Soviet Press
405 West 117th Street
New York 27, New York

fc

cc. John Guenther

Gunther

JOHN GUNTHER — 216 EAST 62ND STREET — NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't know if you remember but a couple of months ago we had a brief word in the Century together with Leo Gruliow, the editor of the Current Digest of the Soviet Press. You volunteered then to write him some kind of letter, which would be useful to him when he submits his budget to various foundations and institutions that help support his magazine.

I promised to do the same thing and never thought about it till today. You know how those things slip the memory. But I am writing Gruliow at once giving him the strongest possible recommendation and I know that he would appreciate it immensely if you would do the same. Your name will carry great weight and Gruliow's publication has, as you know, unique value and distinction.

Ever,

John

John Gunther

P.S. The address of the Current Digest is:

Leo Gruliow
Current Digest of the Soviet Press
405 W. 117th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

Gurevich, A. J.

May 23, 1958

Dear Mr. Gurevich:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing an interest in the WHO KILLED MICHAEL FARMER broadcast.

It was kind of you to send me a press release on the social service program, "Three Schools Project" which I read with interest.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. A. J. Gurevich
President
329 East 149 Street
New York, New York

mcc

Gurevich, A. J.

May 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Gurevich:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing an interest the WHO KILLED MICHAEL FARMER? broadcast.

It was kind of you to send me the press release on the social service program "Three Schools Project", which I read with interest.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. J. Gurevich
President
329 East 149 Street
New York, New York

mac

Mott Haven 5-5000

A. J. Gurevich
President

Security Mutual
Insurance Company
of New York

Security Building
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New York 51, N.Y.

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BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK

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Incl. etc

APRIL 28, 1958

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
% CBS TELEVISION
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW,

IN THE LIGHT OF YOUR FINE DOCUMENTARY MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21, ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THE ENCLOSED NEWS RELEASE MAY BE OF SOME INTEREST TO YOU.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

A. J. Gurevich

A. J. GUREVICH
PRESIDENT

AJG:ES
ENC.

FROM: George Kindermann, Chairman
Public Information Committee
Bronx Grand Jurors Association
2 West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Phone: CY. 3-7100

FOR RELEASE

The Board of Directors of the Grand Jurors Association of Bronx County has endorsed a social service program known as the "Three Schools Project" as a means of curtailing juvenile delinquency, it was announced here today by A. J. Gurevich, President of the Association. Mr. Gurevich said the Board of Directors has approved unanimously a resolution favoring the continuance of the activity which was presented by the organization's Youth Guidance Committee. James J. Agostini and Edward M. Munzer are co-chairmen of the latter group.

The city-financed "project" is one of a number of activities reviewed by the Grand Jury Committee in a survey now being conducted on measures and programs undertaken by various Bronx organizations concerned with the problems of juvenile delinquency.

The three schools covered by the "project" are: Morris High School, Junior High School No. 37, and Public School No. 42, which are located in an area designated as one of "high tensions."

The Resolution states: "In the opinion of this Association the "Three Schools Project" is doing constructive and outstanding work in these neighborhoods of high tensions and this work will suffer if the 'project' is curtailed in any way."

The Association also approved the Committee's recommendation for the setting up by the City at the earliest feasible time of similar projects in additional schools as the urgency of the needs requires.

(more)

The "project" has been underway at the three schools for the past ten years and, according to Messrs. Agostini and Munzer, it has met with considerable success in reducing juvenile delinquency and in removing some of its causes.

The "project" is conducted by highly skilled and trained personnel working in conjunction with school authorities, and who are available at all times to consult with and advise students who need special guidance and sometimes psychiatric attention. The services of these staffs are also available to the parents of problem children. A mental health clinic at each of the schools is the focal point of the program.

The survey being conducted currently by the Youth Guidance Committee covers about 30 organized groups whose principal object is the guidance of, and giving aid to, boys and girls of grade and high school age. A questionnaire asking for particulars on the various programs, the successes achieved, and inviting suggestions for coping with the juvenile delinquency problem, was distributed about a month ago.

"The returns and the cooperation of the various organizations have been most encouraging," the Committee Chairmen advised the Association's Board of Directors. A full report on the survey is expected to be concluded within the next six months.

#

Just a flying note... Gwynne, J. B.

Pgh Pa
6 P.M. K.D.K.A.

Ed. Murrow Sunday Nov 1-59
London, England.

Dear Sir; -

We just heard you and saw you; station K.D.K.A. Channel 2. Pgh. Pa.
Prime Minister David Ben. Gurion and Premier U Nu of Burma.
We can say things would be so much better over the world. We need much more of this. My the Premier was just wonderful.
More, More, More of the same.

Sincerely,
Juanita B. Gwynne

P. S. Insurance policy is enclosed

Copy to Edward R. Murrow Haase

WDRC

THE CONNECTICUT BROADCASTING COMPANY

HARTFORD 12, CONNECTICUT

January 27, 1959

WALTER HAASE
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Mrs. McGlinchey:

Thank you for your nice letter.

I think Edward R. Murrow deserves a lot of credit for his unusual documentary programs in both radio and television.

I have taken the liberty of sending him a copy of your letter.

Again -- thank you!

Cordially,

WH/pas

Mrs. Jeanette McGlinchey, Pastor
Windsorville Methodist Church
Windsorville, Connecticut

WINDSORVILLE METHODIST CHURCH

Windsorville, Conn.

Mrs. Jeanette McGlinchey, Pastor
Tel. Manchester Mitchell 3-[illegible] 40160

RFD Foster
Wapping

January 2[illegible], 1959

Radio Station WDRC
Hartford, Conn.

Attention: Program Manager

Dear Sir:

May I commend you for your presentation of Edward R. Murrow's documentary "The Business of Sex" on Monday, January 19, 1959. I was so happy that you had advertised it in the Times as I would not have known about it otherwise. If ever you have this type of program again, I would appreciate your notifying me if possible, so that I can enlist others to listen. Sadly, we are aware that few people give time to listening to these worthwhile programs.

To say that I was shocked at the disclosures presented is to put it mildly. Perhaps this publicity will help to at least get "This Business of Sex" off the Income Tax deductions of big business. I doubt if it will prevent young girls from following this "life" if they feel that this is one way to meet the "successful businessman".

I close with this question that came to mind thru the entire program. Aren't these "clients" aware that this is going on? I can't believe that they are so naive as to think that these girls are giving themselves free because of their looks! More power to you in your programming.

Sincerely,

Rev. Jeanette McGlinchey

Haber, Heinz

February 12, 1959

Dear Dr. Haber:

Thank you for your kind letter of February 5th enclosing a copy of the paper you presented at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Air Force Base.

It was most thoughtful of you to send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Heinz Haber
University of California
Department of Engineering
Los Angeles 24, California

mcc

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

1959 February 5

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o CBS TELEVISION
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please find attached a copy of a paper which I am going to present at the forthcoming celebration of the foundation of the Department of Space Medicine at the USAF School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Air Force Base this coming Monday, February 9. A program of the occasion is attached.

I am one of the founders of space medicine and one of the original first two members of the department of space medicine (Dr. Strughold being the other). I terminated my employment as a civilian scientist with the Air Force in 1952 and accepted a position at the University of California at Los Angeles. I am still on the faculty.

The reasons for sending you a copy of my paper are twofold: (1) I believe that you are interested in some of the ideas presented in this paper, and (2) these ideas are the outgrowth of my work in the area - as I call it - 'public science', as more elaborately defined in my paper. From 1955 to 1958 I served as chief science consultant to the Walt Disney Studios and I helped in the production of several science motion pictures produced by Disney, among them a picture on atomic energy entitled "Our Friend the Atom." Since last fall I have been associated with KNXT, the local CBS TV station where I presently conduct a half-hour public affairs science program entitled "Tales of the Universe." Through these activites which I intend to pursue in the future, I have become acutely aware of the necessity of bringing to the public an understanding of science and scientific ideas. Many of the thoughts expressed in my paper stem from the experience I have had during the past five years.

According to information I have received from the Air Force, the anniversary will receive a certain amount of publicity through the wire services, and this has prompted me to send you my paper. If you should elect to make use of some of these ideas in your radio newscast, I would appreciate if you would not release them before February 9, the day of my presentation. My name, incidentally, is pronounced "Haahber", with a straight long "ah".

Thanking for your interest, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Heinz Haber

Dr. Heinz Haber
Lecturer in Engineering

PROGRAM

COMMEMORATION
of the
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING
of
THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE MEDICINE

School of Aviation Medicine, USAF

9 February 1959

Morning

0900-1200	Open House and Tour of Laboratories Engaged in Space Biology and Space Medicine Research
1200-1330	Luncheon, Randolph Air Force Base Officers' Club*

Afternoon

1330-1345	Introduction Maj. Gen. Otis O. Benson, Jr., USAF (MC), Commandant, School of Aviation Medicine, USAF
1345-1400	The Organization of the Department of Space Medicine, 9 February 1949 Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong, USAF (MC) (Ret.) Washington, D. C.
1400-1415	The Present Space Medicine Effort at the School of Aviation Medicine, USAF Col. Paul A. Campbell, USAF (MC), Chief, Space Medicine Division, School of Aviation Medicine, USAF
1415-1445	Space Medicine of the Next Decade as Viewed by a Physician and Physiologist Hubertus Strughold, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Space Medicine and Advisor for Research, School of Aviation Medicine, USAF

1445-1515	Space Medicine of the Next Decade as Viewed by an Astrophysicist Heinz Haber, Ph. D., Scientific Consultant to Columbia Broadcasting System, KNXT-TV; Los Angeles.
1515-1530	Coffee (Despierto)
1530-1600	Space Medicine of the Next Decade as Viewed by an Environmental Physicist Konrad J. K. Buettner, Ph. D., Professor, Department of Meteorology and Climatology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
1600-1630	Space Medicine of the Next Decade as Viewed by an Engineer Fritz Haber, Ph. D., Director, Marketing & Applications, Gas Turbine Department, Lycoming Division of AVCO, Stratford, Connecticut

Evening

1900-2000	Social Hour and Refreshments, Randolph Air Force Base Officers' Club*
2000	Dinner* After-Dinner Speaker: Lt. Gen. Roscoe C. Wilson, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff for Development, Headquarters, USAF, Washington, D. C.

*Pro rata.

SPACE MEDICINE OF THE NEXT DECADE AS VIEWED BY AN ASTROPHYSICIST

Presented at the Commemoration
of the
Tenth Anniversary of the Founding
of
The Department of Space Medicine

by

HEINZ HABER

An anniversary celebration of the kind we are having today is an excellent opportunity to look into the past, to assess the situation of the present, and to attempt a forecast of the future. We must be grateful to General Benson for having recognized that the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Department of Space Medicine is such a unique opportunity, and we must also be grateful to him for having invited to his headquarters all those who had a hand in the initiation of the field of space medicine a decade ago. To us, then, this opportunity is also an obligation. I, for one, have given much thought to what ideas one should present at this occasion - ideas that live up to this obligation. One almost feels like a parent who watches his child grow up. Space Medicine has truly grown during the first ten years of its life. Today we might say that our branch of science, while not yet fully mature, is certainly no less than a teenager. And like all teenagers our child is strong and promising - but it also has its problems and growing pains.

My mission is to give an astrophysicists view of the next decade of space medicine. I do not believe that I could fulfil my obligation at this occasion were I to restrict myself to enumerating the various future problems of space medicine as they relate to the space environment; this has been done before and a mere repetition of these data would serve little purpose. I hope that I may be permitted to go beyond the mere scientific discussions by delving into the philosophical and sociological aspects of space medicine and space science as a whole. Since, technically, I am an astrophysicist and since what follows are my views, my title of this paper still holds; but I would like to give

it the subtitle: "The Integrity of Science in the Space Age." I may be permitted to deviate from my assignment to this extent if only for one reason: during the past five years a major portion of my time was spent in an area that I choose to call "public science", by which I understand the attitude, recognition or non-recognition of science and of the scientific age by the general public, and also the relationship and the obligations of the scientist to the public. Public science is an enormously important field, and its importance is bound to increase in proportion to the role of science in our present civilization. These facts are highlighted by the ever increasing sums of public money that are spent on science in connection with the defense effort. Today, space medicine and space exploration receive a formidable share of this public money, and this fact encourages me to look more closely into the relationships between space exploration and public science.

What I have said so far is perhaps none too clear, and I would like to clarify it by an example, namely, atomic energy. The atom and its energy have entered the stage of our modern world as the most fearful and devastating force ever unleashed by man. The potential military applications of atomic energy completely dominate the political situation of the world today; in fact, without atomic and hydrogen bombs the cold war would lose much of its fierceness and deep chill. It is this aspect of atomic energy that justly captivates the mind of the world public. If the word "atom" is mentioned everyone immediately associates with it the anxieties of the cold war, the insiduous dangers of radioactive fallout, and the horrifying prospects of a worldwide holocaust of unleashed nuclear forces that could well wipe the phenomenon of life off the face of this planet. But atomic energy is only a force of Nature that is neither good nor evil; only what we ourselves make of it renders it good or evil. But the fact remains that the public relations of the atom are extremely bad, and I am afraid that atomic energy will never be able to live down the deplorable circumstances of its birth as a useful power of Nature. And yet, without atomic energy, particularly without the still unharnessed power of fusion, world civilization is bound to wither from

energy starvation. There exists an alarming discrepancy between the vital importance of atomic energy on the one side, and its reputation in the mind of the world public on the other.

How then does space exploration, the second great scientific adventure of our time, fare in this respect? Its beginnings were most hopeful. The first true space project, namely the artificial satellites, were originally introduced to the world as scientific experiments to be conducted in connection with the International Geophysical Year. When in July 1955 the White House announced the "Vanguard" project to the world, it was most gratifying to all scientists to learn that man's first venture into space was to be a noble undertaking designed to enhance the progress of the sciences. This development came as a tremendous relief to all scientists who had been worrying a lot about the reputation science had acquired in the public's mind, namely, that it was the prime role of science to be the handmaiden of warfare. Instead, space exploration was to proceed as an integral part of the IGY, this great international research effort which was launched under the fortunate auspices of international cooperation and peaceful intentions. So far as public science was concerned, the years 1955 to 1957 were the golden age of space exploration even though not a single satellite had yet been launched.

Then came the first Sputnik. The entire situation changed overnight. So far as the world public was concerned, the satellites were no longer tools of earth research - no, they became symbols of a nation's capabilities to wage war and they became tools to impress the world with one's technical superiority and capacity for world leadership. The scientific significance of these magnificent experiments was forgotten almost completely, and the International Geophysical Year lost its charm. What was destined to be the most glamorous showpiece of public relations for the IGY turned out to be a heavy liability. True, the IGY remained a great scientific success, but it had lost its power as a symbol of international peaceful cooperation of our time. The true meaning of satellites was lost, too; this was most succinctly highlighted by the terse caption given to the Sputnik story by a European news magazine: "The Propaganda Moon." And what is most deplorable of all: the noble idea of space exploration in the service of

science for the benefit of mankind - this noble idea had suffered the same fate as atomic energy. In the public's mind space and the atom are now both tools of power.

As a Western man and a realist I fully acknowledge the situation at hand. This country has no choice but to make tremendous efforts in the field of space exploration in the interest of national defense and the worldwide reputation of the United States as a major technological power. I feel this way as a citizen and as a taxpayer. But as a scientist with certain ideals I must confess that I deeply deplore this situation. As scientists we are bound to feel this way, <u>not</u> because we are hopeless idealists - rather we deplore this situation in view of the future of science and its reputation in the eye of the public. We are fortunate to live in a country that has always cherished the ideals of democracy and that has grown to be great because of them. Today, science has become a public affair of the greatest importance, but little is done to acknowledge this democratic fact. On the contrary, the present situation of space science has the public in a state of utter confusion about the role of science and scientists in our civilization. We are scientists; we know what we are and what our work is meant to be - but we should worry about what the public <u>thinks</u> we are and what our work means. If the public does not fully understand the motivations of scientists and the true meaning of science, we shall not be able to secure public support for future projects unless they can be justified on the basis of military necessity. Yet science is more than the design of military hardware - but the public doesn't seem to think so. Space science today is in an extremely exposed position because the world public is keenly aware of its importance as an international propaganda weapon. There is considerable danger that science will suffer in the long run by such a stark misinterpretation of its true meaning in the mind of the public.

Perhaps I should be more specific. One of the space projects most likely to be attacked and accomplished during the next months or years will be the launching of a lunar probe that will circle the moon and bring back - either through electronic relay or actual recovery - a series of pictures showing the surface features of the other side of the moon that has so far been hidden from the exploring eyes of man.

This feat will probably be hailed as one of the most exciting and important results of space science. The newspapers and the broadcast media will no doubt present these pictures to the public under these captions, and we can't blame them for doing so. After all, such stories sell papers and soap. Looked upon with strictly scientific eyes, however, these pictures will have little value as intrinsic building blocks upon which further progress in science can rest. There is an overwhelming probability that the other side of the moon will exhibit the very same selenological features as does the visible side. The probability is so great that it is practically a certainty, and no scientist in his right mind would spend a lot of money and effort in order to ascertain a certainty. Everyone can enumerate thousands of other scientific experiments that are infinitely more promising and profitable. Some might contend that there will lie a very great importance in these pictures because it will be a tremendously exciting and adventurous feat that will show to the world what science of today can do. Others might say that these pictures will greatly appeal to the imganiation of the public because exploring the hitherto hidden side of the moon is a perfect example of scientific ideals, namely, the exploration of the unknown. It might further be argued that there is hardly a better opportunity than this for making the importance of science understood to the world public. I thoroughly disagree! On the contrary, these pictures will only add to the confusion of the public as to what science really is and what its aims are. We would be doing a disfavor to the public and to ourselves as scientists if we would present these pictures as a great scientific result while, in our hearts, we must admit that they are not. Scientifically these pictures will at best be highly interesting, but not really constructive for the future development of knowledge.

What will be of utter importance about these pictures, however, will be the fact who is going to bring them home first - we or the Russians! As a citizen of this country I want these pictures to be taken by us first - but as a scientist I admit to myself that these pictures will have a symbolic, rather than a true scientific significance.

To a lesser but still striking degree the same arguments hold for the exploration of the planets which now seems to be the number one

project

on almost everybody's priority list. Astronomers and astrophysicists from Galileo to Gerald Kuiper have amassed numerous data about the physical and chemical make-up of the alien worlds in our solar system so that we can say with a fair degree of probability that none of them is equipped to be of absolutely vital interest in terms of human affairs. In fact, the scientific and economic returns from a large-scale exploration of the planets cannot now be expected to be compatible with the large sums of public money and scientific talent that would have to be spent on such ventures. Within the foreseeable future such projects could be justified primarily in terms of international reputation of this country.

Of course, there is the strong argument that the most important scientific discoveries have been made by exploring the utterly unknown, and timid souls have always been accused of hampering the adventurous progress of science. Naturally, the history of science tells us that these truths are self-evident and they have not lost their intrinsic value. Yet today all these adventures and their honestly appraised prospective benefits must be weighed against the public funds and the national scientific talent that they require. Such appeals to the history of science miss one important point: in the past tremendously important discoveries were made by indeed exploring the unknown - but such explorations were made at rather moderate expense. The equipment used by Faraday in his discovery of electro-magnetic induction could be bought for a few shillings in every hardware store. It seems, however, that our forefathers have made all the cheap experiments and we got stuck with the expensive ones. This is most certainly true with regard to planetary explorations. There is only a moderate probability that an exploration of the solar system through direct human contact will produce scientific results that will profoundly enrich the volume of scientific knowledge with basically new ideas and truly change the course of scientific and human history. Our present notions about the physics and chemistry of the planets, while still meager, cannot be so drastically wrong. With the growth of science our chances of making the right predictions have also grown. In terms of human affairs we can say that there are only two important bodies in the solar system, namely, the sun which serves as an agent of stability and as a source of energy, and the earth with its benign physics and chemistry. The other planets

are the chemical dungheap of the solar system, and it is not likely that we shall find truly earth-shaking scientific novelties in the masses of noxious chemicals that constitute the outer shells of the planets. One could argue about the importance of studying the life forms that possibly exist on the planet Mars. Terrestrial biology could possibly make great strides through the results of a comparative study of terrestrial and Martian life forms. Yet similar results can be expected by biological research right here on earth if given a fraction of the support that would be required for an expedition to the planet Mars. I am not advocating to leave the planets alone entirely in all the future, yet today I don't see sufficient scientific justification that would warrant the expenditure. Of course, if planetary explorations are vital to our country's international reputation, all scientific arguments become void and we are forced to visit Venus and Mars if only to show to the world that we can do it, too.

All these problems must also be viewed with an eye to public science. Space exploration has fired the imagination of the public, and this fancy is constantly nourished by fantastic, but nebulous promises of the space frontier. Yet the question remains if it is wise to keep the public excited about man's glorious future in space. If we promise the world a mountain of gold to be found on the planets while we know in our hearts that, in all probability, we will be able to bring them only a bagful of carbon dioxide from Venus - if we do this space science could perhaps end in a tragic public disappointment.

Then, of course, there is the strong argument that space must be explored because "it is there." This argument is often advanced in the interest of public science, particularly with regard to the younger generation. There is nothing - so it is argued - that is better suited to appeal to the spirit of adventure and to the innate curiosity of young people than the "space frontier." It is said that the exploration of space will cause many a young mind of today to pursue a scientific career, and it will do a great deal in making the next generation science-minded. There is no doubt a certain truth in this, yet there is also a question of morality and scientific integrity. Is it proper to fire the scientific imagination of young people by misrepresenting the true goals and ideals of science? True, it is simple to enthuse

a young mind by telling him of a magnificent scientific future in which we shall explore the mysterious other worlds in the sky, colonize them and eventually conquer the galaxy. It is much more difficult to inspire young people with the importance of unravelling the mysteries of the chemical structure of chromosomes or with the task of harnessing the power of nuclear fusion. But it avails us little to take the easy way out. If we want to make honest scientists out of promising young people, we must be honest ourselves. We cannot give them a sense for scientific values, if we fill their minds with fancy ideas of planetary colonization and interstellar explorations while we ourselves know that for a long time to come such projects are - to say the least - utterly utopian. If we want to raise a generation of true scientists, we must give them a true picture of scientific ideals and of the seriousness of the scientific age. Above all, we must give them a true picture of the scientist so that they look upon us as mature and responsible people and not as interplanetary boy scouts that somehow failed to grow up. Only then can we change the devastating opinion that many of the younger generation hold of scientists as was evidenced by a recent poll taken by Purdue University. This poll involved a total of 25,000 twelve to fourteen-year-old school children across the nation. A number of statements were presented to which the children were given the choice to agree or disagree. One such statement expressed that all scientists are willing to sacrifice the welfare of mankind in the interest of their research. Almost one third of the children agreed! This is a frightening result.

Of course, there are many publications and statements that truthfully present the meaning and importance of the space age to the public. In its January 19, 1959 issue TIME magazine quoted an unnamed 'spaceman':

> "We could concentrate entirely on our military developments and let the Russians have space to themselves. Would we thus make ourselves impregnable? No, because the rest of the world simply would not believe that we were impregnable. It would look to Russia as the clear leader - and the battle would be lost before it was fought."

This is an honest admission that does not invoke a nebulous scientific motive for our present space efforts. The President's Science Ad-

~~visory Committee under the chairm~~

visory Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. James R. Killian recently published a pamphlet entitled "Introduction to Outer Space." The last chapter contains a few valuable sentendes about the importance of the space age:

> "Indeed, the scientific opportunities are so numerous and so inviting that scientists from many countries will certainly want to participate. Perhaps the International Geophysical Year will suggest a model for the international exploration of space in the years and decades to come....."
>
> "Research in outer space affords new opportunities in science, but it does not diminish the importance of science on earth. Many of the secrets of the universe will fathomed in laboratories on earth, and the progress of our science and technology and the welfare of the Nation require that our regular scientific programs go forward without loss of pace, in fact at an increased pace....."

We must appreciate that these sober statements are not nearly as glamorous as the high-sounding but pretty meaningless phrases about man's glorious future in space, but they most certainly make sense. These statements were written by our scientific colleagues, and we most certainly subscribe to them. But we must not keep these truths to ourselves. It is very unfortunate indeed that the public and particularly our younger generation are given so little opportunity to learn about the worthwhile goals of space exploration. There are enough promising projects in the field of space science that lie outside the defense and propaganda domain - scientific projects that truly benefit all mankind: communications relay satellites, the development of world-wide television networks, and above all, the study and the eventual control of weather and climate. The challenging task of taming the unruly atmosphere of the earth cannot be solved without the tools of space science, and here is a task whose scientific justification is above question.

As we now enter the second decade of space medicine and watch the further development of the space sciences, it will be more than ever our obligation to be certain of our motives. Large sums of public money are available to strengthen our defenses and to uphold the reputation of our nation in the world. It is a job that must be done without compromising before the public the ideals of science and the acquisition of knowledge. As scientists we must be grateful that the present situation gives us a chance to conduct important investigations

on a scale larger than ever before. But we must also realize that there lies a tremendous temptation in this present situation of the space sciences. Scientific research must be painstakingly honest not only in its execution and conclusions, but also in its motivation.

There is a great difference between science itself and its application to military hardware. Yet through the recent history of atomic energy and space technology, science and its military applications have become hopelessly entwined in the mind of the public so that they are often regarded as one and the same. If this misconception is allowed to continue or even to grow, it will eventually destroy science. If the younger generation continues to regard us scientists as people devoid of responsibility for the welfare of mankind, they will burn us at the stake like Giordano Bruno - but not because we have confessed to a scientific truth as we see it, but because we have corrupted the scientific ideals before the public.

In my efforts to spotlight the situation today, I would like to remind you of a perfect example of a scientist in the person of Archimedes, the famous Greek mathematician who lived in the third century B.C. As you will recall, Archimedes became most famous for his engineering genius which he applied to the defense of Syracuse. He was the first scientist in history who was called upon to serve his country during a war. He invented a most efficient catapult to shower the Roman armies that beran his hometown under the general Marcellus. He constructed a levered grapple hook with which he lifted the Roman ships, dropped and shattered them; he used a parabolic mirror and ignited their sails in the concentrated heat of the sun. In the fulfilment of his patriotic duties Archimedes lent his knowledge to the defense of his home town in times of war, but he never looked upon his ingenious military hardware as something worthy of the true spirit of science. Rather he saw in them, as he called it, "geometry at play." The Roman biographer Plutarch who lived about 1,900 years ago, wrote about the admirable scientific attitude of Archimedes:

> "He possessed so lofty a spirit, so profound a soul, and such a wealth of scientific knowledge that, although these inventions had won for him the renown of more than human sagacity, yet he would not consent to leave behind him any written work on such

"subjects; but, regarding as sordid and ignoble the business of mechanics and every sort of art which is directed to practical utility, he placed his whole affection and ambition in those purer speculations where there is no admixture of the vulgar needs of life; studies, the superiority of which to all others is unquestioned, and in which the only doubt can be whether the beauty and grandeur of the subject examined, or the precision and means of proof most deserve our admiration....."

Hackett, Francis

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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EDWARD R MURROW=

1959 JAN 11 PM 9 24

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK=

ALFRED COHN MEANT TO BRING US TOGETHER I TAKE THE LIBERTY NOW SPLENDID YOU ARE EXPLORING FOUNDATIONS FOR CREATIVE WORKERS IN ARTS AND LETTERS. SIGNE TOKSVIG AND I CAME FLYING FROM DENMARK TO HARTFORDS AND HAVE JUST CONCLUDED SIX MOST INSTRUCTIVE MONTHS. NOW AT VILLA MONTALVO SARATOGA CALIFORNIA SPONSORED BY MONTALVO ASSOCIATION IN SENATOR JAMES PHELANS ESTATE THIS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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1932 JAN 11 PM 9 24

FOUNDATION FERTILE IN COMMUNITY ASPECTS. AMERICA BADLY NEEDS BOTH TYPES. POTENTIAL FOUNDERS FOLLOWING TRAIL BLAZED IN THE EAST AND BRILLIANTLY AND IMAGINATIVELY WIDENED BY HARTFORDS GREATLY NEED THE STEER YOU CAN GIVE. HAVE A LOOK INTO MONTALVO=

FRANCIS HACKETT.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

VILLA MONTALVO
SARATOGA
CALIFORNIA

Jan 11, 1959

Dear Ed Murrow,

To amplify my telegram, here is the publicity about the Villa Montalvo. You can see from this what possibilities it has — I hope you won't feel I am intruding on you

Yours

Francis Hackett

It's been going 30 years, in very beautiful surroundings —

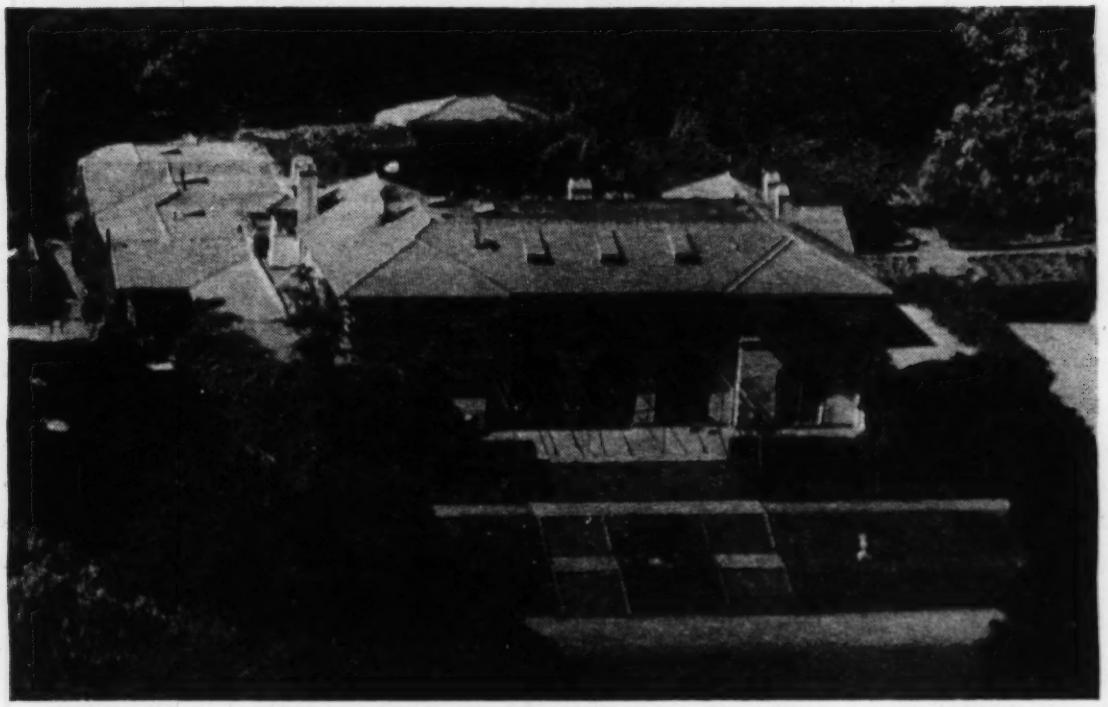
VILLA MONTALVO

SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA

Villa Montalvo is situated in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains above Saratoga, California, at an elevation of 700 feet; the entrance gates are about half a mile from the center of Saratoga on the Los Gatos Road. The Villa is a 19-room Mediterranean structure set in the midst of an estate of 175 acres; a large part of the grounds is beautifully landscaped with formal gardens, fountains, statues and benches, and dramatic trails to lookout points on the hillside. The grounds are open to the public without charge during the daylight hours, seven days a week. The Villa is also open without charge daily except Mondays, 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Montalvo is the former home of the late U. S. Senator James D. Phelan. In accordance with his wishes, it has been converted into a center for many types of creative artistic activities. A life-long patron of the arts, he said in his will: "I would like the property at Saratoga, California, known as Villa Montalvo, to be maintained as a public park open to the public under reasonable restrictions, the buildings and grounds immediately surrounding the same to be used as far as possible for the development of art, literature, music and architecture by promising students." The task of carrying out his wishes is being conducted as a non-profit enterprise by the Board of Trustees of the Montalvo Association, a group of 21 leading citizens of the Santa Clara Valley.

Senator Phelan, born in 1861, was one of the most distinguished Californians of



his day; the son of a wealthy father, he greatly increased his fortune by his own activities. A graduate of St. Ignatius College, he was Mayor of San Francisco from 1896 to 1902 and a member of the U. S. Senate, 1915 to 1921. He built Montalvo in 1912 and it was his favorite residence until his death in 1930. A hospitable man with a keen lifelong interest in the arts, he kept Montalvo filled with guests, including writers, musicians, artists and people of the theatre. In his book, "San Francisco: A Pageant," Phelan's friend, the distinguished short-story writer, Charles Caldwell Dobie, says, "at Montalvo . . . it was a poor weekend that did not see 30 or 40 people gathered around his table and a hundred guests was by no means the exception."

Among Montalvo's activities are: offering living quarters at modest rentals to writers, artists and others with creative projects; classes in painting, sculpture, ceramics and weaving; regular monthly exhibitions in the art gallery; concerts, lectures and plays in the concert room or the outdoor theatre.

Completely furnished apartments are available at moderate rentals for writers, artists, musicians, architects, and others with approved creative projects, including research in the social and physical sciences. Many creative workers have testified that Montalvo's peaceful and beautiful surroundings furnish an ideal environment. Those interested should write to the Director, Villa Montalvo, Saratoga, California, outlining the nature of the

proposed project and enclosing the names and addresses of two individuals to serve as references.

Montalvo's public facilities are also for rent in whole or in part, for social and other gatherings. Write to the address given or telephone UNion 7-3421.

The Villa is named for the author of a Spanish novel written in the early sixteenth century, Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo. His book, "Las Sergas del Muy Esforzado Caballero Esplandian," told of a tribe of black Amazons living on an island fabulously rich with gold and jewels. It was called California, and described as being "at the right hand of the Indies . . . very close to that part of the Terrestial Paradise." The State of California is named for Montalvo's imaginary island. His Amazon Queen was described as riding on a gryphon (also spelled griffin or griffon), a mythological creature with the beak and wings of an eagle and the body, four legs and tail of a lion; Senator Phelan put carved gryphons on the tops of his several sets of entrance gates and employed them elsewhere in the Villa's decor. Their use is doubly appropriate because in mythology gryphons are the guardians of all types of treasure, and Senator Phelan considered Montalvo his favorite possession.

The grounds of Montalvo have been planted with many rare trees and shrubs. In the vicinity of the Villa itself, for example, may be seen holly, chestnut, Irish yew, Atlas cedar, magnolia grandiflora, deodar, cypress, araucaria or bunya-bunya pine, liriodendron or tulip tree, weeping

elm, Douglas fir, zimmerlinden, Himalayan dogwood, Italian cypress, linden, madrone, buckeye, redwood, oak, bay, elderberry, wild lilac, Fremontia Mexicana, Chinese deciduous magnolia, double-flowering Japanese peach, red - flowering eucalyptus, locust and seven types of wistaria. The flowerbeds are gay, in the appropriate seasons, with daffodils, jonquils, lilacs, roses, iris, geraniums, Matilija poppies and hydrangeas.

Montalvo, with its peaceful, variegated landscape, has become an unofficial bird sanctuary; as many as 41 species have been observed in a single day. Among them are the Western tanager, usually living high in the mountains; the olive-sided and the ash-throated flycatchers; the violet-green swallow; the lazuli-bunting; three types of vireos — Hutton's, warbling and solitary; the brown creeper; the red-breasted sapsucker; the varied thrush; the Townsend warbler; the fox sparrow; the hermit thrush; the wren-tit; the black-headed grosbeak and the rosy-hued house finch or linnet.

For further information regarding the Villa and its activities, address:

The Montalvo Association

SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA

Villa Montalvo.....

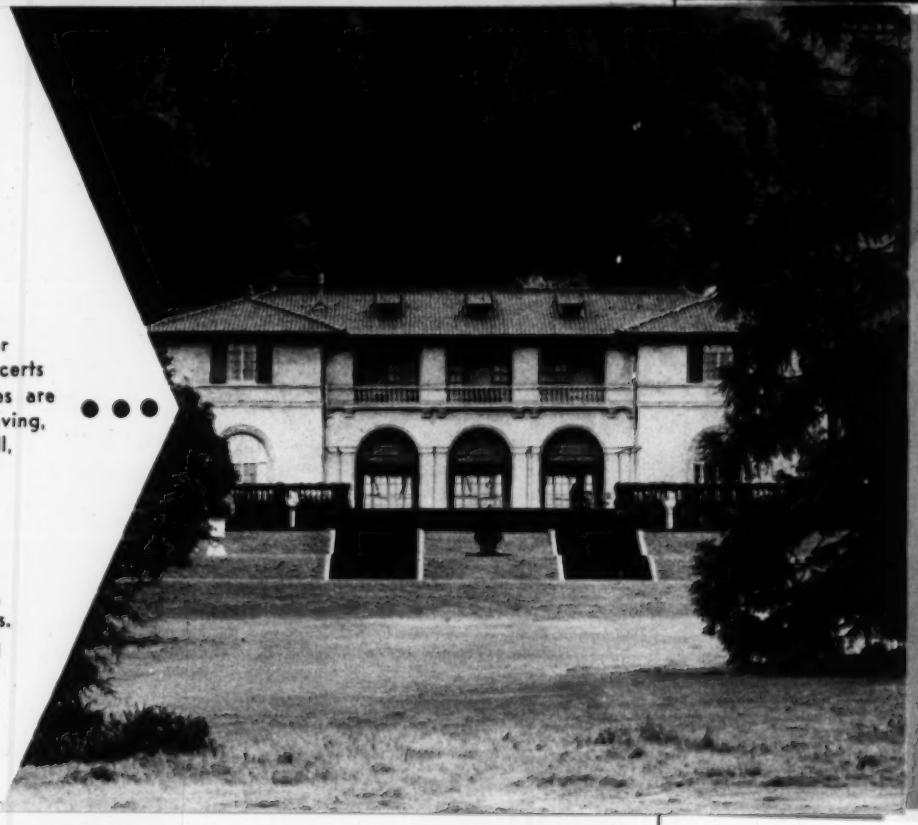
ART STUDENTS WORK IN THE SUNNY PATIO OF THE VILLA

FRAMED BY A STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL PARK OF 175 ACRES

SUMMER CONCERTS ATTRACT OVERFLOW AUDIENCES

VILLA MONTALVO

VILLA MONTALVO, in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Range near Saratoga, California, is the former summer home of the late United States Senator James D. Phelan. It is a handsome structure in Mediterranean style of more than twenty rooms, surrounded by a strikingly beautiful park of 175 acres. At an elevation of about 700 feet, the Villa looks out across the Santa Clara valley to the Mount Hamilton Range, with a view which Gertrude Atherton called "the most superb, it is quite possible, of any country place in America". The main floor includes an art gallery and a concert room, and there is an outdoor theater seating several hundred. Throughout the year art exhibitions and concerts are held. The annual midsummer music festival attracts wide attention. Classes are also conducted in oil and watercolor painting, drawing, sculpture, ceramics, weaving, and other fine arts. • In accordance with the terms of Senator Phelan's will, the main residence and a row of guest houses a few yards away have been partly remodeled into a series of small apartments which are now available for persons doing research or creative work in the arts or any of the social or physical sciences. These housekeeping apartments may be occupied at modest rentals, completely furnished and with all utilities provided. The great beauty of the surroundings, and the peace and quiet which brood perpetually over Montalvo, make this an ideal spot for sustained creative or other intellectual activities. A number of writers, painters and musicians have lived at Montalvo for varying periods, and have testified that it is an ideal place for fruitful work. • Villa Montalvo is a non-profit enterprise, conducted by a Board of Trustees consisting of distinguished residents of the Santa Clara valley.



FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, ADDRESS THE RESIDENT MANAGER, **VILLA MONTALVO** SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA . . .

PLEASE PASS THIS FOLDER TO A FRIEND

Hackett, Francis

APPLICATION FOR RESIDENCY

Montalvo Association

Summer Term

Villa Montalvo, Saratoga, California

ATTACH PHOTO HERE

This application is made in the field of (encircle one) ART MUSIC LITERATURE.

Name:.....Sex.....M.....F

Date of birth.....Birthplace.....

Present address:.....

Telephone.....Are you married or single?.....

Permanent address.....

Present occupation and position.....

Name and address of present employer.....

Academic preparation: Name schools, colleges or universities attended, with years of attendance, degrees received, major field of study.

.....

.....

.....

State on a separate sheet, and in some detail, the project you propose to undertake while at Villa Montalvo, and any other information you feel would be helpful to the Scholarship Committee.

In what ways are you currently active in this field?.....

.....

Are these activities professional?.....If so, list previous professional experience in this field

.....

.....

Would you be interested in giving an exhibition, concert, or lecture in your specialized field during your residency at Montalvo?.....

Your preferred dates of residence at Montalvo, if any: From.....to.....

Would you have your own means of transportation during your stay at Montalvo?.....

List three personal references (non-relatives), their occupations and addresses.

.....

.....

.....

Date..... Signature of applicant.....

NOTE: This application must be returned by.....to.....

VILLA MONTALVO

Villa Montalvo, the former home of the late U. S. Senator James D. Phelan, is situated in the foothills of the Santa Clara mountains above Saratoga, California, at an elevation of 800 feet. The entrance gates are about half a mile from the center of Saratoga on the Los Gatos Road. The Villa is a nineteen-room Mediterranean-type structure set in the midst of an estate of 175 acres; a large part of the grounds is beautifully landscaped with formal gardens, fountains, statues and benches, and dramatic trails to lookout points on the hillside. The grounds are open to the public without charge, during the daylight hours, seven days a week; the Villa itself is open daily, also without charge, from 1:30 to 4:30 P.M. except Mondays.

In accordance with Senator Phelan's wishes as expressed in his will, Montalvo has been converted into a center for many types of creative activities in the arts, conducted on a non-profit basis under the trusteeship of the Montalvo Association. Concerts, lectures and plays are given in the concert room or the outdoor theatre. Monthly exhibitions by painters, sculptors and other artists are shown in the gallery. Many organizations partly or wholly cultural in their purpose hold meetings at Montalvo. Classes are conducted throughout the year in oil and watercolor painting, sculpture and ceramics.

Completely furnished living quarters are avilable at rentals ranging downward from $65 a month, including all utilities, for writers, artists, musicians, architects and others with approved creative projects, including research in the social and physical sciences. Applicants for residence should write to the Montalvo Association, Villa Montalvo, Saratoga, California, outlining the proposed project and enclosing two letters of reference.

The Villa takes its name from a novel written in the early sixteenth century by the Spanish author, Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo. His book, "Las Sergas del Muy Esforzado Caballero Esplandian," told of a tribe of black Amazons living on an island fabulously rich with gold and jewels. It was called California, and described as being "at the right hand of the Indies. . .very close to that part of the Terrestrial Paradise." The state of California is named for Montalvo's imaginary island. His Amazon Queen was described as riding on a gryphon (also spelled griffin or griffon) a mythological creature with the beak and wings of an eagle, and the body, four legs and tail of a lion; Senator Phelan put carved gryphons on the tops of his several sets of entrance gates and employed them elsewhere in the Villa's decor. Their use is doubly appropriate because in mythology gryphons are the guardians of all types of treasure, and Senator Phelan considered Montalvo his favorite possession.

The grounds of Montalvo have been planted with many rare trees and shrubs. In the vicinity of the Villa itself, for example, may be seen holly, chestnut, Irish yew, Atlas cedar, magnolia grandiflora, deodar, cypress, araucaria or bunya-bunya pine, tulip tree or liriodendron, weeping elm, Douglas fir, zimmerlinden, Himalayan dogwood, Italian cypress, linden, madrone, buyckeye, redwood, oak, bay, elderberry, wild lilac, Fremontia Mexicana, Chinese deciduous magnolia, double-flowering Japanese peach, red-flowering eucalyptus, locust and seven types of wistaria. The flowerbeds are gay, in the appropriate seasons, with daffodils, jonquils, lilacs, roses, iris, geraniums, Matilija poppies and hydrangeas.

Montalvo, with its peaceful, variegated landscape, has become an official bird sanctuary. As many as 41 species have been observed in a single day, and probably 65 or 70 can be seen during the course of a year. Among them are the Western tanager, usually living high in the mountains; the olive-sided and the ash-throated flycatchers; the violet-green swallow; the lazuli-bunting; three types of vireos--Hutton's, warbling and solitary; the brown creeper; the red-breasted sapsucker; the varied thrush; the Townsend warbler; the fox sparrow; the hermit thrush; the wren-tit; the black-headed grosbeck and the rosy-hued house finch or linnet.

Hackerson
Hackler, J. C.

July 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Hackler:

Thank you for your letter of June 17th.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to use your services. It was most kind of you to offer. During my leave of absence, I shall spend most of my time reading and traveling abroad. If the time should arise where I might need any assistance, I shall call upon my executive assistant.

Again, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James C. Hackler
20544 Blossom Lane
Cupertino, California

20544 Blossom Lane
Cupertino, California
June 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Sometimes your news coverage delves into stories behind the news. Here is one that I think may be interesting.

As you know the World Federation of Democratic Youth is holding its Youth Festival in Vienna July 26 to Aug 4. For the first time the Soviet government is trying to hold the festival outside the Iron Curtain hoping to attract more delegates from neutral countries. The U.S. State Department has again discouraged official delegates, but, realizing that many will be going, has urged Americans to be well informed.

An American group at Harvard has been working to counter-act the work done by the U. S. Festival Committee. The former group is working on programs and activities which may provide competition to the Communist Festival. Naturally I don't know the details at this time, but will be in Vienna the end of June and should be able to get more details.

I am a teacher and graduate student in sociology. I will be taking a leave of absence to make a study of youth movements in Central Europe. Naturally, I will try to capitalize on the fact that the festival is being held in Vienna.

If you could use me, here is at least a temporary address in Vienna: c/o Deutsche Sprachkurse für Ausländer andder Universität Wien, Wien I, Universität.

Yours truly,

James C Hackler

James C Hackler

Hadley, Arthur
F

January 8, 1959

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for sending me the copy of your Texas effort. I found it intensely interesting and I reckon we all have no shortage of problems.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Arthur T. Hadley
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York 36, N.Y.

NEW YORK
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230 West 41st Street, New York 36

Dec. 29, 1958

Dear Ed:

A few weeks ago at a student conference in Texas I was able to get time to put together some ideas about the nature of news and communication that had been fermenting in me for sometime. As we have talked these same problems over from time to time I thought you might be interested in this I hope not too stale brew.

Yours,

Arthur T. Hadley

Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Morrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

MODERN COMMUNICATION IN AN AGE OF CRISIS

You are here, according to the preamble of this conference, to consider the problems of American national security. You are also here, I trust, to have a good time. It is very hard to consider problems without having a good time, as many a publisher of a dull newspaper or magazine has found to his cost.

America receives knowledge about its problems through the processes of communication, particularly the press. And by press I mean radio and television news, newspapers, wire services, news magazines and the more specialized magazines of opinion. The electronic age has forced certain changes on all the communication processes and these changes in turn are altering our world. I intend to deal first with several of these general changes and what they have done, and then turn specifically to the press. In considering the press I will outline those factors that cause the image of the world as it appears in the press to be different from the world as it actually is. For by understanding what causes the distortions, we can gain insight into the nature of our problems.

I must begin this with a disclaimer. These views that follow are to be my own. They cannot be entered in any ledger for or against the New York Herald Tribune. I do not intend to throw caution to the winds. I am a little too battle scarred for that. But at least I hope to lift one corner of caution's blanket to the breeze and let a little air blow into what too often has been a self-satisfied and even smug bed.

I recall a course called "Modern Politics" at a large Eastern university. Modern politics, of course, meant that the course got past Aristotle. That's one of the differences between a university and the outside world. In the outside world modern means something you haven't got and someone else is trying to sell you. In a university modern means later than Aristotle. A group of students in this course on modern politics persuaded the professor to let them invite for one day as a visiting lecturer one of the political bosses of the town. The boss, Red Ben Lewike ("Red" referred to the color of his hair, not his politics), entered and began his lecture by opening his morning mail in front of the class. From the first four letters he opened traffic tickets fell out. The professor gasped. "Why," he said, "I always pay my own traffic fines."

"Professor," said Red Ben, "for the next little while you're going to be in politics." In that same spirit let us get into communication.

The body politic learns what is going on inside and outside itself in the same way the human body learns, through its nervous system. The nervous system of the body politic is primarily the press with some private and official communication thrown in. The analogy between the human nervous system and the press communication is a good one to keep in mind. For they both exhibit many of the same problems, spontaneous discharge after prolonged crisis, self stimulation, inhibition of lower by higher centers, and others.

The first thing to notice about communications in the body politic is the extreme speed with which they can transverse distances. We are in the electronic age. Supposing a giant were lying with his feet

dangling

dangling in the water off the Straits of Magellan at the foot of South America and his head pillowed against the mountains of America's newest state, Alaska, and a shark started to nibble on his toes. Before the message that he was being eaten had traveled up the giant's nervous system from his toes in the Straits of Magellan to the head in Alaska the shark would have had ample time to gobble up both feet. On the other hand, a report from one of the television networks or wire services could have the information from the Straits to Alaska within a fraction of a second. Of course, in his haste to be first the reporter on the spot sending the message might have identified the fish working on the giant's foot as a tarpon rather than a shark. This could have serious consequences when the giant woke, at least for tarpons.

The extreme speed and ability to cover distance possessed by electronic communications has created in large measure one of America's growing insoluble problems: The problem of constant centralization. Because Washington is in instant touch with all parts of the world, more and more all the problems of the world must be solved from Washington. The authority of the man on the spot to act on his own diminishes each day. Even if modern communications transmitted information perfectly, this would be a serious change. The fact that for reasons I shall detail later modern communications can't adequately report many problems makes the trend even more serious.

Consider how different history might have been had there always been instant communication. Would that hardy band of Yankee patriots who sparked the Revolution by dumping tea into Boston harbor ever have acted if they couldn't move until authorized by the Joint Chiefs in Washington?

Or

Or consider the instructions Ben Franklin got when setting out to be ambassador to France. To negotiate a treaty favorable to America. One is permitted to wonder whether Ben's performance would have been improved if John Foster Dulles were constantly on the other end of a transatlantic scrambler telephone.

In the human body our decisions on a whole variety of events from breathing, to the kinetic adjustments by which we walk, to our reflex on withdrawing our hand from a hot object, are all made at nervous centers lower than the cerebral cortex. This leaves the higher nervous centers free for what one hopes are important thoughts. The human body cannot function making all its decisions at the higher cortical level. Yet modern electronic communications are forcing the body politic to behave in this fashion.

Though modern communications can tell Washington there is a problem, seldom can they give Washington enough details for complete action on a problem. There just isn't time. The communication is so rapid the next crisis arrives before the old one is solved.

Marshal Foch had a dictum he used to drill into the head of every sous-lieutenant: "Don't telephone, go see." This gap in knowledge caused by communication rather than observation becomes even greater when the decision maker is operating in a completely different psychological climate from the problems. Dispatches from an area can only hit the highlights, give a broad outline, leaving out the wealth of local detail that makes an informed decision possible. This was particularly brought home to me during the recent revolutionary change of government in Sudan. You may recall that for several days after General Ibrahim Abboud's seizure of power press speculation was hot

and

and heavy as to whether the revolt was pro or anti-Nasser. Informed quarters in the State Department were quoted on both sides of this important value judgment. Now several weeks after the event it appears the revolt had nothing to do with Nasser at all, but was largely the result of internal politics within the Sudan, in particular a political adjustment by two divisions of the Moslem faith, the Ansar and Khatmia. Distance and our psychological orientation had distorted the picture.

As we continue under the force of modern communications to make our decisions centrally, more and more the nation's able and ambitious men congregate in Washington. The periphery gets slighted. I include state and local governments as periphery, as well as Indochina and Finland. This throws more decisions to the center for solution. Meanwhile Russia, the dictatorship, sends its able men out to the periphery with authority to act. Perhaps as their communications improve, they will fall into our error. Let us hope so. We seem to be doing nothing to escape from this net into which instantaneous communications have placed us.

One final and rather obvious comment on the general problems of rapid communication, before passing on to the specific problems of the press. Instantaneous communications have made all the problems of the world part of the East-West struggle. The newly independent nation of Ghana may be in dire straits today because of the struggle between Nkrumah's central government and the paramount chiefs of the interior. But his ups and downs will be daily before the heads of both major power centers. Inevitably what goes on in Ghana polarizes and becomes a contest in part between ourselves and the Communist world.

The

The problems of a small nation in Africa, like the problems of Little Rock, are reported instantly around the world and become part of the power struggle. There is no more point in denying this is so than in denying one has tuberculosis if one has it. Instant communication, like the TB bacillus, is a reality. Everyone who has interviewed Khrushchev has come away with one overriding impression, his amazing knowledge and detailed information about what is going on in the world. He can quote last year's production figures out of Detroit or explain the political alignment of the Arab tribes affected by the Israeli-Jordan water development project.

The old shibboleth is becoming true. The world is one family. But what a strange family. One in which everything that occurs is instantly reported to the relatives. What would happen to the average family if their privacy were so violated. If every challenge of parent by child, or lovers' quarrel made headlines. Even in the smallest of small towns one can occasionally draw the curtain across the picture window. Over the problems of the world no curtain closes. Which bring us to the Peeping Tom at the picture window, or if your prefer, and frankly I do, the impartial and sage recorder of the now, the nation's press.

Abraham Lincoln remarked that "In a Democracy nothing is possible without public opinion." The nervous system that informs the public is the press. And the way the press decides what the body politic will or will not think is by the events it selects to become news. Editoria and slanted writing have little effect on people. The editorial pages

of

of the nation's newspapers are overwhelmingly Republican, yet the natio votes Democratic. Slanted writing or special pleading is so easily spotted it makes few converts. But selection, the emphasizing of certa events and the omission of others determines the body-politic's picture of reality. In talking about this process of selection, I mean nothing deliberate or vicious, that happens only occasionally, but a self-operating, overlooked process. The lover traditionally does not see th faults in the beloved. His nervous system is unconsciously selecting for him certain events and discards others.

All of you have probably been involved at one time or another in an event that was reported as news. Your reaction on reading about the event was probably: "It really didn't happen that way." What made the event seem different? If you can recall, it probably will have been that several details you thought important were left out. It is by thi process of selection the press influences people's picture of events.

To understand how our knowledge of the world is affected by the press we have to look at the factors affecting selection of what become news. It's here we get on slippery ground. Many editors would argue that they selected the news according to some intrinsic value in the news itself: and that there are no other considerations. In looking at the factors that govern selection it is hard to pick the most important Rather, their importance varies from news item to news item.

There are the twin factors of cost and circulation, or cost and audience value for radio and TV. For example, it costs more to get news from Southeast Asia than from France. The cost is greater both in terms of the cable tolls and in the expense of maintaining a reporter in the area. Therefore, the tendency is to report more news from France than from Southeast Asia. This has nothing to do with the intrinsic value of the news coming from either area.

Now

Now the factor that will upset this balance is circulation. If the public became convinced that news from Southeast Asia was important and vital to their lives, news from this area would begin to sell newspapers. At that moment editors would be willing to spend the extra expense to produce news from that area by having trained reporters the But, and here is one of the most critical factors to remember about the news, news generates itself. What the news is tends to become what people are reading and hearing about. Since we now hear more about France than Southeast Asia, that makes France seem more important to us. This means that editors put more news about France into the papers and out over the airwaves. More reporters go to France. More news reaches us about France. France seems even more important to us, and so the cycle continues.

I call this ability of news to create itself the "self-reflexive" nature of news. As the psychologists among you will realize, this is a term cribbed from physiological psychology. If a pain sensation remain actually constant, that pain will nevertheless appear to the mind to become greater and greater. That is because as more and more of the mind's attention focuses on the pain, the mind clears more and more neural pathways to report on the pain so that more and more sensations about the pain come into the brain.

In precisely the same way the news creates itself. An outstanding example of this is the late Senator McCarthy. At the time McCarthy was making his charges there were other members of Congress saying much the same thing. But McCarthy, who hadn't said anything like that befor made the front pages of newspapers. Editors found he sold papers and

drew

drew listeners to new programs. More reporters were assigned to cover him. More of what he said made news. More reporters asked him more questions. More of what he said made news.

The two news selection factors of cost and self-ref iveness are presently making a major change in our national life. As our forefathe set up the Constitution, they visualized the governors of the states as key men. Senators and Congressmen were relatively unimportant appendag The senators, the most important, were actually selected by the governors. Until recently the governors with their control over the state delegation have dominated the Presidential conventions of both parties.

But what is happening now? The mass communications media, wire services, newspapers, and particularly radio and television are focused on Washington. The increasing power of the central government, brought about by communication, has meant more reporters in Washington. The cost factor then comes in. If reporters and electronic equipment are in Washington, they can't be some place else. More news from Washi ton gets in the papers. Washington news begins to sell papers. The wh self-reflexive nature of the news starts up.

This means that whenever a senator or congressman talks about anything there are a great many reporters there to hear him and microphones to pick up the sound of his voice. What he says becomes news. People begin to hear his name and he becomes news. In the meantime the governor is forgotten. There aren't as many reporters at a state capital as there are in Washington. So the focus of attention and with it the focus of political power shifts from the governors to the senato

While

While the press is focusing on Washington, the problems of government are becoming more complicated. The actual business of legislating intelligently becomes more difficult for Congress. The press and the public have more difficulty following legislation. Less of it gets into the newspapers. But investigations are easily understood. The press follows them and what happens in them becomes news. So the balan of our political power is shifting from Governors who actually have to solve state problems with actions to senators who merely need appear to solve with words issues raised during investigations.

The transitional figure here is Senator Kefauver who almost became a Presidential candidate and indeed became a vice-presidential candidat on the strength of his television performance during an investigation. He made vice-president at a convention where he lacked the backing of any governor from a major state. The founding fathers wouldn't have believed such a change possible. But then nor did Senator Knowland.

Another factor operating on the selection of what events become news is speed. Editors and reporters are always trying to beat the competition. So the tendency is to highlight a few easily explained facts at the expense of all important qualifications and detail. Coupled with speed is space. The amount of space a story takes in a paper or the amount of time an announcer can give it on the air. Again the tendency is to concentrate on the known, the easily explainable, the development of a story already there, rather than to strike out to grasp the difficult detail of truth.

The

The necessity for speed and the self-reflexive nature of the news have had one unfortunate by-product. Fewer and fewer original ideas about the problems of the world get reported. It may be even that fewe original ideas are being produced. The press almost begins to feed on itself. Editors spend their time studying other newspapers or listening to other news programs and sometimes little else.

This tendency of news to follow the herd and explore the stereotype rather than come to grips with the real problem was particularly evident during the recent crisis in France. Papers, news magazines and airwaves were full with speculation about de Gaulle swinging to the right and becoming a dictator. Yet the General's recent writings are published and available to all. They reveal an austere man but a profound champion of republican government. And the press is only now beginning to discover this de Gaulle.

The same thing is true of one of de Gaulle's chief lieutenants, Jacques Soustelle, Minister of Information. As one of the leaders of the Algerian revolt, Soustelle is pictured as a sort of sinister, Machiavelian Fascist, organizing to seize power behind scenes. Soustel is a noted anthropologist. His works, which indicate an impatient, but yet a subtle and democratic mind, are available to be read. In my present home town of New York there are three leading American anthropologists who know Soustelle intimately. One of these has even spent several months in the jungles along with him. They picture a far different individual than America meets in the press. They have yet to be called on by any reporter.

There

There are other factors influencing the selection of news. There is the reporter's ability to understand what is going on. This is particularly true in the complex fields of economic, scientific and military reporting. Some of the problems here are so vast and differen from ordinary experience that a high degree of intelligence and special knowledge is necessary to transmit what is going on in terms the public can understand. And if the public can't understand it, it's not news. I am convinced an example of news failure in this area is limited atomi war, something the public is only just coming to accept as a possible alternative of national policy. Yet many experts recognized limited atomic war as a feasible national policy even before Korea. However, the technical, scientific, diplomatic and military problems involved were tremendous. Only now is the body politic coming to recognize this policy as an alternative to more simple sounding solutions that fit mor neatly into headlines.

Profoundly influencing news selection is a vast mythology that has grown up about what is and is not news. It seems difficult to believe now, but for many years papers carried nothing about finance. Busines and economics just weren't considered news. Again it is only recently that military news in time of peace has begun to have any status in America. Many editors today still consider the Pentagon an unimportan area. The whole realm of sociological reporting is usually not considered to be news. Those fascinating statistics about why marriages break up, new patterns in urban living, how people spend their leisure time, what they do with their money at various educational levels, go unreported. In fact, almost all the facts about our human environment being uncovered by the able social scientists don't get in the news. The whole process by which our laws evolve through court decisions is largely overlooked.

Then

Then there is accident. Accident plays a far greater part in determining what becomes news than is usually admitted. Is anything else important happening that day? The accidental statement of a minister about "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" reported by the press cost Blaine the election. Harry Truman's train during the first Stevenson campaign stopped at a small town at 6:00 A.M. where nothing had been scheduled. Truman, still sleepy, happened to come out on the back platform and saw the small crowd. He made the off-hand remark, "It's nice of you fellows to get up so early to see the man who's really running this campaign." A reporter, who happened to have been unable to sleep, happened to hear this sentence, and the whole Presidential campaign had a new issue.

Finally, we come to two conscious factors affecting the selection of events to be the news. The first is group pressure--minority, religious, and advertisers. The second is the need for constantly increasing circulation. The effect of advertisers on a newspaper's policy appears to me to be largely overrated. We live in an economic society and economics is the lever people use to get things done. The advertisers would be less than human if they did not sometimes try these methods. However, a red-blooded publisher does not have too much trouble fighting advertisers off. General Motors and the Wall St. Journal had a stand up fight a few years ago. In a huff, General Motors pulled out all their advertising from the Journal for several months. The general opinion in the trade is that General Motors was hurt more than the Wall St. Journal.

From

From my own experience I know that the danger of mid-air collision is a subject about which the airlines are most sensitive. Yet when the Herald Tribune ran a major series on this growing danger, only one air-line kicked. And that kick was more of a for-the-record clout than a crippling wallop. The pressures are there, but then to run a newspaper is to be the center of constant pressure. It is often said half-joking that the ideal newspaper publisher is a man without friends.

Radio and television do not seem to have been as successful as newspapers in fighting off the pressure of advertisers. Perhaps this is because their tradition of freedom is not so old. Perhaps the dependence of programs on a single sponsor instead of on many advertisers makes them more vulnerable. At any rate they have their problems. To my mind a shocking illustration of advertising dictation in television and radio news is the insistence by the sponsors that the man doing the news broadcast also advertise the product. Imagine, a commentator has just finished a lucid and impartial analysis of some complex world situation. He then leans forward and in the same tone of voice asks you to try his cigarette, or use his deodorant. If he will sell products, how can you be sure he is not selling his own point of view?

Pressure from minority groups is often more difficult to combat. Fortunately most important programs, newspapers and magazines have to appeal to such a variety of people, that they cannot afford to be overly impartial to any group. At most a certain blandness will creep into stories on various subjects; Israel's economic problems, the power struggle in the Vatican, real estate holding of churches, an excessive crime rate in one racial group. All of these are areas where the wise

editor

editor selects with caution. The wise editor also, however, remembers a famous newspaper dictum: "I have just been to visit my uncle in the poor house. He got there trying to run a newspaper that pleased everybody."

The final factor at work in the selection of the news is its ability to build circulation. So much has been written and spoken abo the evils that result from excessive circulation building, there is no need to traverse that familiar ground again. It exists. The scars le in the constant battle between some form of objective news standards and the drive for circulation are the hallmarks of successful editorship. And it is possible to have both.

In considering the effect of the drive for circulation on news selection and therefore our knowledge of the world, the key is that bad news draws more people than good news, and exciting, shocking bad news does the best. News is a departure from the ordinary. In the old days an editor had to rely for his bad news on local murders or on some campaign cooked up on his own. This placed certain limits on how much he could affect the outlook of his readers. Now, however, with modern communications, he can always find a crisis somewhere. And he can find them most easily in the free world, since the curtain of censorship covers many a Communist crisis.

There is often much good news around, but there is always also a great deal of bad; and the bad news gets in first. Then the self-reflexive principle starts to work. Through the press the body politic is informed about a continuous series of crises, often multiple. Faced with such a series of crises, the human organism either reacts by becom ing numb or else by lashing out blindly. The wonder is the body politi does not more often react in the same way.

As

As it is, we see an increasing number of such reactions, called in psychology the all or none reactions: Outlaw atomic weapons. Start a preventative war. We must be first in everything. We're spending ourselves into bankruptcy. Complete integration by yesterday Lynch the bums. Then each of these reactions being bad news becomes in itself news; and so the self-reflexive nature of the news takes over and we stagger into a fresh crisis.

I have tried to outline some of the effects of modern communication upon our world. The trend to centralization and distortion that results from the speed and distance shrinking power of modern communications. The knitting together of all the little problems of the world into one big central problem. And the frightening necessity for speed in the solution of each problem before the other side moves.

In the press we have examined some factors that influence the selection of the events that become news: speed, costs, accident, personnel, circulation, and self-reflexiveness. This selection of events gives us a picture of the world that does not always correspond to the actual world. Therefore, the world's problems often have to be solved on two distinct levels. The problem must be solved as it actual exists--and often it is very hard to get information about this. The problem must also be solved as it exists in the public mind. For in a democracy, unless people are convinced the problem is solved, the problem will remain even though it may not actually be there any longer. To solve a problem only as it appears in the press and leave the actual problem untouched can lead some day to national suicide.

A

A fascinating facet to this dual nature of contemporary events is that public opinion about what happened at an event may actually force some change on the event itself. If a great many people think something is happening in such and such a way, that something may in fact begin to happen in that way. What happens when people lose confidence in their economy is one example. Also, I can think of one not particularly distinguished senator who has actually become something of a statesman as a result of the self-reflexive news reaction. It all started one day when he accidentally made a statesman-like speech lent to him by a friend who had suddenly to leave Washington.

In his fascinating and perceptive history of Britain between two wars, entitled "The Long Week-end," Robert Graves lays much of the blame for the advent of the Second World War on the British press. That press was beguiling the people with murder, sex and horse racing while Hitler rose across the Channel. The responsible press in America is always concerned lest this same charge be laid against it by history. We worry, think, plan, make speeches, and even occasionally act to try to improve the relationship between the events in the actual world and those described in the press. I myself hope to see in the press of the future proportionately less emphasis on <u>what</u> is going on and more emphasis on <u>why</u>.

The charge to do our best rests particularly heavy on the press because the Constitution did not foresee that we would grow up to be the fourth branch of government, the communicative branch. There is no balance placed against us. The legislative, the executive and the

judiciary

judiciary check and balance each other by design. The press must balance itself, for both its own and the national good. In the past the press has not always done as well as it might. We could be doing better now.

Some of you will probably become part of the nervous system of the body politic and face these problems. One can do worse. Riding the edge of the whirlwind of history while trying to explain and forecast its course is not without an occasional reward.

END

ATH
12/11/58

Hafner, Lucille

April 28, 1959

Dear Mrs. Hafner:

Thank you for your letter of April 16.

The article you refer to was a reprint of a radio broadcast I made on January 3, 1958. I enclose a copy of the script herewith. Please accept this as my formal permission to use it as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lucille Hafner
Stevens Point Public Schools
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

mc

STEVENS POINT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

P. J. JACOBS HIGH SCHOOL | A. G. BOSTAD, PRINCIPAL | STEVENS POINT, WIS.

April 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Radio City
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Teachers in our city school system publish a quarterly called Public School News to be sent to the parents of all of our students.

I would like to secure permission to use your article "A Three-Stage Program for Schools" as reprinted in the February, 1958, issue of The School Bell.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Lucille Hafner

Mrs. Lucille Hafner
Member of Staff

Hagan, Dorothy S.

March 9, 1959

Dear Miss Hagan:

Thank you for your nice letter of February 17th inviting me to be the speaker at Detroit Town Hall in Ford Auditorium during your 1959-60 season.

I regret very much to have to tell you that due to the pressures of my radio and television schedule, it is impossible for me to consider to accept any speaking engagements at all.

I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely,

Miss Dorothy Snow Hagan
Detroit Town Hall
1613 Kales Building
Detroit, Michigan

DETROIT TOWN HALL

1613 KALES BUILDING • DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

WOODWARD 3-5617

February 17, 1959.

No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you consider a speaking engagement at Detroit Town Hall in Ford Auditorium during our 1959-60 season which opens early in October? We would like to have you for our opening program, October 7, but could also offer another date.

Detroit Town Hall is entering its thirty-first season and is the city's oldest forum. During the years we have booked such world figures as Winston Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, a score of others equally as prominent. Last season we had Stewart Alsop to represent the press. In 1958 we opened with Vincent Price.

Town Hall meets at 11 o'clock in the morning on alternate Wednesday mornings. You would be assured of a large and very responsive audience . You would not be restricted in your subject matter and could talk on anything you please.

If interested, please give us your honorarium. May we hear from you promptly as we are arranging our schedule for next season.

Sincerely

Dorothy Snow Hagan.

Director.

Hagerty, James C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1959

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of April twentieth. I agree with you -- I think we should wait for a while and see whether the project can be revised.

All my best.

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Haggerty, James

April 20, 1959

Dear Jim:

You may recall our tentative and wholly informal discussion of a "Commonwealth Conference" on television.

I have just received word from London that Macmillan's office reports a "general reluctance now apparent among Commonwealth Prime Ministers". There is no alternative but to stand the project down for the time being, although Macmillan went out of his way to stress that he was still very much in favour of the project, particularly if there were any possibility of the President participating.

I think the only thing we can do for the moment is to stand the whole thing down until after the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva. If, at that time, the project can be revised, I will communicate with you again.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. James C. Hagerty
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Hagerty, Jim

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Sheila Hogg

February 13, 1959

YOUR CONVERSATION WITH MR. HAGERTY

Mr. Hagerty had discussed the idea with the President, who was intrigued. You told him it would probably be rescheduled in April or May, and Mr. Hagerty asked you to let him know when you had a more definite time. You asked if you might say privately that the President might consider it. Mr. Hagerty would prefer that you not commit him even that far but say simply that he was interested.

N.B. I believe that you wished to send a wire to Mr. Collingwood when you had heard from Mr. Hagerty. SKH.

Haggerty, M.

Dear Mrs. Murrow,

Forgive the delay in answering your questions. I have been trying to find someone to help out on the benefit for the Vidyodaya School. Other members of the Board of the Pam Pacific and South East Asia Association think it would be possible to find someone to help but they think that the matter should be brought up at Board meeting which will beon September 16. Could you send me more details about the benefit and what part you think one of our members should take? Or would you want a committee to work with Mrs. Balaraman? If you could send me information about dates, the film, etc., before that time I shall try to getsomething arranged at that meeting.

Also, I could include information about the affair in the Newsletter, deadline October 1.

Jackie Van Cort has been here in school this summer. Her brother has been with her. I understa nd she has done a remarkable job in helping her handicapped brother to attend classes and take part in school activities. After school starts I shall look her up. Thanks for letting us know about her.

Thanks for your very kind words about Bill's efforts here. Both the Asian and African seminars were very successful in making the whole campus interested in those continents. The summer school enrolment was as large as the regular session this year.

You must be looking forward to your trip with high elation by now. I do hope it is the best year of your lives.

With very best wishes,

Marjorie Haggerty

September 7,1959
52 Mohonk Ave.
New Paltz,N.Y.

Hahn, Virginia

February 27, 1959

Dear Miss Hahn:

Thank you for your letter of February 5th.

Unfortunately, due to my heavy schedule of radio and television, it is impossible for me to review this book and give you my opinion.

I have had to decide to not undertake anything in addition to the planning and preparing of my programs.

Sincerely,

Miss Virginia Hahn
Glenbrook High School
2300 Shermer Road
Northbrook, Illinois

WESLEY G. BOVINET
Assistant Superintendent

NORMAN E. WATSON
Superintendent

KENNETH J. SMITH
Secretary-Business Manager

Glenbrook High School

GARY L. MILLS
Director of Guidance and Special Services

2300 SHERMER ROAD • NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS

CRestwood 2-1400

February 5, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
%C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Regrets

Dear Sir:

Our world history class is currently interested in American foreign policy. We have read The Ugly American by Lederer and Burdick, and have come to the conclusion that our foreign policy if correctly presented in this book, leaves something to be desired. As a prominent figure in the field of journalism, would you be so kind as to give us your personal opinion of this book. We would deeply appreciate any comments and suggestions concerning the American and our foreign policy.

Yours truly,
Sixth period world history class
% Miss Virginia Hahn
Social Studies Department

From the desk of . . .

Haines

HOWARD R. HAINES

July 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please find enclosed a complimentary issue of the July, 1959 CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

For the first time in its history, CURRENT BIOGRAPHY lists an Advertising category and the first person to be given recognition in this category is Mr. Jules Alberti, whose biography appears on page 3.

Sincerely yours,

Howard R. Haines

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

Current Biography (published every month except August) presents articles on people who are prominent in the news—in national and international affairs, the sciences, the arts, labor, and industry. Sources of information are newspapers, magazines, books, and, in some cases, the biographees themselves. It should be pointed out, however, that these are objective rather than authorized biographies. At the end of the year the articles in the monthly issues are cumulated in one alphabet, revised, and printed in a single volume known as **Current Biography Yearbook.**

Authorities for biographees' full names, with some exceptions, are the bibliographical publications of The Wilson Company. When a biographee prefers a certain name form, that is indicated in the heading of the article: for example, THORNTON, DAN(IEL I. J.) means that he is usually referred to as DAN THORNTON. When a professional name is used in the heading, as, for example, CYD CHARISSE, the real name, in this case TULA ELLICE FINKLEA, appears in the article itself.

The heading of each article includes the pronunciation of the name if it is unusual, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The article is supplemented by a list of references to sources of *biographical* information, in two alphabets: (1) newspapers and periodicals and (2) books.

References to newspapers and periodicals are listed in abbreviated form; for example, "Sat Eve Post 217:14+ S 30 '44 por" means ***Saturday Evening Post,*** volume 217, pages 14 ff, September 30, 1944, with portrait. For full names, see the section "Periodical and Newspaper Designations," which is included in all **Current Biography** Yearbooks and in the January issue each year. Obituary notices appear for persons whose biographies have been published in **Current Biography.**

An index to names which have appeared this year is to be found at the back of this issue.

NOTE: Authors whose biographies do not appear in **Current Biography** may usually be found in **Twentieth Century Authors,** Kunitz & Haycraft, 1942, H. W. Wilson Company, or in the FIRST SUPPLEMENT (1955). Authors of books for young people are included in ***The Junior Book of Authors*** (Second Edition, Revised) edited by Kunitz & Haycraft, 1951, H. W. Wilson Company.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(Based on Webster's Guide to Pronunciation)*

ā	āle	N	Not pronounced, but indicates the nasal tone of the preceding vowel, as in the French *bon* (bōN).	û	ûrn; French eu, as in *jeu* (zhû); German ö, oe, as in *schön* (shûn), *Goethe* (gû'tĕ)
â	câre			ŭ	tŭb
ă	ădd			ū	circūs
ȧ	ăccount			ü	Pronounced approximately as ē, with rounded lips: French u, as in *menu* (mĕ-nü'); German ü, as in *grün*
ä	ärm				
à	àsk				
ȧ	sofȧ				
		ō	ōld		
ē	ēve	ô	ôrb		
ĕ	ĕnd	ŏ	ŏdd		
ē	makēr	oi	oil		
		ōō	ōōze		
g	go	ŏŏ	fŏŏt		
		ou	out		
ī	īce			zh	azure
ĭ	ĭll	*th*	*th*en		
		th	thin	′ =	main accent
K	German ch as in *ich* (IK)			″ =	secondary accent
		û	cūbe		

(*Exceptions : *th* in then; main and secondary accents.)

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

JULY 1959

ALBERTI, JULES (ROBERT) May 26, 1903- Advertising executive

Address: b. 65 E. 55th St., New York 22; h. 300 E. 57th St., New York 22

"In the past decade," according to Bennett Cerf, "over a half-billion dollars has been spent on testimonial advertisements, and more than 6,000 Grade-A products have been endorsed by the world's outstanding personalities. A major share of the billings as well as much of the credit for turning a chaotic, hit-or-miss practice into a smooth-running, thoroughly respectable enterprise goes to one man. His name is Jules Alberti, and his firm, appropriately enough, is called Endorsements, Incorporated."

The founder and president of this unique "liaison agency between advertisers and celebrities from all walks of life," Jules Robert Alberti was born in Chicago, Illinois on May 26, 1903, the son of Louis and Rose (Talbert) Alberti. His was a theatrical and musical family, and while attending Chicago public schools he became a professional saxophone player. At sixteen he organized his own dance band, and until 1935 received regular assignments to produce musical shows on Chicago radio stations.

During this period, Alberti's band also made several tours of the United States, playing vaudeville and presentation theaters. His vocalist was Benay Venuta. Recognizing her as a talented singer of popular songs, Alberti became her manager and was instrumental in establishing her on network shows over the Columbia Broadcasting System. In 1935 he moved to New York City to produce radio shows there.

Among the celebrities Alberti managed at that time were Elsa Maxwell and Constance Bennett. His experience as a radio producer, master of ceremonies, and manager of celebrities made him a logical choice to head up the American Broadcasting Company's bond solicitation program after the outbreak of World War II. The ABC network named him chairman of its bond committee, and assigned him to the production of a promotion show in April 1942.

For the network's drive, which lasted from 9 P.M. until 4 A.M. on one night, Alberti arranged for the services of such personalities as Orson Welles, and persuaded Western Union to provide free telegraph service for the bond pledges. During the program's seven hours, a total of $19,000,000 was pledged, a success which moved the United States Treasury Department to hire Alberti for full-time bond solicitation work.

Hal Phyfe

JULES ALBERTI

With the titles of chief of radio station relations and national coordinator of talent and bookings, Alberti produced bond-drive programs for the Treasury Department's war finance division until late in 1943. In that year he went to work for Twentieth Century-Fox studios as its director of radio advertising. The combination of jobs gave Alberti an acquaintance with many celebrities in the United States.

"When the war ended," Alberti recalls (*Pageant* magazine, December 1955), "I began asking myself just how I could put to use this new experience. The answer came to me from the field of advertising. I discovered that there was no existing liaison agency between the advertising firms and celebrities. Well, why not start one and deal strictly in endorsements by big names?"

The outcome was the firm of Endorsements, Incorporated, which is still the only organization in the United States devoted exclusively to obtaining testimonials for commercial products. It was established in 1945 with a capital of $500; three-quarters of the shares were reserved for Alberti and the remainder for an associate, Hazel McCabe. The firm did not even have a business telephone for the first few months of its existence.

The testimonial field was not exactly reputable when Alberti entered it. The technique

ALBERTI, JULES—*Continued*

had been compromised in the past by such publicity as that created by the titled beauty who endorsed a facial cream, then told newspaper reporters that her complexion was entirely attributable to "fresh air, exercise, and plenty of soap and water." Alberti realized that his first task was to establish credibility.

Advertising executives were at first skeptical of the enterprise, and it was not until the following year that Alberti was assigned by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., to obtain endorsements for a Schaefer beer advertising campaign. Alberti's firm ended 1946 with a gross of $6,000. From that beginning, Endorsements, Inc., grew to a volume of $11,800 in 1947 and $67,000 in 1948. Since 1949 its billings have consistently been in the six-figure bracket. Testimonials became a significant part of advertising during the first decade of Alberti's venture, representing a ten-year total of $500,000,000. It is estimated that Endorsements, Inc., has figured in half of those billings.

Alberti works exclusively through advertising agencies, and has arranged testimonials for 700 different clients through 400 agencies. Among his more famous endorsers have been General Douglas MacArthur, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Joe Di Maggio, Leopold Stokowski, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Nor does he always work with celebrities; he claims that his most difficult assignment was to find ten Southern farmers to endorse a laxative compound.

As an American authority on the techniques of testimonial advertising, Alberti has constantly worked to elevate its reputation. He has written articles for several trade magazines, lectured to professional societies, and is the author of *A Primer of Testimonial Advertising* (1950; revised edition 1955), which stated his firm's working principles in these words:

"It cannot be emphasized too much or too often that testimonials are effective only when they are believable and believable only when: 1. The testimonial is true; 2. The personality and product are logically connected; 3. The testimonial copy is simple, sincere, and honest."

In order to live up to these demands, Endorsements, Inc., maintains a research staff which keeps dossiers on about 7,000 celebrities. When an endorsement is required, the prospect is provided with samples of the product, and months later is asked if he can honestly recommend it. In this manner, more than 3,000 personalities have been recruited by Alberti to endorse products ranging from air purifiers to radios.

Despite his precautions, Alberti has not been able to prevent some of his campaigns from ricocheting. Once two Hollywood wives appeared in a series of advertisements which praised the brand of cigar smoked by their husbands; shortly after, their marriages ended in the divorce courts. Then, too, critics of the advertising profession are likely to become especially censorious on the subject of testimonials. Such adverse publicity does not seem to have affected Alberti's business. Endorsements, Inc., now has branch offices in Hollywood, Chicago, and Washington, D.C., as well as overseas in London and Paris.

In 1957 Alberti was named National Civilian Coordinator for Special Projects by the Navy Department, and was entrusted with the publicity program to raise funds for the Navy-Marine Corps memorial stadium at Annapolis, Maryland. Because he succeeded in raising $3,000,000 for the project, Alberti was awarded the Navy Meritorious Public Service Citation on September 9, 1958.

In 1959 Alberti was made a special civilian consultant to the Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York. He was also asked to produce for the United States Navy a one-hour TV "spectacular" entitled *Operation Vigilance,* a documentary story about the Second Fleet. He has acquired motion picture rights for the film biographies of Arthur and Kathryn Murray and of Jack Dempsey.

Alberti has also been honored by the United States Treasury Department, the Navy League, the American Heritage Foundation, and the Sales Executives Club. An enthusiastic joiner, he is active in the Radio and Television Executives Society, the National Better Business Bureau, the Broadcast Pioneers Club, the Sales Executives Club, the Hollywood Stereoscopic Society, the Navy League, and the Friars Club.

Jules Robert Alberti married Maybelle Ross on February 22, 1936; they have one son, Robert Lewis Alberti. The family lives in New York City. Alberti estimates that he devotes eighteen hours a day, seven days a week to his work and to his various civic and professional activities. He has been described as a "dapper, enthusiastic man," and as being "slight, bespectacled, and . . . polite."

Always a devoted spokesman for his profession, Alberti has said: "Do not underestimate the value of a sincere endorsement. Remember that even the British royal family for generations has permitted favored suppliers to advertise 'By Appointment to Their Majesties'!"

References

Am Mag 160:46+ D '55 por
Fortune 52:164+ S '55 por
Nation 182:295+ Ap 14 '56
New Yorker 24:20+ Ja 8 '49
International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who, 1959
Who's Who in Commerce & Industry, 1957
Who's Who in the East, 1957

ANDERSON, SIR KENNETH A(RTHUR) N(OEL) Dec. 25, 1891-Apr. 29, 1959 Former Governor of Gibraltar (1947-52); British Army general; knighted (1943) for his exploits in North Africa as commander of First Army. See *Current Biography* (February) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ap 30 '59

BAILAR, JOHN C(HRISTIAN), JR. May 27, 1904- Chemist; university professor

Address: b. University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; h. 304 W. Pennsylvania Ave., Urbana, Ill.

The president of the American Chemical Society for 1959 is Dr. John C. Bailar, Jr., professor of inorganic chemistry at the University of Illinois, author, and consultant. He was elected in a nation-wide mail ballot of the society's 86,000 members to succeed Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

In the scientific world Dr. Bailar is known for his significant contributions to the field of inorganic chemistry. His investigations have dealt principally with substances containing no carbon. This phase of chemistry has become increasingly important during the last decade as a result of the harnessing of atomic energy, wider use of metals, and related developments.

One of the three children of John Christian Bailar and the former Rachel Ella Work, John Christian Bailar, Jr., was born in Golden, Colorado on May 27, 1904. The elder Bailar was a research chemist and professor at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden. As a youngster John often visited his father's laboratory, watched chemical experiments, and discussed points of scientific fact and procedure with his father.

After his graduation from Golden High School in 1920, Bailar majored in chemistry at the University of Colorado in Boulder. He held a four-year state scholarship and earned money as a tutor, clerk in the registrar's office, and switchboard operator. He served on the business staffs of both the college annual and the humor magazine; he was also a member of the cabinet of the university chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Chi Sigma, a chemical fraternity. When he was graduated in 1924, Bailar took his B.A. degree *magna cum laude*.

Remaining at the university as a fellow in chemistry (1924-25), Bailar received the M.A. degree in 1925. He completed further work leading to the doctorate at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he was a university fellow (1925-26) and a teaching assistant (1926-28). He received the Ph.D. degree in 1928 and was elected to the Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon societies. His master's and doctoral theses were entitled "Nitrogen Tetrasulfide and Nitrogen Tetraselenide" and "Halogen-Substituted Aromatic Pinacols and the Formation of Ketyl Radicals" respectively. They were published in the August 1925 and July 1929 issues of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

Since 1928, when he was appointed an instructor of inorganic chemistry, Dr. Bailar has been a faculty member of the University of Illinois. He was promoted to associate in 1930, assistant professor in 1935, associate professor in 1939, and professor in 1943. From 1937 to 1951 he served also as secretary of the chemistry department and more recently has headed the division of inorganic chemistry.

JOHN C. BAILAR, JR.

A member of the American Chemical Society since 1927 when he joined the University of Illinois section, Dr. Bailar has held many positions of responsibility in the local and national organizations. He was appointed treasurer of the section in 1931, a vice-chairman three years later, and chairman in 1937.

In the national organization he has represented his section on the society's council intermittently from 1939 to 1958. He was chairman of the division of chemical education in 1947, chairman of the division of physical and inorganic chemistry in 1950, and the first chairman of the newly established division of inorganic chemistry in 1956-57. Other posts he held were head of the committee on national meetings (1947), divisional officers' group (1949), and national meetings and divisional activities (1955-57). He was also a member of the committee on predoctoral fellowships and nominations and elections. In 1947 he was honored by the Chicago section as one of the ten outstanding inorganic chemists in America. Bailar has been on the board of directors and a life councilor since 1958.

Elected president of the American Chemical Society for 1959, Dr. Bailar succeeded Clifford F. Rassweiler (see *C.B.*, October 1958). The head of the organization during 1960 will be Dr. Albert L. Elder, director of research for the Corn Products Refining Company. Composed of 86,000 chemists and chemical engineers, the American Chemical Society is the largest scientific organization in the world, with chapters in almost every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Since 1937 it has held a national charter from the United States Congress and its phenomenal growth "has paralleled the spectacular evolution of American chemistry from a primarily academic pursuit, carried on by a few hundred scientists, to a flourishing profession and industry which constitute a major force in the

BAILAR, JOHN C., JR.—*Continued*

life of the nation." The society publishes nine journals and maintains national offices at 1155 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

As the head of the American Chemical Society, Bailar urges the expansion of basic research projects and the support of scientists engaged in this work. He recommended that funds be granted to the individual scientist rather than to the project and to young men as well as the scientists with established reputations if they have "sparkling imagination and a keenness for research" (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 6, 1959).

More than 100 articles written by Dr. Bailar have appeared in scientific and technical journals. These are concerned primarily with the stereochemistry and stereoisomerism of complex inorganic compounds, structures and properties of some metal derivatives of dyes, numbers and structures of isomers of hexacovalent complexes, and studies in the chromammines. He is credited with having found the only two inorganic examples of the Walden inversion. Currently, he is working under an Air Force contract on the co-ordination of polymers in an attempt to discover plastics that can withstand very high temperatures.

Dr. Bailar has served in an editorial capacity on the *Journal of the American Chemical Society, Journal of Chemical Education, Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry,* and *Chemical Reviews.* On the editorial board of *Inorganic Syntheses* from 1937 to 1953, Bailar was editor in chief of its fourth volume (McGraw-Hill, 1953). For the American Chemical Society he edited the monograph, *The Chemistry of Coordination Compounds* (Reinhold, 1956), and he is co-author with B. S. Hopkins of *General College Chemistry* (5th edition, 1956) and *Essentials of General Chemistry* (1946), both published by D. C. Heath & Company.

Dr. Bailar was an official investigator on the National Research Committee (1944), directing studies on nerve gases and smoke screens. He has served with the joint research and development board of the Department of Defense (1947-49). With the National Research Council he was on committees dealing with scientific personnel, predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships, inorganic chemistry, and codification of chemical compounds. Since 1947 he has acted as consultant to several private chemical companies.

Honorary D.Sc. degrees were bestowed on Professor Bailar in June 1959 by the University of Buffalo and the University of Colorado. Besides his affiliation with the American Chemical Society, he belongs to the Electrochemical Society. Professor Bailar also serves as a member of the governing body of Monmouth College in Illinois. His club is the University in Urbana.

Bespectacled and of imposing stature, John C. Bailar, Jr., is six feet three and one half inches tall, weighs 210 pounds, has gray hair and blue eyes. His church is the Presbyterian. He was married on August 8, 1931 to Florence Leota Catherwood. The couple has two sons, John Christian 3d and Benjamin Franklin Bailar.

The mission of chemistry, according to Dr. Bailar, is to foster the scientific method and to encourage its use in many areas of community and individual life. But reason and science need the assistance of the "teachings of religion, or at least a philosophy of life, to guide us in applying the new power that science has given us" (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 6, 1959).

References

Chem & Eng N 37:103 Ja 5 '59 por
American Men of Science vol 1 (1955)
Chemical Who's Who, 1956
Who's Who in America, 1958-59

BEAM, JACOB D(YNELEY) Mar. 24, 1908- United States Ambassador to Poland

Address: b. American Embassy, Warsaw, Poland; h. 15 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N.J.

For career diplomat Jacob D. Beam, the position of American Ambassador to Poland has for many months entailed a dual function. He not only represents the United States to the Communist government of Wladyslaw Gomulka in Warsaw, but also negotiates with the Chinese People's Republic through talks with its Ambassador to Poland, Wang Pingnan, whose government is not formally recognized by the United States. Beam replaced Joseph E. Jacobs as Ambassador to Poland in the summer of 1957, after many years of experience had made him a specialist in East European affairs.

The son of a Princeton University professor, Jacob Dyneley Beam was born to Jacob Newton and Mary (Prince) Beam on March 24, 1908 in Princeton, New Jersey. He attended Kent School in Kent, Connecticut for five years and then enrolled at Princeton University, receiving his B.A. degree in 1929. During the following year he studied at Cambridge University, England.

The American consulate at Geneva, Switzerland was the scene of Beam's first post in the Foreign Service. The State Department appointed him a clerk there in June 1931, and about a month later he was promoted to vice-consul. In December of that year, after examination, he became vice-consul of career. His assignment in Geneva consisted largely in observing and reporting on the work of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office.

For a brief period in November 1932, Beam attended the Foreign Service School. Two years later he was sent from Geneva to Berlin as third secretary at the American Embassy. During his six years in Germany, until August 1940, he witnessed the steady growth of Hitler's power and the Nazi aggressions that contributed to World War II. "Coming home from Berlin for a visit to Washington after the war had broken out in Europe," stated a New York *Times* biographical sketch (September 16, 1958), "he shocked Georgetown society with the unmuffled prediction that Hit-

ler's armored divisions would cut the French Army to shreds and drive the British into the Channel."

By the time that this unpopular prediction became a reality, Beam was serving as vice-consul and third secretary at the American Embassy in London, to which he had been assigned in April 1941. He remained here until the fall of 1944, for part of the time in the position of consul and second secretary. From early 1945 to August 1947 he was stationed in Germany, this time as political adviser on German affairs at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force under General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Then reassigned to the State Department in Washington, he became chief of the division of Central European affairs in October 1947 and acting special assistant in the office of German and Austrian affairs in March 1949.

For the next few years Beam's attention was centered on problems of the Far East. Having gone to Batavia, Java as consul general in October 1949, he served as the United States representative when the sovereignty of that area was transferred in 1950 from the Netherlands to the new government of Indonesia. As soon as a diplomatic mission was established at Indonesia's capital city, Djakarta (formerly Batavia), he assumed the duties of counselor of the American Embassy, and from October 1950 to April 1951 he had the additional responsibilities of the acting United States representative on the United Nations Commission for Indonesia.

Ever since Beam's prewar service in Berlin, he had foreseen the increasing need and importance of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and the Communist world and had prepared himself for a role in coming events "by taking Russian language and history courses and paying for this in-service training out of his own pocket" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 9, 1958). The first Iron Curtain country to which Beam took his credentials was Yugoslavia, where he held the position of counselor of Embassy in Belgrade from April 1951 to October 1952.

When transferred to the U.S.S.R. in November 1952, Beam was given the title of counselor of Embassy in Moscow with the personal rank of minister. After the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, George F. Kennan, was declared *persona non grata* in October 1952, Beam was called upon to serve as chargé d'affaires ad interim until the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador in the spring of 1953. One major event during this critical period was the death of Joseph Stalin in March and the subsequent struggle for power in the Kremlin. "A lot of Washington people," Bill Henry wrote in the Los Angeles *Times* (September 17, 1958), "say that Beam supplied more useful information than either of his bosses."

During his next tour of duty in Washington, beginning in June 1953, Beam continued to be occupied chiefly with events in Communist countries. As deputy director of the policy planning board, he helped to outline long-range diplomatic strategy for the State

Dept. of State—Whit Keith, Jr.

JACOB D. BEAM

Department. Then as director of the office of Eastern European affairs, from March to October 1955, he was the member in charge of the United States delegation that met with British and French officials to lay plans for meetings of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers to discuss plans for German reunification. From October 1955 until July 1957 he was Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs.

In June 1957 President Dwight D. Eisenhower nominated Beam as the United States Ambassador to Poland, and the envoy arrived in Warsaw the following August. In a showdown on one aspect of the East-West conflict, in May 1958 Beam presented Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' note rejecting the Polish proposal for the establishment in Central Europe of a zone free of nuclear weapons (popularly known as the Rapacki Plan, named after its proponent, Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki).

Ambassador Beam had been in Poland for about a year when it was announced that he would soon meet with Communist China's Ambassador to Poland, Wang Ping-nan, in a resumption of talks between representatives of the United States and Red China that had broken off in December 1957. The negotiations, begun in August 1955, had been held in Geneva between Wang and the United States Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, U. Alexis Johnson.

One urgent reason for resuming the talks was that the Communists had announced their intention of occupying the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, held by the troops of Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist government on Formosa. Negotiations between Wang Ping-nan and Beam began on September 15, 1958. The Chinese Ambassador insisted upon withdrawal of Chinese Nationalist troops from the islands and of United States forces from the Taiwan area, and the American Ambassador demanded

BEAM, JACOB D.—*Continued*

a Communist cease-fire as a preliminary to any settlement of the controversy.

"Never in modern times has so important a conference been covered by so few reporters or in such effective secrecy," Joseph C. Harsch wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* (September 27, 1958). "American Ambassador Jacob Beam is under orders to disclose nothing of what is said in the second floor back room [of the palace] where he meets with the Chinese." As the weeks passed, the negotiators apparently remained deadlocked in their search for a peaceful solution to the Far East conflict, but tension in the Taiwan Strait gradually lessened.

Newsmen then speculated that Beam and Wang had begun discussing long-standing issues such as the release of American prisoners held by Communist China. By late March 1959 the two Ambassadors had met for fifteen sessions since mid-September and the intervals between their conferences had lengthened.

While stationed in Belgrade, Jacob D. Beam met Margaret Glassford, an officer in the United States Information Service. They were married in November 1952 and have a son, Jacob Alexander. Ambassador Beam is six feet two inches tall and has graying, crew-cut hair. Calm, patient, and resolute in negotiations, he is said to be "a man who never gets rattled." He belongs to the Metropolitan Club in Washington. An interesting side light on his career, as reported in the New York *Times*, is that during World War II in England he took part in a project to help the London Zoo meet expenses by adopting the social vulture.

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BOONE, PAT June 1, 1934- Singer

Address: b. c/o Randy Wood-Jack Spina Agency, 6 W. 57th St., New York 19; General Artists Corp., 640 5th Ave., New York 19

One of the few singing stars idolized not only by millions of American teen agers but by their parents as well is the youthful and clean-cut Pat Boone. His records have sold more than 20,000,000 copies, he has starred in three successful motion pictures, and he appears in his own television show, *The Pat Boone Chevy Showroom*. His book, *'Twixt Twelve and Twenty* (Prentice-Hall, 1958), offering advice to the young, ranked high on the nonfiction list of best sellers for 1959.

While recording such jukebox hits as "Love Letters in the Sand" and "Friendly Persuasion," Boone attended Columbia University and was graduated in June 1958. In addition to following a high-pressured career as an entertainer, he is a family man with four daughters and an active evangelical and youth worker in the Church of Christ.

Charles Eugene Boone was born in Jacksonville, Florida on June 1, 1934 to Archie and Margaret Boone, who nicknamed him Pat. He has a younger brother, Nick, and two sisters, Margie and Judy. His father, a descendant of the pioneer woodsman Daniel Boone, moved his family to Donelson, Tennessee in 1936. He is a building contractor. Pat's mother had been a registered nurse. The Boone family moved to Nashville when Pat was six. He began singing in public at the age of ten.

Pat's father bought a cow which the boy learned to milk. "I found the barn with nobody there but Rosemary and me, a fine place to think—and to dream. When my brother decided to be baptized, and my parents asked me if I was ready, I held back," Pat wrote in his book, *'Twixt Twelve and Twenty*. "One evening out in the barn I finally realized that for me the Bible had the answers. That the teachings of Jesus answered all the questions I was asking. . . I was baptized in the Church of Christ shortly before my thirteenth birthday. . . . I didn't become a good Christian overnight. In fact I got my last spanking when I was seventeen."

At David Lipscomb High School Pat Boone was on the baseball, basketball, and track teams and was reporter-cartoonist on the school paper. He became president of the student body, was star of dramatic and musical productions, and was elected "most popular boy." In his junior year he met Shirley Foley, daughter of radio and TV singer Red Foley.

In his book Pat Boone has tried to explain why he and Shirley Foley eloped when they were nineteen. He had his own radio program, *Youth on Parade*, on station WSIX in Nashville. He had made three appearances in New York on *Ted Mack's Amateurs*. He felt that he could finish his studies at David Lipscomb College while supporting a wife. They were married on November 7, 1953.

"We both were twenty years old and waiting for our first child when we went to live in Denton [Texas]," Mrs. Boone wrote in *McCall's* (February 1958). "We owned a Bible, a pair of chinchillas [one of Pat's cheerfully naïve ideas for getting rich], and a 1949 Chevy." Pat Boone's job, on the Fort Worth WBAP-TV station, paid $44.50 a week. In addition, he received a gallon of ice cream and two quarts of cottage cheese from the sponsor, a dairy company.

In Denton, Pat Boone enrolled at North Texas State College. His TV fans encouraged him to try his luck with *Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts*. He went to New York, won the audition, and then returned to Texas. Randy Wood, head of Dot Records, signed the young college student to a contract. In 1955 Wood launched Pat in the highly competitive record field with a song, "Two Hearts," which reached the top ten on the record seller charts. In August 1955 Boone joined the Godfrey programs on CBS-TV in New York. He also enrolled as a junior at Columbia University, but soon took a leave of absence from college to

star in two films, *Bernardine* and *April Love*, for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

Commenting on Pat Boone's motion picture debut in *Bernardine* (based on Mary Chase's stage play), the New York *Times* reviewer (July 25, 1957) wrote: "Meet a singing teen-age idol—a sunny, clean-cut youth of manly mien and fine voice—with a real screen future, in a wholesome, pleasant comedy about adolescence." Another reviewer also predicted that he would "go far and do much, given half an opportunity" (New York *Post*, July 18). William Peper in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (July 25) wrote that Boone "obviously is out to become his generation's Bing Crosby. He has carefully copied the master's elaborately casual manner and his deep-throated purring of a song. Mr. Boone is pretty good at it, in an overly studied way, but it still is an imitation."

Boone's millionth record sale of the title song in his second picture, *April Love*, coincided with the release of the film in November 1957. Appearing opposite Shirley Jones, Pat Boone portrayed a city boy who learns to master harness racing in Kentucky. "Two of the nicest-looking young singers to be found anywhere," observed the New York *Times* (November 28, 1957), "a batch of pleasant tunes . . . but it's high time they gave such a nice lad a picture with a few teeth to it."

When Pat Boone turned down lucrative offers which would have interfered with his college education, he explained, "Too many teen-agers want to quit school. I can't set a bad example. Besides, I'll need an education to support my family if this bubble ever bursts" (*Coronet*, December 1957). He received his B.S. degree from Columbia University in June 1958, graduating *magna cum laude*.

During the summer of 1958 Pat Boone and his family went to California to make his third picture, *Mardi Gras*. "Boone sings in his wholehearted but courteously wholesome manner a great many songs calculated to touch the very young feminine heart," noted the New York *Herald Tribune* reviewer (November 19, 1958).

In January 1957 Boone signed a seven-year $1,000,000 contract with Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation and also a $1,000,000-a-year contract with ABC-TV for his weekly *The Pat Boone Chevy Showroom*, owned by his Cooga Mooga, Inc. The corporation also sells a large variety of Pat Boone products, such as shoes, watches, luggage, and lamps.

Other Boone business ventures include two music publishing companies, a restaurant in Denton, and oil wells in the Southwest. In March 1959 Pat Boone joined the Townsend Investment Company in a $1,000,000 transaction involving the purchase of two radio stations, WKDA in Nashville, Tennessee and KNOK in Fort Worth, Texas. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce selected him as one of the ten outstanding young men of 1958.

With his wife, Shirley, and their four daughters (Cheryl Lynn, Linda Lee, Deborah

PAT BOONE

Ann, and Laura Gene), Pat Boone now lives in a large house in Teaneck, New Jersey. Artist Jon Whitcomb described him in *Cosmopolitan* (November 1957) as "a stocky, sturdily built male with amber-colored eyes, light brown, slightly wavy hair," and added that "his speaking voice is warm and caressing." He is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds. Although he had never taken singing lessons before he attained fame, he now has a voice coach. He finds that ball playing—pitching and catching backstage—relaxes him for singing. He works out in YMCA gymnasiums while on tour.

In *'Twixt Twelve and Twenty* Pat Boone lists maxims for teen agers. Some of them are: apply the Golden Rule in your attitude around the house; learn to laugh at yourself. He recommends "dime insurance—calling home to let your parents know where you are and if you are going to be late." He does not approve of smoking or drinking, and he admits in his book that as a teen ager he "made mistakes."

Pat Boone attends church three times a week. He has preached guest sermons to Church of Christ congregations and he was recently elected to the board of directors for the Northeastern Institute for Christian Education. The idea of teaching still attracts him.

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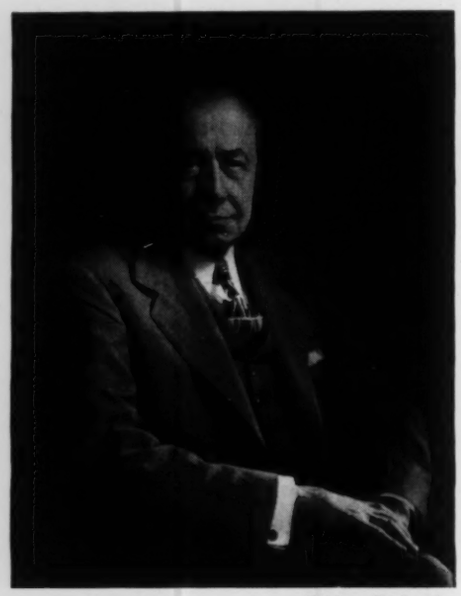
BRIGHAM, CLARENCE S(AUNDERS)
Aug. 5, 1877- Library director; antiquarian; bibliographer; archivist

Address: b. American Antiquarian Society, Salisbury St. and Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.; h. 34 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.

The upholding of the American Antiquarian Society's pre-eminent position as a library of Americana for the use of advanced researchers has been the responsibility of Clarence S. Brigham for more than a quarter of a century. As its director since 1930 and its president since 1955, the "dean of American antiquarians" has made a notable contribution to the wealth of its resources by exercising a vigilant control over the development of its collections.



Fabian Bachrach

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM

Since the publication of his first book in 1900, Brigham has continued to enrich American historical scholarship with his contributions to the study of Americana. His *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820* remains the primary source for research in the history of early American journalism. Brigham can claim that his association with the American Antiquarian Society actually extends back for more than half a century, for he joined the staff of the society as its librarian in 1908.

Clarence Saunders Brigham was born in Providence, Rhode Island on August 5, 1877, the son of John Olin and Alice (Saunders) Brigham. He has one brother, Herbert Olin Brigham, who is the librarian of the Newport (Rhode Island) Historical Society. After attending the English and Classical School in Providence, Brigham went on to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the A.B. degree. In the same year he became an assistant on the staff of the library of Brown University. In 1900 he became the librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and during his eight years there first displayed the devotion to the cause of historical scholarship that later characterized his long tenure with the American Antiquarian Society. In 1908 he joined the staff of the American Antiquarian Society as its librarian.

Since its inception in 1812, the American Antiquarian Society has prided itself on a membership unequaled for distinction in the United States. Its founder and first president, Isaiah Thomas (1749-1831), was the leading publisher and printer of his day. Evidence of its early prestige is the fact that in 1814, by a special act of Congress, the society was made the official recipient of all documents printed and distributed by the government.

Several Presidents of the United States have at one time or another held membership in the society. Among them was Calvin Coolidge, who served as president of the society from 1929 to 1933. He became a close friend of Clarence S. Brigham, who likes to puncture the myth that Coolidge was a man of taciturnity and granitic reserve.

When Brigham became librarian in 1908, the society was entering a critical phase. Clifford K. Shipton, the present librarian, described the situation to a reporter on the Worcester *Sunday Telegram* (January 11, 1959): "By 1900 it [the society] seemed like so many similar organizations to be destined to become a social and antiquarian organization of no significance to the scholarly world. It is due to the vision, the foresight, and the vigorous collecting of Clarence Brigham that the institution has become again a primary organization of the nation in its field."

Brigham's influence soon became evident after he took the position of librarian. He began to define the purposes of the society more rigorously by disposing of items not really pertinent to American history. Many items of anthropological interest or mere local relics were exchanged or sold, and the proceeds were used to buy the printed materials that Brigham judged really important. By 1939 the library had grown from the 99,000 volumes it had possessed in 1908 to 600,000 volumes, plus a half million manuscripts, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, broadsides, and prints. More than twenty miles of continuous shelves contain about seventy-five per cent of all recorded matter printed in North America up to 1820.

In 1913 Brigham began the formidable task of compiling a bibliography of early American newspapers. When he started, he planned to finish the work in five years, but it took him thirty-four years to bring it to completion. This checklist of 2,120 early American newspapers, indicating their location in American libraries, was published in eighteen installments between 1913 and 1927 in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society.

For twenty more years publication was delayed; by the time the material was in final form the demands of World War II had cut down book production. It was not until 1947 that the *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820* was published by the society in two volumes.

In the introduction to his *Journals and Journeymen* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950) Brigham stated: "The compilation of the *Bibliography* was a lone undertaking, not a summary of what others had written, but the result of personal research. [It] required travel of about 10,000 miles and examination of files in nearly four hundred towns and cities in thirty different states."

For more than half a century Brigham has continued to write in his elected field of interest, beginning in 1900 with *A Memorial of Amos Perry,* which appeared soon after his graduation from college. In 1902 he wrote a *History of Rhode Island* and a *Bibliography of Rhode Island History. Seventeenth Century Place-names of Providence* followed in 1903; *Report on the Archives of Rhode Island* appeared in 1904, and *The Narragansett Indians* in 1905.

The administrative duties that came with Brigham's appointment as director of the American Antiquarian Society in 1930 did not check his productivity in historical and bibliographical scholarshp. Among the articles and monographs that Brigham wrote after 1930 are *Poe's "Balloon Hoax"* (1932); *Cabon's History of Hayti Journalism* (1940); *David Claypoole Johnston* (1941); *American Booksellers' Catalogues* (1951); and *Paul Revere's Engravings* (1954).

Among the works that Brigham has edited are: *Records of the Town of Portsmouth* (1901); *The Harris Papers* (1902); *Major Butler's Fourth Paper* (1903); and *Royal Proclamations Concerning America* (1911).

In *Fifty Years of Collecting Americana for the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, 1908-1958* (published by the society in 1958) Brigham discusses the various collections he has developed over the years. He describes fifty-two specialties ranging from early American almanacs and amateur journals through circusiana, first editions, and Hawaiiana to psalmody, watermarks, and Western narratives.

When Brown University conferred an honorary degree on Clarence S. Brigham in 1909, its then president, William Herbert Perry Faunce, described him as a "conscientious explorer of the facts and principles on which our national life is built." Brown honored Brigham a second time in 1934 with a Litt.D.; Clark University awarded him the same degree in 1948. Brigham belongs to the American Historical Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the Society for American Archaeology.

Clarence Saunders Brigham married Alice L. Comstock on November 12, 1910. She died in November 1958. His daughter Elizabeth is married to William J. McKee, Jr. of Worcester. Brigham, an inveterate pipe smoker, is always impeccably dressed. Scholars and researchers who visit the American Antiquarian Society have been impressed by its director's prodigious feats of memory.

The American historian Samuel Eliot Morison has said that " 'Brig', like the Canadian Mounties, who always get their man, always gets his fact." Esther Forbes, who has used the resources of the library a great deal, praises him for his "sense of hospitality, scholarship, warmth, and charm."

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CHAMBERLAIN, FRANCIS L(E CONTE) July 27, 1905- Physician; organization official

Address: b. University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif.; 490 Post St., San Francisco 2, Calif.

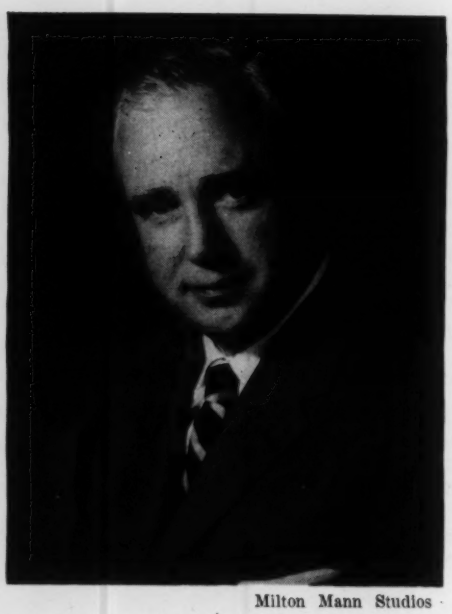
As president of the American Heart Association for 1958-59, Dr. Francis L. Chamberlain heads an organization dedicated to the control and conquest of diseases of the heart and circulatory system that in 1957 caused 53.6 per cent of all deaths in the United States. Dr. Chamberlain, who practises in San Francisco, is associate clinical professor of medicine at the University of California. Entirely supported by voluntary contributions, the 30,000-member AHA conducts its own annual Heart Fund drive and since 1950 has allocated more than $32,000,000 of Heart Fund receipts to research.

Francis Le Conte Chamberlain, a native of Santa Cruz, California, was born to Gregory and Blanche (Clark) Chamberlain on July 27, 1905. He was graduated from the University of California with the A.B. degree in 1930 and served his internship at the Stanford-Lane Hospital of Stanford University in 1933-34. After he received his M.D. degree from the University of California Medical School in 1934, he was for one year assistant resident in pediatrics at the University of California Hospital.

Moving to New York City in 1935 for two years of postgraduate work at Columbia University, Dr. Chamberlain became in that year an assistant resident in medicine at the affiliated Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. While a resident in cardiology at Presbyterian Hospital in 1936-37, Dr. Chamberlain worked under Dr. Dickinson W. Richards and Dr. André F. Cournand. He was a member of the first group in the United States to explore the interior of the heart with a long tube or catheter, a procedure which had an important effect on the development of heart surgery.

The German scientist Dr. Werner Forssmann had first used the catheter in an experiment upon himself in 1929. Richards and Cournand refined Forssmann's method, with the result that "today . . . physicians can determine which heart patients can be treated by surgery, and are able to diagnose cardiac conditions that were undetectable before" (*United States News & World Report,* October 26, 1956). The three shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology for 1956.

In collaboration with Drs. Richards, Cournand, and J. L. Caughey, Dr. Chamberlain wrote the report "Intravenous Saline Infusion as Clinical Test for Right-Heart and Left-Heart



Milton Mann Studios

DR. FRANCIS L. CHAMBERLAIN

Failure" (*Transactions of the Association of American Physicians,* 1937). Other early papers which he helped prepare were "Clinical Study of Preparation of Squill (Urginin) in Treatment of Myocardial Insufficiency" (*American Heart Journal,* September 1937) and "Electrocardiographical Changes Associated with Experimental Alterations in Blood Potassium in Cats" (*American Heart Journal,* October 1939).

Dr. Chamberlain was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science in Medicine by Columbia University in 1937. He then went to Boston to serve for one year as cardiology resident at the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1937 to 1939, furthermore, he worked under the well-known heart specialist, Dr. Paul Dudley White, with whom he collaborated on a number of noteworthy reports. In 1938-39 he held a cardiovascular research fellowship and an instructorship at Harvard University.

Returning to San Francisco in 1939, Dr. Chamberlain was for the next six years a full-time teacher in charge of the heart clinic and electrocardiography laboratory at the University of California Medical School. He was advanced from an instructorship to an assistant professorship of medicine at the University of California in 1941, became vice-chief of staff at the University of California Hospital, and also held staff appointments at the San Francisco County and Franklin hospitals.

In 1943 Dr. Chamberlain accepted a reserve commission as surgeon in the United States Public Health Service; as such, he still serves as the Veterans Administration's cardiology consultant at Fort Miley, California. His present position as associate clinical professor of medicine at the University of California dates from 1945.

For at least a decade Dr. Chamberlain has been a leader in the American Heart Association and is a past president of both the California and San Francisco heart associations. The national organization, which was established in 1924 and has headquarters in New York City, carries out programs of aid for researchers, of professional education for doctors, and of education for the general public to show how disease may be prevented and heart sufferers helped to lead productive lives.

From a "narrow-based group of medical specialists," the AHA was reorganized in the late 1940's as "a broad-based outfit with national public participation" (*Time,* November 3, 1958). In 1950 the decision was made to earmark one half of the association's funds for research. As a member of the assembly (the policy-making body of AHA) and of the editorial staff of the *American Heart Journal,* Chamberlain has endorsed the association's decision. In October 1958 he credited emphasis on research with having given "force, direction and inspiration to the advancement of cardiovascular medicine" (New York *Times,* October 27, 1958).

Among additional AHA positions that Dr. Chamberlain has held are memberships on the board of directors, the cardiovascular certification examining boards, and the research study committee of the section on clinical cardiology. He began in 1955 two years as chairman of the AHA policy committee and in 1956-57 served as a vice-president of the organization. At the association's annual convention, in Chicago, in October 1957 Dr. Chamberlain was chosen as president-elect to succeed Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, professor of medicine at Boston University, who was installed for a one-year term as president at that time.

Dr. Chamberlain began his own one-year term as president of the American Heart Association on October 28, 1958, the final day of the thirty-fourth annual meeting, held in his home city of San Francisco. His successor, for 1959-60, is Dr. A. Carlton Ernstene, chairman of the division of medicine of the Cleveland Clinic, who was made president-elect at that time.

At a meeting held in Washington, D.C. in February 1959 by the American Heart Association and the National Heart Institute, the New York Heart Association issued what was described as a "box score" on progress against cardiovascular disease. Such ailments as subacute bacterial endocarditis, syphilitic heart disease, diphtheritic heart disease and thyrocarditis were listed as "conquered or largely under control," while congenital heart defects were yielding to surgery and greater understanding of their causes. There remained, however, the central problems of atherosclerosis and high blood pressure, which account for 90 per cent of the annual death toll from cardiovascular disease.

In other professional organizations Dr. Chamberlain is a director of the California State Medical Association; a member and former director of both the San Francisco County Medical Society and the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association; and a member of the American Medical Association, the California Academy of Medicine, and the Western Society for Clinical Research.

Francis Le Conte Chamberlain and Marie Louise Moore were married November 16, 1937 and have two sons, Francis Clark and John Walcott. Dr. Chamberlain maintains a private practice in cardiology at his home in San Francisco. His hobby is ranching.

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CLARK, CHARLES E(DWARD) Dec. 9, 1889- Federal judge

Address: b. New York Court House, Foley Square, New York 7; 309 Post Office Bldg., New Haven 6, Conn.; h. 36 Laurel Rd., New Haven 11, Conn.

For the last twenty years Charles E. Clark has been a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and in 1954 he was named the chief judge of this court, which is regarded by many as second in importance only to the United States Supreme Court. His earlier achievements as a professor at the Yale University Law School had led to his becoming dean of the school in 1929, a position he held until his appointment to the bench in 1939 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Clark's books and articles, as well as his opinions for the court, have been valuable contributions to the understanding of law and its administration in America.

Charles Edward Clark, the son of Samuel Orman and Pauline Caroline (Marquard) Clark, was born in Woodbridge, Connecticut on December 9, 1889. He is a descendant of George Clark, who moved from England to Milford, Connecticut in 1639. His father was a farmer in Woodbridge. He prepared for college at the New Haven High School and then entered Yale College in that city. He was granted the A.B. degree there in 1911, after having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

While he continued his studies at the Yale Law School, Clark worked in the office of Judge Livingston W. Cleaveland of New Haven. He was graduated with the LL.B. degree *summa cum laude* in 1913 and admitted to the Connecticut bar in that year. He stayed in the office of Judge Cleaveland until March 1915, when he opened his own offices in New Haven in connection with those of Harrison Hewitt, Ward Church, and Clarence W. Bronson. In the following year he became a junior member of the firm of Hewitt & Clark and in 1918 became associated with the law firm of Watrous & Day in New Haven.

Turning toward a teaching career, he became an assistant professor of law at the Yale Law School in 1919, an associate professor in 1922, professor in 1923, and August E. Lines Professor in 1926. Three years later he was made dean of the law school, succeeding Robert Maynard Hutchins, and also Sterling Professor of Law. He held these positions until 1939.

Under his deanship, the law school reorganized its curriculum in order to emphasize the social functions of the law. Teachers from the fields of commerce, psychology, economics, sociology, and medicine were brought in to supplement the approach of the law professors. In 1933 a combined course in law and business training was established with the co-operation of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Meanwhile, Clark had been carrying on several other activities. In 1917-18 he represented the Town of Woodbridge as a Republican member of the Connecticut General Assembly (House of Representatives), where he was chairman of the committee on claims. From 1927 to 1931 he was a deputy judge in the Hamden (Connecticut) Town Court. He participated in the work of the Connecticut Judicial Council from 1929 to 1931, and in the latter year drafted the Uniform Principal and Income Act for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He w a member of the state legislative commission on jails from 1931 to 1939, and from 1935 to 1937 he served as vice-chairman of the Connecticut commission on reorganization of state departments.

Clark acted as a special master in labor litigations, sitting in that capacity in November 1935 for the National Labor Relations Board in the first action to be brought in the New York district under the National Labor Relations Act. He was a special assistant United States attorney general in the antitrust division in 1938. Dean Clark appeared in Washington, D.C. to testify publicly in favor of the bill for the enlargement of the United States Supreme Court, and was known as a supporter of many New Deal measures.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt on January 5, 1939 named Clark to the vacancy on the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. He took office on March 12, 1939. On September 1, 1954 he became the chief judge of this circuit, which comprises New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. The court deals with cases concerning such problems as civil rights, Communism, admiralty law, copyrights and patents, contracts, criminal law, taxes, antitrust laws, and bankruptcy. *Fortune* (January 1951) described Clark's opinions as "of high quality, lucid, penetrating, and direct."

From 1935 to 1956 Clark served as a member of and reporter to the advisory committee on civil procedure of the United States Supreme Court. The committee prepared the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which as *Fortune* (January 1951) noted, constitute "this century's major reform of the operation of the legal system." These rules were adopted in all the federal trial courts, are copied by a considerable number of states, and have affected procedure in some degree in nearly all the states. The advisory committee acted as a continuing body and from time to time considered and proposed amendments as experience suggested changes, thus being able to refine the product of its workmanship.

Judge Clark has written a number of books and articles on legal subjects. He collaborated with Livingston W. Cleaveland and Harrison Hewitt on *Probate Law and Practice of Con-*

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JUDGE CHARLES E. CLARK

necticut (Banks Law Publishing Company, 1915), to which various supplements were added. In 1928 appeared his *Handbook of the Law of Code Pleading* (West Publishing Company). With the assistance of Richard S. Young and Winifred R. Ryan, a second edition of this book appeared in 1947 under the same imprint.

Callaghan and Company published in 1929 his *Real Covenants and Other Interests which 'Run with Land,' including Licenses, Easements, Profits, Equitable Restrictions and Rents;* a second edition appeared in 1947. From 1930 to 1933 the West Publishing Company issued his *Cases on Pleading & Procedure . . .* ; a second edition was printed in 1940. With the assistance of Charles Alan Wright, another edition, entitled *Cases on Modern Pleading,* was brought out in 1952.

In 1932 Clark wrote *Cases on the Law of Partnership, Joint Stock Associations, Business Trusts, and Other Noncorporate Business Organizations* (West), in collaboration with William O. Douglas. With Harry Shulman, Clark produced in 1937 *A Study of Law Administration in Connecticut; A Report of an Investigation of the Activities of Certain Trial Courts of the State* (Yale University Press).

Over the years Clark has held other positions dealing with governmental problems. In 1945 President Harry S. Truman appointed him a member of the Advisory Board on Just Compensation, which prescribed uniform standards of payment to owners of vessels requisitioned by the United States government during World War II. He was chairman of the President's advisory commission on the relation of federal laws to Puerto Rico in 1948-49 and was a consultant-draftsman for the Puerto Rico Judiciary Act of 1951. He was project director of survey unit number eighteen of the judicial department of the commission on state government organization of Connecticut in 1949.

From 1916 to 1923 Clark was secretary of the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association and later was a member of its executive committee. He served as an adviser on property from 1927 to 1944 for the American Law Institute. He was elected president of the Association of American Law Schools in 1932, and vice-president of the American Judicature Society in 1936 and a director in 1954. He was a member of the executive committee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library from 1938 to 1940.

Judge Clark is a member of various national, federal, state, and local bar associations, and was given the award of merit of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut in 1958. He holds honorary degrees from numerous colleges and universities and has been a visiting professor at various universities. He belongs to the New Haven Law Club, the Graduate Club, and the New Haven Country Club, and in New York he is a member of the Yale and Century clubs. He is a Congregationalist.

Charles E. Clark married Dorothy Estelle Gregory of Derby, Connecticut, on October 9, 1915. They have two children: Sarah Ann (Mrs. Marshall Hall, Jr.) and Charles Elias, now a teacher at the Yale Law School.

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CRAIGIE, SIR ROBERT (LESLIE) Dec. 6, 1883-May 16, 1959 Former British Ambassador to Japan (1937-41); career diplomat. See *Current Biography* (July) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p84 My 17 '59

DULLES, JOHN FOSTER Feb. 25, 1888-May 24, 1959 Former Secretary of State of the United States; lawyer; served as Secretary of State from January 1953 to April 1959; attended Hague Convention in 1907, Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 and the San Francisco organizational conference for the United Nations in 1945; negotiated peace treaty with Japan in 1951; authority on international law; had been senior partner of Sullivan & Cromwell law firm; influential Presbyterian layman; interim United States Senator (1949); advocated bipartisan foreign policy. See *Current Biography* (September) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ My 25 '59

ENDELEY, E(MMANUEL M(BELA) L(IFAFFE) Oct. 4, 1916- British Cameroons political leader; physician

Address: Buea, British Cameroons, West Africa

When the United Nations General Assembly met in February and March of 1959 to pave the way for the independence of U.N. trust territories in West Africa, Dr. E. M. L. Endeley appeared before the trusteeship committee to speak for one of the diverse views emerging in the British-administered Cameroons on the political future of the country. He was the first Prime Minister (1957-59) of the Southern Cameroons, which is now a quasi-federal territory within Nigeria.

At present, as head of the Kamerun National Congress party, Dr. Endeley leads the opposition in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. He believes that the Southern Cameroons should remain with Nigeria when that country becomes independent in 1960. Since Prime Minister John N. Foncha, head of the Kamerun National Democratic party, favors a merger with the adjacent French Cameroons, the U.N. plans to conduct a plebiscite to decide the issue.

Emmanuel Mbela Lifaffe Endeley was born on October 4, 1916 at Buea in what was then Germany's Kameruns colony, which was to be divided into British and French Cameroons four years later. A Bantu, he is a member of the Bakwiri tribe, of which his father, Mathias Lifaffe Endeley, was the first literate chief. His mother was the former Mariana Mojoko Liombe.

Beginning his education at a new British Government School in Buea, Emmanuel Endeley also went to a Roman Catholic Mission School at Bojongo before he attended the Government Secondary School at Umuahia in Nigeria. In 1934 he entered the Yaba Higher College at Lagos, Nigeria with the intention of studying agriculture. He soon turned his attention to medicine and in 1935 was one of four students granted scholarships to the Nigeria School of Medicine. "I was influenced," he has explained, "by the needs of my people for better facilities and by the scarcity of doctors in the country."

Soon after he received his L.S.M. (Licentiate of Surgery and Medicine) degree in 1943, Dr. Endeley was assigned to his own district as an assistant medical officer of the Nigerian Medical Service. He served at Buea, Port Harcourt, and Lagos in Nigeria until 1946, when a professional charge was brought against him and his name was erased from the Register of Practitioners. It was restored in 1950, and since then Dr. Endeley has engaged in private practice at Buea.

Meanwhile, in 1946, the recently formed United Nations approved a British trusteeship for eastern Cameroons (in 1922 the League of Nations had made that territory a British mandate). Also in 1946 the Cameroons Development Corporation was established for the production of bananas, rubber, cocoa, and other products on 250,000 acres of leased land in the fertile region of the southern part of British Cameroons. All corporation profits were to be

DR. E. M. L. ENDELEY

used for the benefit of the people of the trust territory.

A Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union was formed, and when Dr. Endeley returned from Lagos to Buea in 1947 he became its secretary. According to the London weekly *West Africa* (August 18, 1951), he "knew nothing about unions and little about the Cameroons Development Corporation," but nevertheless set himself to study labor regulations, address meetings and enforce collection of dues, build membership up to over 19,000, and obtain bargaining-agency recognition. He was made general president of the union in 1949.

For several weeks during the fall of 1949 Endeley led a successful strike for better working conditions. The strike coincided with a visit of the United Nations Trusteeship Mission, headed by Dr. Ralph Bunche, to Togoland and French and British Cameroons. Deeply impressed by the orderliness of the strike, Dr. Bunche recommended that the African representation on the corporation's board of directors be enlarged. In March 1950 Dr. Endeley resigned his presidency of the workers' union to accept, from the Nigerian government, a Development Corporation directorship which he was to hold through 1954.

As organizer and president of the Cameroons National Federation (later known as Kamerun National Congress), Dr. Endeley had spoken for various political movements at the time of the first United Nations Visiting Mission. He had also been a delegate to the conferences on the Nigerian constitution held at Enugu in 1949 and Ibadan in January 1950. The outcome of the Ibadan conference was the promulgation on June 29, 1951 of a new constitution which recognized a central Council of Ministers as the principal policy-making body for Nigeria and the trust territory. Legislative authority was vested in a central House

ENDELEY, E. M. L.—*Continued*

of Representatives and three regional Houses of Assembly—western, northern and eastern. The Southern Cameroons were part of the eastern region.

At the election held in the same summer Dr. Endeley's Kamerun National Congress party won most of the Southern Cameroon seats in both the eastern regional House of Assembly and the central legislature. In accordance with the provision of the 1951 constitution that one member of the Nigerian Council of Ministers must come from the trust territory, Dr. Endeley was named to the council in January 1952. He served as Minister without Portfolio in 1952-53 and as Minister of Labor in 1953-54.

When conferences for restudy of the Nigerian constitution were called at London in the summer of 1953, Dr. Endeley as head of the Cameroons delegation presented a petition asking "autonomy for the trust territory, with direct representation at the centre in the Nigerian Government." He expressed the view that the Southern Cameroons, after fifteen months of trial, had come to the conclusion that the eastern House of Assembly was "too unstable to be a suitable organ for an underdeveloped territory." Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton deferred decision on the Southern Cameroons until a pending election in the eastern region had established that Dr. Endeley's party voiced the majority opinion.

The Kamerun National Congress Party made a clean sweep of Southern Cameroons at the December 1953 election. In the following month constitutional discussions were resumed at Lagos in Nigeria. As a result, on October 1, 1954 British Cameroons became "quasi-federal territory within the Federation of Nigeria, with its own legislature (known as the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) and Executive Council, competent, subject to the assent of the Governor-General of Nigeria, in all matters reserved to the Region by the Federal constitution of Nigeria" (*Whitaker's Almanac,* 1959).

Until the election of March 1957, Dr. Endeley had the title of Leader of Government Business. The Kamerun National Congress party won the majority of seats in the House of Assembly, and Endeley took office as the first Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons. He served until the election of January 1959. At that time the Kamerun National Democratic party, which advocates secession from the Nigerian federation and unification with French Cameroons, defeated Endeley's party. John N. Foncha then became Prime Minister.

During 1958 the French government announced that the French Cameroons would be granted independence on January 1, 1960 and the British government announced that Nigeria would become an independent member of the British Commonwealth on October 1, 1960. At the U.N. General Assembly session held in early 1959 to arrange for terminating the trusteeship agreements, the most controversial issue concerned the Southern Cameroons. (The northern section of British Cameroons presented less of a problem because it is almost indistinguishable from northern Nigeria.)

Arguing against Foncha's proposal for secession, Dr. Endeley maintained that economic progress in the Southern Cameroons was entirely dependent upon a policy of association with Nigeria. The General Assembly voted in March to hold a plebiscite in Northern Cameroons in November 1959 and in Southern Cameroons between December 1959 and April 1960. Decision on the questions to be put in the Southern Cameroons plebiscite was deferred until the next session of the General Assembly.

"Mountaineering on the 13,500-foot Cameroon Mountain is my favorite and occasional pastime," Dr. Endeley has said. "I also enjoy gardening and hiking." In his pen portrait in *Our Council of Ministers* (1952) Ernest Ikoli has further noted that "Dr. Endeley did a little water color painting when in school" and that bookbinding is another of his hobbies.

On October 4, 1945 Dr. E. M. L. Endeley married Ethel Mina Green, a registered nurse in the Nigerian Medical Service. His sons are William Ngembo, Ernest Ikome, and Eman Moka. He is six feet one inch tall and weighs about 200 pounds. He was awarded the Queen's Coronation Medal in 1953 and has also been honored with the Order of the British Empire.

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EVANS, HERBERT M(CLEAN) Sept. 23, 1882- Anatomist; physiologist; former university professor

Address: b. Institute of Experimental Biology, University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.; h. 511 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, Calif.

Classic contributions to endocrinology and vitamin studies have been made by Dr. Herbert M. Evans, who, as a physiologist and anatomist, has probed all the interrelated factors influencing the process of life. A leading authority on the pituitary gland, he has isolated in purified form four hormones of this master endocrine gland. Other experiments have yielded information on still another pituitary hormone, the erythropoietic, which Dr. Evans recognized as governing the production of red blood cells.

Dr. Evans is one of the few individuals who has worked with both hormones and vitamins. In 1922 he discovered vitamin E and found that it is an essential factor in the reproduction of higher animals. Dr. Evans is emeritus professor of anatomy and emeritus Hertzstein professor of biology at the University of California at Berkeley. Since 1953 he has been director emeritus of its Institute of Experimental Biology.

Born in Modesto, California on September 23, 1882, Herbert McLean Evans is the son of Dr. C. W. Evans and the former Bessie McLean.

His father was a surgeon for the Pacific Railway and his uncle, Robert A. McLean, was the first master surgeon in California. Herbert often accompanied his father to attend victims of train wrecks, and at an early age he decided to follow medicine as a career. He worked his way through the University of California as a laboratory assistant, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated in 1904 with a B.S. degree. He pursued his medical education at Johns Hopkins University, where he was influenced by Dr. Franklin P. Mall, professor of physiological anatomy.

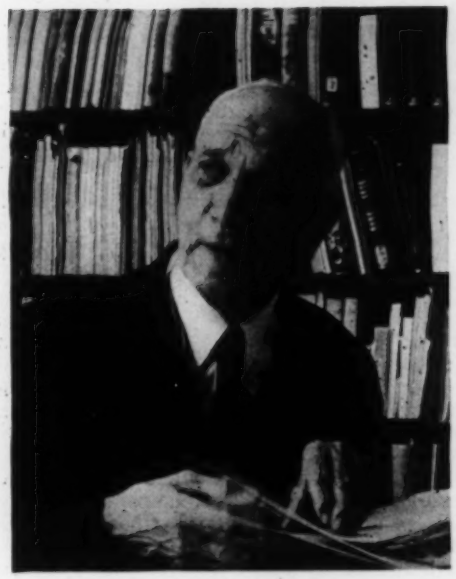
After receiving the M.D. degree in 1908, Evans turned to research over the objections of his father who had hoped he would be a surgeon. He accepted an assistantship in the department of anatomy at Johns Hopkins in 1908, and during the next seven years he was promoted through the ranks of instructor, associate, and associate professor. From 1913 to 1915 Dr. Evans also served as a research associate with the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Professor Evans proved himself an able anatomist as early as 1909 when he demonstrated the origin of body vascular trunks from capillary plexuses, the networks of minute blood vessels between the ends of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. His explanation of the physiological behavior of vital stains of the benzidine series was announced in 1915. In the same year Dr. Evans was appointed professor of anatomy at the University of California in Berkeley, where he continued his research on azo dyes, especially Evans Blue. In 1917 he introduced the use of these dyes to estimate blood volume in the body. The following year Dr. Evans started to outline and describe the forty-eight chromosomes in man, a project completed in 1929.

From anatomy Dr. Evans moved into the fields of embryology and endocrinology. With Joseph A. Long he studied the oestrous cycle in rats, that period of sexual activity which coincides with the discharge of ova. Their findings, published in 1921, established and described a regular sexual cycle in rodents.

About this time Dr. Evans had begun a research project to which he has devoted the greater part of his career. The studies concerned the hypophysis cerebri, or pituitary gland. Lodged at the base of the brain, this organ secretes some twelve different hormones directly into the blood stream and is the principal coordinator of all other endocrine glands. Seeking to discover whether the pituitary secreted a hormone which controlled growth, he started experiments in 1920 involving the oral administration of pituitary extract.

These were largely unsuccessful but in 1922 he administered parenterally pituitary extracts into baby rats and produced giant rodents. When the injections were stopped, growth ceased. Furthermore, the injection of pituitary extracts into rats dwarfed by the removal of their pituitaries permitted the animals to regain normal size. However, Evans' studies demonstrated that the extract did not restimulate the other functions besides growth, such as sex functions, normally controlled by the pituitary gland. After this hormone was discovered,



DR. HERBERT M. EVANS

growth in underdeveloped children was induced by treatment based on Evans' findings. However, the cost of producing this secretion is still prohibitive.

Another aspect of Evans' research during the 1920's was his study of vitamins and nutrition. In 1922 he detected a criterion of vitamin A deficiency in continuous vaginal cornification. His work on the oestrous cycle of rats prompted a study on the importance of diet and vitamin intake on sterility and fecundity. Evans began a search for foods which contained elements essential to the normal development of the embryo. By December 1922 he announced the discovery of vitamin E, which was found to be necessary for reproduction in higher animals. With Oliver H. and Gladys Anderson Emerson, Evans determined the empirical constitution of vitamin E and obtained it in pure chemical form in 1935. In 1932 he produced permanent diabetes by chronic administration of anterior pituitary extracts.

Dr. Evans completed the separation of the growth-producing hormone in 1939, and with Dr. Choh Hao Li he succeeded in obtaining it in purified form in 1944. When the impurities were removed, scientists could determine the amount of the pure form needed by the body for normal growth. Evans' experiments proved conclusively that injections of pure hormone restimulated growth in normal animals as well as animals whose pituitaries had been removed.

During the early 1940's Evans, Dr. Li, and Dr. Miriam E. Simpson obtained in pure form the adrenocorticotropic hormone (or ACTH). This is a secretion of the pituitary's anterior lobe which stimulates the adrenal cortex to produce more of its own hormone, cortisone. By 1949 ACTH and cortisone were being administered to sufferers from rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis. Evans, Li, and their associates also reported that ACTH could counteract the effect of the growth hormone.

EVANS, HERBERT M.—*Continued*

Other pituitary secretions, the anterior-hypophyseal interstitial-cell-stimulating hormone and the follicle-stimulating hormone, were first purified by Evans, Li, and Simpson.

The existence of still another distinct secretion of the pituitary was suggested by Evans in 1953. Working co-operatively with other scientists at Berkeley, Dr. Evans showed that the erythropoietic hormone governed the production of red blood cells and that it alone prevented anemia in newborn rats.

Since 1953 Dr. Evans has been professor emeritus at the University of California and director emeritus of the institute. Working with Dr. Marjorie M. Nelson, Evans gathered new information in 1956 on the relationship between diet and hormones in maintaining normal pregnancy and achieving live births. Evans and Dr. Nelson also announced that research had demonstrated that severe deficiencies of several of the B vitamins, such as folic acid, pantothenic acid, and riboflavin caused congenital abnormalities in rats.

During his career Dr. Evans has published over 500 papers in scientific journals. He served as joint editor of *American Anatomical Memoirs* (1918-38) and the *Journal of Nutrition* (1928-33). He has been in demand as a lecturer at universities and medical schools in the United States and abroad. He served as a delegate to the third International Conference on Standardization of Hormones in 1938 and the second Pan American Congress of Endocrinology in 1941.

Honorary degrees have been conferred on Evans by the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität in Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany (1930), Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima, Peru (1941), Catholic University of Chile (1941), University of Paris (1946), Birmingham University (1950), Universidad Central del Ecuador (1954), University of California (1955), University of Geneva (1956), and Johns Hopkins University (1957). In 1941 he was appointed an honorary professor at the University of Chile and the Universidad Central del Ecuador, and he was named Charles Mickle Fellow of the University of Toronto in 1949.

Awards bestowed on Evans include the John Scott Medal (1928), Banting Medal (1949), Squibb Award of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions (1949), and Passano Foundation Award (1952). The magazine *Modern Medicine* selected Evans in 1954 as one of ten scientists to receive the Award for Distinguished Achievement for work on the pituitary gland.

Professional organizations to which Dr. Evans belongs are the National Academy of Sciences, American Physiological Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and American Association of Anatomists (president, 1930-32). He is also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His honorary foreign memberships include the medical societies in Budapest, Buenos Aires, and Santiago (Chile), Biological Society of Argentina, and endocrinology societies of Portugal and Italy. His clubs are the University of California, the Faculty (of the university), Roxburghe, and Bohemian (San Francisco).

Dr. Herbert M. Evans was married to Dorothy Frances Atkinson on June 14, 1945. He had two previous marriages. By his first marriage, to Anabel Tulloch on September 17, 1905, he became the father of Marian McLean Evans. On June 28, 1932 he was married to Marjorie E. Sadler, and they had another daughter, Gail Bayne Evans. Dr. Evans has white hair and is distinguished in appearance. For relaxation he has enjoyed mountain climbing, studying the botany of the Sierra Nevada arctic alpine zone, and collecting books on Western Americana and the history of medicine.

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FRANCIS, FRANK (CHALTON) Oct. 5, 1901- Librarian; museum director

Address: British Museum, Great Russell St., London, W.C. 1

In 1959—the year which marked the two hundredth anniversary of its opening—Frank Chalton Francis became the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum. When he took over its highest administrative position, Francis had been in the service of the British Museum for more than three decades, most of the time in the Department of Printed Books.

The belief that has governed Francis during his career is the conviction that librarianship should be furthered through international friendship and cooperation. Like the great Sir Anthony Panizzi (1797-1879), Francis served as Keeper of Printed Books before he became Principal Librarian. He has published widely on bibliographical subjects and has translated works from the German. He has been an active force in promoting the publication of the photoprinted edition of the British Museum catalogue of printed books.

Frank Chalton Francis was born on October 5, 1901 in Liverpool, England, the only son of F. W. Francis and Elizabeth (Chalton) Francis. After introductory studies at the Liverpool Institute, one of the city's larger schools, he attended the University of Liverpool, where he received his B.A. degree in classics. For his postgraduate work he went on to Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, where he received his M.A. While at Cambridge, Francis studied ancient Greek philosophy, especially that of Posidonius, the Greek Stoic philosopher of the early first century B.C.

During the academic year of 1925-26 Francis was an assistant master at Holyhead County School, where he taught Latin and Greek. In 1926 he accepted an appointment to the staff of the British Museum. For the first three months of World War II he lived in the Museum and during the entire course of the war

he was responsible for protecting it against fire from enemy air raids and for carrying on salvage operations.

Except for 1946-47, when he served as Secretary of the British Museum, Francis has seen unbroken service with its library. In 1948 he returned to the library as Keeper in the Department of Printed Books, one of two such posts under the Principal Keeper. One keeper is responsible for the reading rooms and the information and "public relations" aspect of the library's activities, the other for the maintenance of the catalogue and the organization of the cataloguing.

The library of the British Museum is one of the most famous in the world and, with holdings numbering more than 6,000,000 volumes, the largest library in Great Britain. Entitled as a "copyright" library to receive one copy of every book published in Great Britain, it contains the largest collection of English books to be found anywhere. Opened in January 1759, the library built its collections upon the benefactions of Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Robert Cotton, the First and Second Earls of Oxford, and the royal libraries of George II and George III.

Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, a former Director and Principal Librarian, said: "The British Museum is, next to the British Navy, the national institution which is held in most respect abroad. A visit to it is almost obligatory on travellers to this country; and foreign scholars regard it with a reverence which they sometimes extend to the temporary custodians of its treasures."

The objectives of such an institution as the library of the British Museum had been envisioned as early as 1650 by John Durie in the following terms: "To keep the publick stock of Learning, which is in Books and Manuscripts, to increas it, and to propose it to others in the waie which may be most helpful unto all." Sir Anthony Panizzi, generally regarded as the most important administrative genius in the history of the Museum, said in 1836: "I want a poor student to have the same means of indulging his learned curiosity, of following his rational pursuits, of consulting the same authorities, of fathoming the most intricate enquiry, as the richest man in the kingdom."

Under present conditions, the library of the British Museum is overcrowded. But plans now underway for a building to be erected opposite the main body of the Museum on the other side of Great Russell Street in Bloomsbury should relieve the crowding. There Francis hopes to provide for the general public many conveniences now extended only to the scholars who use the overtaxed facilities.

In recent years Francis has been responsible for the cataloguing of new books and for filling in gaps in the collections through the acquisition of new books. He has made a special effort to acquire materials about the new nationalism in Africa and the East. He has inaugurated the photoprinted edition of the British Museum catalogue of printed books, which will consist of over 300 volumes, to be published during the next six years at the rate of about one volume per week. Each volume consists of approximately 20,000 entries covering 500 pages. Libraries all over the world have subscribed to this ambitious undertaking.

British Inf. Services

FRANK FRANCIS

In spite of many commitments, Francis has found time to make a number of contributions to the world of library service, both on a national and an international level. He has frequently contributed articles on bibliographical subjects to professional periodicals. At various times he has been concerned with the *Journal of Documentation* (joint editor, 1947) *The Library* (1936-53), *Library Quarterly* (advisory editor), and *Libri* (associate editor). He has edited several volumes on bibliographical subjects and has translated several books from the German, among them William Cohn's *Chinese Art* (Studio, 1930).

On the national level, Frank Francis has been honorary secretary to the Bibliographical Society since 1940. Before this time—from 1938 through 1940—he was joint honorary secretary with Ronald B. McKerrow, the famous bibliographer. He was vice-president (1954) and president (1957-58) of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. Since 1949 he has been chairman of the Council of British National Bibliography.

On the international level Frank Francis has been equally active. He has been vice-president of UNESCO's International Advisory Committee on Bibliography since 1954 and has been active on this important committee since 1951. These contacts with colleagues from many countries have proved invaluable for him. "One can do so much by friendship that one cannot do by formal business contacts," says Francis.

Other international committees on which Francis has served or is now serving are: the academic libraries section of the International Federation of Library Associations (chair-

FRANCIS, FRANK—*Continued*

man); International Committee of Library Experts, U.N. (1948); and UNESCO Provisional International Committee on Bibliography (1952).

At the present time many sets of rules are used in various countries for the cataloguing of books. Francis helped to organize a preliminary international conference held in London in July 1959; another is planned for 1960. These conferences will try to formulate basic principles for cataloguing in various countries, in order to make their catalogues more mutually useful.

In 1927 Frank Chalton Francis married Katrina McClennon of Liverpool. They have two sons and one daughter. The elder son, a Cambridge graduate, is articled to a solicitor and the younger is a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. Their daughter is assistant librarian at the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

The Francis' new residence, an apartment known as the Director's house, is located in the west wing of the British Museum. Although Francis regrets his having had to leave Morden Lodge in Surrey, especially its large garden, he will now be able to entertain many friends from other professions.

Francis was chosen the David Murray Lecturer at the University of Glasgow in 1957. He has lectured in bibliography at the School of Librarianship, University College, London since 1945. He belongs to the American Bibliographical Society and similar societies. He is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and since 1958 has been a Companion of the Bath. His club is the Athenaeum in London.

A "big, energetic, and enthusiastic man," Francis likes to motor, play golf, and walk in his leisure moments. He has built up a personal book collection on the history of bibliography, printing, papermaking, book illustration, and libraries.

The new Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum has defined the task of the national library which he now heads as follows: "To maintain its own collections at the highest pitch of efficiency and to act as the co-ordinator of all complementary library services. To do this means a greatly developed machinery of collaboration."

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FROEHLICH, JACK E(DWARD) (frō'-lĭk) May 7, 1921- Engineer

Address: b. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, Calif.; h. 2555 Tanoble Dr., Altadena, Calif.

The Pioneer IV space missile was successfully hurtled past the moon and into lasting orbit around the sun by the United States on March 3, 1959. One of the scientists responsible for this achievement was Jack E. Froehlich, chief of design and power plants and satellite project director at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. Now only thirty-eight, he was a member of the team that launched into outer space Explorers I, III, and IV and Pioneer III, which tried to reach the area surrounding the moon. Dr. Froelich is also project director of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency's Vega program.

Jack Edward Froehlich was born on May 7, 1921 at Stockton, California to Adolph Henry and Maude Leone (Gillespie) Froehlich. A few years later, his family moved to Burbank, California. At Burbank High School Jack excelled in mathematics, became a cheer leader, and served as vice-president of the student body. Before he was graduated in 1939 he had learned to pilot a plane.

After studying for one semester at the University of California at Los Angeles, he transferred to the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. When World War II interrupted his education, he spent four years as a test pilot in the United States Marine Corps. Discharged in February 1946 with the rank of captain, Froehlich resumed his studies at the California Institute of Technology. He was elected to the Sigma Xi honorary scientific society, and received the B.S. degree in 1947. He earned an M.S. degree in aeronautical engineering in 1948 and a Ph.D. in aeronautical engineering in 1950.

In 1949 Froehlich was appointed a research engineer on the staff of the newly organized Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which is owned by the government and operated by the California Institute of Technology. His duties included supervising the design of rocket vehicles, liquid-propulsion research, development materials, and studies in aeroballistics. He was advanced to chief of the guided missiles engineering division in 1953 and to head of the design and power plants department in 1955.

One break-through in missile development, Froehlich has said, was the development of solid-fuel rockets, with which the Jet Propulsion Laboratory began experimenting in 1950. The innovation of the internal burning charge permits the use of a light, thin-walled combustion chamber instead of the heavy-pressure vessel previously required.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory also developed the key technique to make it possible to fire rocket systems in stages, without which it would have been impossible to put satellites into orbit around the earth or to probe the moon. A Los Angeles *Times* reporter, Graham Berry, wrote (April 27, 1957) that Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists under Froehlich's direction adapted the idea of the lock used to link a bayonet with a rifle. "Acceleration at take-off," Froehlich explained, "loosened the lock, so that at burnout the spring gently pushed apart the burned-out stage and the next forward stage as it ignited."

The four-stage Jupiter C rocket propelled the United States' first earth satellite, Explorer I, into its orbit in outer space on January 31, 1958. Froehlich and other Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists had worked on the last three stages of the rocket.

Explorer I enabled scientists to measure the earth's bulge at the equator, the amount of meteoric dust in space, and the density of the atmosphere at various altitudes. The satellite also transmitted valuable data about its own temperature. What was perhaps most significant, Explorer I and other earth satellites confirmed the existence of a region around the earth of high-intensity corpuscular radiation due to natural geophysical causes.

When Explorer I was successfully fired, Froehlich predicted that a similar rocket could be sent to the moon (Miami *Herald,* February 2, 1958). He said that it could be accomplished by mounting a heavier payload on a Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile.

At White Sands Proving Grounds in New Mexico Froehlich conducted countless tests in the behavior of the small Loki rockets. He studied their behavior in a cross-wind and discovered that if a rocket is spun too fast, it tends to vibrate instead of being stabilized in flight.

Explorer III was put into orbit by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory-Army team on March 26, 1958. (Explorer II did not go into orbit.)

At a meeting in Los Angeles in July 1958 Froehlich said the intense radiation in certain areas of outer space, revealed by the satellites, indicated that man-carrying rockets in prolonged flight around the earth would require a shield of lead to protect human space-travelers. The radiation achieved an intensity of 2,800 kilometers at the highest altitudes reached.

About two weeks after Froehlich spoke, Explorer IV was put into orbit on July 26, 1958. It provided information on America's Project Argus, the nuclear detonations 300 miles above the earth on August 27, 30, and September 6, 1958. These nuclear blasts injected artificial radiation into outer space, which Explorer IV was able to trace, and then relay to scientists on earth. Scientists also gained much new information about the earth's magnetic field.

Meanwhile, Air Force scientists tried to send Pioneer I to probe in the vicinity of the moon on October 11, 1958. Pioneer I traveled some 71,300 of the 223,700 miles to the moon, revealing that radiation intensity decreased at extremely high altitudes.

On December 6, 1958 Froehlich and others attempted a similar moon probe and managed to push Pioneer III some 65,000 miles into the heavens. Froehlich had been responsible for Juno II, a launching device which had sent Pioneer III aloft. Juno is a sixty-ton, four-stage system based on an elongated version of the Army's Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile.

The last three stages functioned perfectly. But the engine of the first stage stopped burning less than four seconds too soon, robbing the missile of sufficient velocity to allow it to escape the earth's gravitational pull. Later, it was reported that Pioneer III had proved that cosmic radiation would not prevent manned space flights.

The engineering shortcomings of Pioneer III were overcome on March 3, 1959, when

JACK E. FROEHLICH

Froehlich and his associates successfully shot Pioneer IV past the moon at a distance of about 37,000 miles and into orbit around the sun. It was said that the Jet Propulsion Laboratory team had developed the second and third stages, and the fourth stage tip, or payload, and that they had worked "night and day" to do so.

Using equipment developed at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pioneer IV established a record for long-distance radio communication. Its signal was heard clearly on earth when it was 400,000 miles away, a "scientific accomplishment" and an "important advance in the new and growing technology of astronautics" (John W. Finney, New York *Times,* March 7, 1959). Pioneer IV is the second man-made planet circling the sun. The Soviet Union launched a successful rocket on January 2 which passed within 4,660 miles of the moon before it was placed in its orbit around the sun.

Jack E. Froehlich was married to Marian Louise Crofts on June 22, 1946. Before their marriage, Mrs. Froehlich was a kindergarten teacher. They have two sons, John Howard and Mark Edward. Froehlich is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 157 pounds, and has brown eyes and black hair.

Although Froehlich lists flying, golf, and photography among his favorite recreations, he says that "in this business, your job is pretty much your hobby. I try to divide my time between my job and my family." Nevertheless, the pressure of work kept Froehlich away from home about nine weeks during the first four months of 1958. He cannot recall the last time he worked a forty-hour week.

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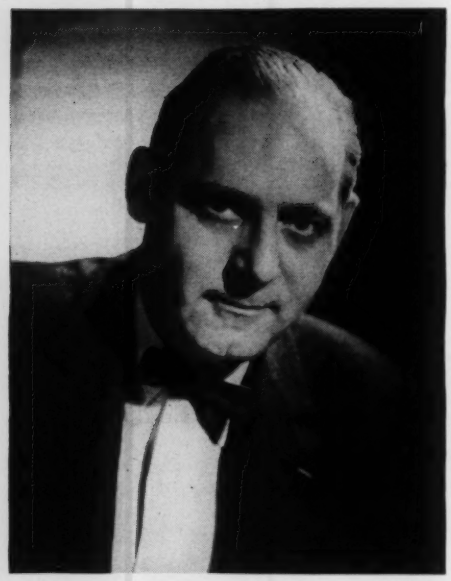
GRAUER, BEN(JAMIN FRANKLIN)
June 2, 1908- Radio and television personality

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 29 E. 63d St., New York 21

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

For three decades, Ben Grauer, the NBC announcer and commentator, has broadcast special news events and covered international crises, political conventions, and major sporting incidents. He has narrated documentary dramas, introduced musical programs, and conducted quiz and interview shows. The National Academy of Vocal Arts has called Grauer's voice "the most authoritative in the world." A talented extemporaneous speaker, Grauer has ad-libbed for over fifty minutes on one occasion and has been known to sustain conversations on radio during emergencies. Grauer is also a bibliophile and typophile, an aspect of his life discussed by Lewis Felix White in *A Brief Account of the Between-Hours Press, Ben Grauer, Proprietor* (1952).



NBC

BEN GRAUER

Benjamin Franklin Grauer was born on Staten Island, New York on June 2, 1908 to Adolph and Ida Kunstler (Goldberg) Grauer. His father was a surveyor, a civil engineer, and owner of an antique shop. The Grauer family moved to Manhattan when Ben was six, and he attended the public schools in New York City. A motion picture scout saw him when he was about seven years old, and shortly thereafter he began appearing in movies, including *The Town that Forgot God* (1920). In Broadway theatrical productions he created the role of Georgie Bassett in *Penrod* (1918), in which there appeared an ingénue named Helen Hayes; enacted the leading part of Tyltyl in Maurice Maeterlinck's *The Blue Bird* (1923), and performed in *Processional* (1925). During World War I Ben entertained military personnel and sold $1,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

Ben's parents decided that his education was being neglected and in 1925 took him out of the theater world. He attended the Townsend Harris Hall High School in New York City and then enrolled at the City College of the City of New York. While in college he almost failed a course in public speaking, but then won the George Sandham Extemporaneous Speaking Prize in his senior year. He majored in English and received the bachelor's degree in 1930.

When he was graduated, Grauer, who had become a bibliophile, opened a bookshop in New York and conducted a mail-order business. This venture proved financially unsuccessful, and he returned to acting, this time on radio. He then applied for a job as an announcer at NBC and since 1930 has served on its announcing staff.

For NBC he has covered every type of news event from the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles to meetings of the United Nations, including the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945.

Since 1937 Grauer has been broadcasting the events of every Presidential inauguration; since 1944 he has covered every national Democratic and Republican convention. He has served as host and moderator on quiz shows, panel discussions, musical programs, and melodramas. During World War II he was host on a radio program which gave British children who found refuge in the United States a chance to talk with their parents in England. Grauer also sold defense and war savings bonds totaling $15,000,000.

Among the important news events Ben Grauer has covered are the Lindbergh baby kidnaping case (1932), the maiden flight of the dirigible *Akron* (1933), the Paris Conference of Allied Foreign Ministers (1946), the solar eclipse in Brazil (1947), the Berlin airlift (1948), the war between Israel and the Arab states (1948), the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain (1953), and the opening of the Brussels World's Fair (1958). From U.N. headquarters in New York he reported on developments during the Suez Canal crisis (1956), the Hungarian revolt (1956), and the Lebanese rebellion (1958).

Ben Grauer has scored several "scoops" or "firsts" in the broadcasting industry. He interviewed the first survivor ashore when the SS *Morro Castle* burned near the coast of Asbury Park, New Jersey in 1934; he was the commentator for NBC-TV's first special event, the opening of the New York World's Fair in 1939; and he made the first on-the-scene news broadcast of the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte in Israel in 1948.

The commentator has been a host or an announcer on many NBC radio and television programs. Among them are: *Information*

Please; Walter Winchell for Jergen's Lotion; Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge; Living; Big Story; Citizen's Searchlight, and the NBC Symphony Orchestra broadcasts under the late Arturo Toscanini (1940-1954).

During the summer of 1958 Ben Grauer was host on a television program called *The Reason Why.* It was a local half-hour interview show which explored in depth the reasons why certain celebrities chose their respective professional fields. Among the famous people Grauer interviewed were Alicia Markova, William Benton, Carmine G. De Sapio, Peter Ustinov, and Elsa Maxwell. He explained that his purpose was not to "badger" but to "win their confidence" in order to get a provocative interview.

In 1959 Grauer announces regularly on *Monitor* and has a Monday through Thursday five-minute radio show with his wife, interior decorator Melanie Kahane (see *C.B.*, July 1959). It is called *Decorating Wavelengths.* He also played host on *Tactic,* a series of six television programs on cancer control which were kinescoped for distribution throughout the United States.

In an article about Ben Grauer in the *American Magazine* (January 1948) Clarence Woodbury called him the "little guy who can do anything." Most of his broadcasts are spontaneous, and he prefers commenting on special events rather than straight announcing and news reporting. *Time* magazine (March 15, 1948) called him "one of the glibbest ad-libbers on the air."

When asked in an interview if television and radio commentators should express their personal views while broadcasting, Grauer replied that most of them do editorialize. He implied that the element of subjectivity is always present, both in the selection of programs and materials, and words used. He feels that radio is the most intellectual medium of communication next to books.

One of Ben Grauer's hobbies is printing. In recognition of his love for fine printing, his friend Lewis Felix White wrote *A Brief Account of the Between-Hours Press, Ben Grauer, Proprietor* (Privy Council Press, 1952). The book tells of the commentator's adventures with his hand printing press, his experiments with techniques, and his demonstration of the craft in January 1952 on NBC-TV's *Seeing is Believing.* When Grauer pulled the first proof (which came out perfectly) "all concerned gave a long sigh of relief." This was the first television program to demonstrate the art of hand printing. Commending Grauer's talent for printing, White has said: "Though he has produced but a few printed items, his zeal entitles him to full membership in the fellowship of printers."

An admirer of fine press books and of rare books, Grauer has collected a library of some 5,000 volumes. Among his treasures are Galileo's *Historia e dimostrazioni . . . intorno alle macchie solari* (Rome, 1613) and a collection of first editions by D. H. Lawrence that is as complete as he can make it. He also collects old playing cards, studies archaeology, and has purchased works of art and antiques during his many trips abroad. He prizes an autographed photograph of Arturo Toscanini which hangs in his living room.

On September 25, 1954 Ben Grauer married Melanie Kahane, the interior designer. They share an interest in the decorative arts. The broadcaster is five feet six inches tall and has brown eyes and dark hair. He is a wit, a raconteur, and a gourmet.

The awards which Grauer has received include: the H. P. Davis Announcers Award (1944); Silver Medal, United States Treasury; Alumni Service Medal, City College (1949); Civilian Service Citation, United States Army (1951); and Man of the Year Award, National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods (1955). He is a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

Ben Grauer belongs to the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Bibliographical Society of America, Laboratory of Anthropology, Tau Delta Phi, and Sigma Delta Chi. His clubs are the Overseas Press (he is the vice-president) and the Grolier. An independent in politics, he free-lances when elections come around. Writing in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (February 17, 1951), Bennett Cerf said: "If we must have commercials on radio and television . . . let us at least have them delivered by a man like Ben Grauer."

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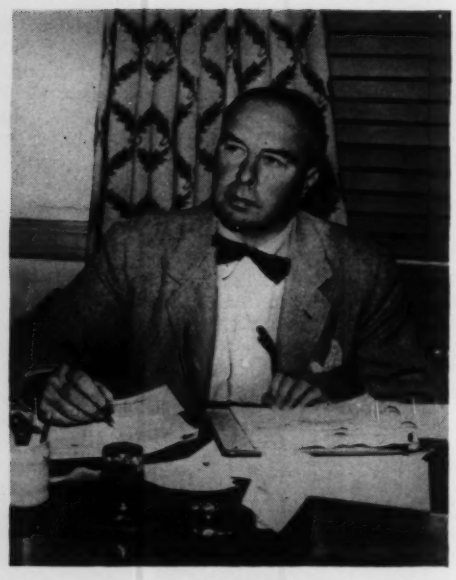
HOARE, SIR SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY, 2D BARONET *See* Templewood, Samuel John Gurney Hoare, 1st Viscount

HOUSEMAN, JOHN Sept. 22, 1902- Producer; director; writer

Address: b. c/o American Shakespeare Festival, Stratford, Conn.; 210 W. 65th St., New York 23; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Hollywood, Calif.

To present Shakespeare's plays "unencumbered by pedagogical clichés and theatrical fustian" has been the aim of producer and director John Houseman, who since 1956 has been artistic director of the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy in Stratford, Connecticut. "To the actor, Shakespeare's plays bring richer and better parts than anything else ever written," he has stated. "They are a field day for producer or director, and when they are done in an original, vital way, they should be even more of a field day for the audience."

The success of the Stratford venture has convinced Houseman that a classical repertory theater can some day become a reality in the United States. Eventually he would like to maintain a classical repertory theater the year-



JOHN HOUSEMAN

round, giving actors fairly consistent employment and providing an atmosphere hospitable to creative effort.

To his post Houseman brings a rich fund of experience as director, producer, and writer. With Orson Welles he founded the Mercury Theatre in New York in 1937. He directed New York productions of *King Lear, Coriolanus, Lute Song,* and *Four Saints in Three Acts.* Among his many motion picture credits are *Lust for Life, Executive Suite,* and *Julius Caesar.* He has also directed radio and television programs and is currently one of the executive producers of *Playhouse 90.* He has lectured on the drama at Vassar and at Barnard.

John Houseman (whose surname has been Anglicized) was born on September 22, 1902 in Bucharest, Rumania to Georges and May Haussmann. His father was a French grain merchant; his mother was Welsh-Irish. He received his education in private schools in Paris and at Clifton College in Bristol, England. From 1923 to 1925 Houseman was a prosperous grain broker in Argentina, England, Canada, and the United States. He began to write and adapt plays from the French and German as a hobby, then moved to theatrical production and direction, when the export market dropped out from under him.

Houseman first achieved theatrical recognition in New York in 1934 when he staged *Four Saints in Three Acts,* an opera by Virgil Thomson with text by Gertrude Stein. It aimed at complete simplicity in libretto and music, was performed by an all-Negro cast against scenery of cellophane, and ran for forty-eight performances.

For the Theatre Guild Houseman directed Ibsen's *Lady from the Sea* and Maxwell Anderson's *Valley Forge* in 1934. In 1935 he produced *Panic,* with Orson Welles in the leading role. This marked the first association of the two men who were to do so much to revitalize the New York theater. In the next year Houseman directed Leslie Howard in a Broadway revival of *Hamlet,* and directed the WPA Negro Theatre, a subdivision of the Federal Theatre. He produced Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* (directed by Welles) and Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

In November 1937 Houseman and Welles founded the Mercury Theatre and met with spectacular success. They introduced to New York audiences such new actors as Joseph Cotten and Agnes Moorehead in productions of *Julius Caesar* in modern dress, *The Shoemaker's Holiday, Heartbreak House, The Cradle Will Rock,* and *Danton's Death.* When the Columbia Broadcasting System brought the Mercury Theatre to radio audiences, the group gained world-wide attention with its broadcast in October 1938 of *The War of the Worlds.* The show stampeded some listeners into panic, when they interpreted it as an actual invasion of the United States by men from Mars.

After two seasons with the Mercury Theatre, Houseman directed *The Devil and Daniel Webster,* and produced *Liberty Jones* and *Native Son* on Broadway. He also wrote dramatizations for the Helen Hayes radio show. He first went to Hollywood in 1941, as vice-president of David O. Selznick productions. After Pearl Harbor, however, he resigned to join the Office of War Information as chief of the radio program bureau of the Overseas Branch where he produced the "Voice of America" programs.

Returning to Hollywood in late 1943, Houseman became a producer for Paramount Pictures, and later for Radio-Keith-Orpheum, Rampart, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film companies. Among the films he produced are: *The Unseen* and *Miss Susie Slagle's* (associate producer) 1945; *The Blue Dahlia,* 1946; *Letter From An Unknown Woman,* 1947; *They Live By Night,* 1948; *Man With Much Heart,* 1949; *Holiday for Sinners,* 1952; *The Bad and the Beautiful,* 1952; *Julius Caesar,* 1952; *Executive Suite,* 1954; *Her Twelve Men,* 1954; *Moonfleet,* 1954; and *Lust for Life,* 1956.

Several of the films he produced or directed won honors. *Julius Caesar* and *The Bad and the Beautiful* were nominees for the "best picture" award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. *Julius Caesar,* an MGM production, directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz and produced by John Houseman, starred John Gielgud as Cassius, Marlon Brando as Mark Antony, Louis Calhern as Julius Caesar, and James Mason as Brutus.

For MGM Houseman also produced *Executive Suite,* starring Fredric March, William Holden, and eight other stars. Based on Cameron Hawley's best-selling novel, the film was directed by Robert Wise. Alton Cook called it "a searching and dramatic study of modern business warfare" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 7, 1954).

Based on Irving Stone's novelized biography of Vincent Van Gogh, *Lust for Life,* starring Kirk Douglas, had its world première on September 17, 1956 in New York. Bosley Crow-

ther of the New York *Times* wrote (September 18, 1956): "It is gratifying to see that MGM in the persons of producer John Houseman and a crew of superb technicians has consciously made the flow of color and the interplay of compositions and hues the most forceful devices for conveying a motion picture comprehension of Vincent Van Gogh." The film was directed by Vincente Minelli, who in 1959 won an Academy award for his direction of *Gigi*.

Between motion picture assignments, Houseman has written and produced various shows for the Columbia Broadcasting System, among them the early experimental television show, *Sorry, Wrong Number*. For the television program *Playhouse 90* he recently directed *Wings of the Dove* and *Face of a Hero*. In 1959 he produced the documentary crime series, *The Law Breakers*.

From time to time Houseman returned to New York to direct plays: *Lute Song* (1946), *King Lear* (1950), and *Coriolanus* (1954). For his skill in directing *Lute Song*, an adaptation of the Chinese classic, *Pi-Pa-Ki*, Houseman was praised by Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 17, 1946) for keeping "the action surprisingly fluid in his staging [resulting] in a lovely and eloquent fantasy . . . a piece of enchanting stagecraft."

Until John Houseman's production of the Shakespearean tragedy appeared on Broadway in December 1950 (starring Louis Calhern), Brooks Atkinson of The New York *Times* had agreed with Charles Lamb's contention that *King Lear* could not be acted. But in his column of December 26, 1950 Atkinson confessed that Calhern and Houseman had forced him to change his mind.

When Houseman staged one of Shakespeare's more controversial plays, *Coriolanus*, at the Phoenix Theatre in New York in January 1954, it ran for fifty performances and won acclaim from the critics. Most of them extolled the vitality, clarity, and sprightliness of this production of a classic too seldom performed in the United States.

Since becoming artistic director of the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy in Stratford, Connecticut in 1956, Houseman has directed several of the plays that have been produced; others have been directed by his associate, Jack Landau. Attendance at the Stratford Festival has increased each year since it was founded in 1955 by Lawrence Langner until in 1958 it reached 165,000 for the season. Its acting company (trained in its Academy) has presented the plays of Shakespeare in six major American cities. The Academy is a year-round institution enrolling a student body of about one hundred.

The Festival presents a series of pre-season performances at Stratford at reduced rates for schools which bring their pupils to the shores of the Housatonic River by the busload. Houseman announced that its 1959 series (which began on May 19) was a sell-out. The fifth season of the Festival began on June 12, 1959 with *Romeo and Juliet*. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *All's Well That Ends Well*, and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* are also in its 1959 repertory.

In collaboration with Jack Landau, Houseman has written a narrative and pictorial history entitled *The American Shakespeare Festival; the Birth of a Theatre*. Its publication in June 1959 by Simon & Schuster coincided with the beginning of the fifth season of the Festival.

John Houseman is married to the former Joan Courtney. They have one son, John Michael. Houseman is six feet tall, weighs about 200 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes. He has been described by various observers as "erudite," "elegantly gray-flanneled," and as having a "slightly incongruous cherub's face." "There is no one way to do Shakespeare," Houseman told Lambert Jester (*Cue*, June 14, 1958). "By lending characteristic American energy, vividness, and imagination to the Bard's works, maybe we can come closer to the Renaissance spirit."

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KAHANE, MELANIE (kŭ-hăn') Nov. 26, 1910- Interior designer; industrial designer

Address: b. Melanie Kahane Associates, 32 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 29 E. 63d St., New York 21

Internationally known for her inventiveness and creative use of colors, materials, and textures, Melanie Kahane has introduced many innovations in the decoration of homes and offices. As president of Melanie Kahane Associates, an interior decorating and industrial designing firm, Miss Kahane has anticipated trends in style and has applied merchandising principles to decorating and designing.

In addition to having planned the interiors of many homes and offices, Miss Kahane has devised furniture, lighting fixtures, fabrics, and home appliances. Design, she believes, is a "way of living." She is married to NBC commentator Ben Grauer (see *C.B.*, July 1959). They have a radio show together on which they discuss decorating problems.

Melanie Kahane was born in New York City on November 26, 1910 to Morris and Rose (Roth) Kahane. Her father was an architect and electrical engineer. She has one brother, William. Melanie spent her childhood in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where she attended the Hawthorne School. By the age of nine, she had developed an interest in painting and architecture because her father had "exposed her to the beauty and refinements of architecture." During her childhood Melanie designed and made all of her dolls' clothing and furniture. She also studied ballet for eight years and when she was fifteen taught ballet classes.

Upon her graduation from Hackettstown High School in New Jersey in 1928, Melanie Kahane

Marcus Blechman

MELANIE KAHANE

decided to enroll at the Parsons School of Design in New York City to study costume design and commercial illustration. While at Parsons she designed theater sets, costumes, and window displays. After completing her course, Miss Kahane was awarded a scholarship to study in France at the Paris School of Parsons. There, she also did free-lance work.

Returning to New York, Miss Kahane was employed as an illustrator for Tobias Green & Company (1931-32), catalogue illustrator with Shearer & Patrick (1933), a sketcher for dress designer Maurice Rentner (1933-35), and women's wear designer with Gross-Sidney (1933-35). In 1936 Melanie Kahane went into business for herself as an interior and industrial design consultant.

According to a profile of Miss Kahane in *Interiors* (June 1954), she often "starts from scratch, with space" and her ideas involve basic structural work. In "one apartment . . . her plan called for thousands of dollars of architectural work—set down by her staff architect in twenty-seven pages of specifications!" Her decorating ideas draw upon both modern and traditional furniture styles.

Among the many prominent people whose homes Miss Kahane has decorated are Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton University, Billy Rose, and William T. Grant. She also created the décor of the Governor's mansion in Austin, Texas. Her extensive list of clients includes the Radio Corporation of America, International Silver Company, Youngstown Kitchen Corporation, Charles of the Ritz, *Life* magazine, and General Electric Company.

Miss Kahane has designed fabrics, lighting fixtures, home appliances, "package kitchens," a collapsible cabana, wrought-iron furniture, modular office furniture, and airplane interiors. Upon the invitation of the governments of Sweden and Denmark, Miss Kahane traveled in both countries and produced a motion picture on contemporary Scandinavian interior design, which has been shown on television in the United States.

The widespread style of hard-surface flooring, such as vinyl tiles, in the major rooms of a house has been credited to the efforts of Melanie Kahane. Her unusual color combinations are famous throughout the design industry. In 1949 Miss Kahane created a black, white, and pumpkin French provincial bedroom which became the most photographed room in the history of decorating. Her use of pink and orange as the color scheme for *House & Garden* magazine's "House of Ideas" (January 1953) was another color innovation. The introduction of colored lamp bulbs in homes and offices resulted from Miss Kahane's studies for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Melanie Kahane believes that the discovery of the living habits and interests of the client is an important task of the interior decorator. The décor of a home should reflect the personality of the family and express what they would like their "home to say" (New York *Times*, July 3, 1958).

The current rise in interest in interior decorating among families of middle and lower incomes Miss Kahane attributes to the increased concern that men have for the home. Men have come to realize that the home can be an investment which, like a stock ownership, yields a return over a period of years.

While attending a meeting of the Miami Fashion Group in Florida, the interior decorator discussed the problem of budgets in decorating. She claims that "everybody follows a budget." No matter how wealthy a client may be, he still does not have a bottomless purse for house decoration, she explains. She recommends a more courageous approach to the employment of color and to furniture placement (Miami *Herald*, October 31, 1958).

Miss Kahane exhibited a room at the National Home Furnishings Show in New York City in September 1958 and displayed sketched plans for furnishing a room at the Design Center for Interiors, New York City, in 1959. She was a committee member for the interior design of the United States Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair in 1958.

Discussing the fair at the Architectural League in New York in June 1958, she said that there "was no evidence of anything new in the design of home furnishings. . . . The barriers between countries in the design of furniture and architecture seemed to be lost . . . which threatens a certain feeling of sterility."

The Grauers live in their own brownstone house (repainted white), on the east side of New York City. They have decorated their rooms with modern furniture and antiques, original paintings, sculpture, a modern tapestry, and curios collected on trips around the world. The living room is furnished in off-white, with such accents of blue as a huge eighteenth-century Austrian porcelain stove. Ben Grauer houses part of his collection of 5,000 books in the dining room-den.

Melanie Kahane and her husband, Ben Grauer, began in January 1959 an NBC network radio

program *Decorating Wavelengths,* which is broadcast Monday through Thursday for five minutes. The program offers furnishing hints and news. Miss Kahane was not only the first decorator to appear on CBS-TV's *Omnibus* but was also the first of her profession to work and appear on color television.

Melanie Kahane was married to Theodore Earl Ebenstein, an insurance broker, in 1934, and they were divorced in 1945. They have one daughter, Joan Lynn Ebenstein. Miss Kahane was married to Ben Grauer on September 25, 1954. The slender, attractive, and vivacious decorator has brown hair, brown eyes, is five feet six inches tall, and weighs 120 pounds. One of the best-dressed women in the decorating business, she prefers simple, tailored clothing for daily wear and more dramatic apparel for formal wear. She is a skilled rifle woman and swimmer. She has taken extension courses in philosophy and psychology, and has an excellent command of French. She has a French poodle, Dufy.

In professional associations Miss Kahane has served as national secretary of the American Institute of Decorators and as president of its New York chapter. She belongs to the Municipal Art Society, Architectural League, Decorator's Club, Inter-Society Color Council, and the Illuminating Engineering Society. In 1953 she received the decorator of the year award from the National Association of Carpet Retailers. She served on the American Theatre Wing from 1939 to 1945 and worked on the board of directors of the Merchant Seaman's Canteen.

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KELLY, JOE May 31, 1901-May 26, 1959
Radio and TV entertainer; quiz-master on radio's *Quiz Kids*; appeared on radio's *National Barn Dance* and TV's *Totem Club.* See *Current Biography* (June) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 My 27 '59

LEVENSON, SAM(UEL) Dec. 28, 1911-
Television performer; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Nat Fields, 730 5th Ave., New York 19; h. 1380 Union St., Brooklyn 13, N.Y.

"Don't call me a comedian—I'm not," insists Sam Levenson, television performer, lecturer, and American humorist. His reminiscences of his boyhood and his comments on the problems of youth and of family life have delighted TV and night club audiences for some ten years. A former teacher in the New York City public schools, Levenson began his own television program early in 1951.

He has been a regular panelist on *This Is Show Business* and *Masquerade Party.* He stirred widespread interest and controversy when he gave a series of talks to parents about children on CBS-TV's morning program, *Arthur Godfrey Time* in February 1959. *The Sam Levenson Show* temporarily replaced this program, beginning in April 1959, when Godfrey became ill.

Samuel Levenson was born on December 28, 1911 in New York City (some sources indicate Russia) to Rebecca (Fishelman) and Hyman Levenson. He was the youngest of eight children: seven boys and one girl. His father was a tailor, who made no more than $20 a week. But the children had a wholesome and happy upbringing, thanks in large measure to their mother, whose tolerant yet firm philosophy Sam Levenson has often extolled in telecasts. In his article "A Brooklyn Bedtime Story" (*Collier's,* October 20, 1951) he said: "My earliest memories are of a time when we were living in New York, on East 2nd Street. . . . I was already twelve years old when Papa's pursuit of happiness led up to Brooklyn and a two-family house." At eight Sam began studying the violin, and music has remained a principal interest throughout his life.

After his graduation from Brooklyn's Franklin K. Lane High School in 1929, Levenson majored in Spanish at Brooklyn College. There he was influenced in the choice of his lifework by the magnetic personality and unorthodox teaching methods of Maír J. Benardete, his instructor in Romance languages, whom he has called the "most inspiring and eccentric teacher I have ever known" (*Coronet,* April 1959). Benardete not only "could make books come alive with Broadway flourishes" but "taught life itself." It was he who first gave Levenson the idea of keeping card files on characters, which were later the source of most of his television monologues.

Beginning his career as a teacher of Spanish, after receiving the B.A. degree in 1934, Levenson was given a permanent appointment at Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn in 1937. In the following year he was reassigned to Brooklyn's Samuel J. Tilden High School and continued there for the next eight years.

Meanwhile, he had undertaken postgraduate work at Columbia University, where he studied with Federico de Onis, and earned the M.A. degree in Romance languages in 1938. His master's thesis was entitled "Ideas on Art, Music, and Literature in the Writings of José Ortega y Gasset." In this period Levenson contributed articles to the Board of Education periodical *High Points* on such subjects as anti-Latin American propaganda and peace education. For *School and Society* (March 15, 1941) he wrote a piece called "J'Accuse," which urged a teachers' crusade against Hollywood's "colossal barrage of mediocrity that sells."

Levenson broke into show business in 1940 when a group of teachers, who had formed an orchestra to perform at a Catskill hotel, took Levenson along as a master of ceremonies. His pay was room and board for his wife and himself. The next summer he received $50 in addition to room and board. During these engagements Levenson learned

SAM LEVENSON

the art of timing and perfected his own style of delivery. He became an entertainer after school and on weekends.

Gradually depending less on jokes than on such personal recollections as those of his first "trip to the mountains," he began about 1942 to advertise himself as a "folk humorist" willing to entertain at luncheons, teas, fund-raising projects, and organizational functions. Within two years he was overwhelmed by engagements.

By 1946 Levenson had to choose between being a part-time performer or becoming a full-fledged entertainer. Since he had little confidence in his ability as a comedian, he took a five-year leave of absence from the school system, so that if his plans in show business did not materialize, he could return to teaching without losing his status.

Night club bookings followed, and in the spring of 1949 he was seen by Marlo Lewis, co-producer of Ed Sullivan's TV program, *Toast of the Town.* Lewis immediately signed him for the show. During the next eighteen months Levenson made four successful appearances on Sullivan's program, and was a guest entertainer on the *Cavalcade of Stars,* the Milton Berle and Rudy Vallee shows, and *This Is Show Business.*

When Jack Benny began his CBS-TV series in October 1950, Levenson was engaged to fill in for a quarter of an hour on each show. He simply talked informally about such situations as sending a child to summer camp and the chaos resulting in a home that risks both a child and a TV set.

"The critics raved," declared Maurice Zolotow (*Saturday Evening Post,* August 23, 1952) and Levenson soon had "his own sponsor, his own thirty-minute program, and his own personal gold mine." This program, *The Sam Levenson Show,* first seen on CBS-TV on January 27, 1951, introduced a new kind of humor to television: a "kids'" show with a sense of humor. With it, he established his reputation as a shrewd observer of the American domestic scene. This program ran until June 10, 1952.

From 1951 to 1954 Levenson was a regular panelist on *This Is Show Business.* In the summer of 1955 he was hired for ten weeks to substitute for the Hoosier humorist Herb Shriner on *Two for the Money.* "What Herb Shriner does about the kid from Indiana I want to do about the city boy," he explained. His efforts for the urban child were so successful that he continued with *Two for the Money* in 1956.

In the next two years Levenson busied himself with night club and lecture commitments, sometimes at meetings of Parent-Teachers' Associations and Rotary Clubs, rather than with television. "I've been offered a [TV] series," he revealed in 1958, "but I've turned it down, mainly because I refuse to play the part of an idiot father who is saved from danger by his kids. I prefer intelligent comedy that gives me an opportunity to say something about the American scene." He also said that it was difficult for a comedian to meet a weekly schedule without tiring the audience (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* August 6, 1958).

Reviewing one of Levenson's cabaret appearances a *Variety* (October 1, 1958) correspondent observed: "Levenson's family chronicles strike a familiar chord with audiences of any background. Although his family was orbited around Brooklyn and Coney Island, it is pure and delightful Americana, as native to Long Beach, Calif. as Long Beach, N.Y. . . . Far from being deadpan . . . he laughs heartily, infectiously at his own jokes."

During the latter part of 1958 Levenson rejected offers for educational TV programs extended him by NBC and CBS. "Television is being criminally wasted as an aid to education," he told Marie Torre (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 2, 1959), "because nobody is willing to put up a little money and treat education as excitingly, at least, as it treats a box of cereal."

In 1959 Levenson acted as a regular panelist on NBC-TV's *Masquerade Party,* an identity contest, and appeared on *The Ed Sullivan Show.* On *Arthur Godfrey Time,* a daily TV show, he made several telecasts, discussing children and their problems. His views were widely reprinted and provoked an avalanche of letters. Beginning on April 29, 1959 *The Sam Levenson Show* temporarily succeeded *Arthur Godfrey Time* when Godfrey underwent treatment for lung cancer. Regarded as highly successful in this spot, Levenson was awarded a five-year CBS contract in May.

Sam Levenson takes exception to the theories which advocate the unfettered development of children. He has said: "Kids don't want freedom. They want protection. They want someone to sit down and tell them what they need to be told. . . . The kid who won't listen to anyone is the one who never learned that people who love him are the ones who say 'No'" (*Pageant,* June 1958).

Levenson's book, *Meet the Folks; A Session of American-Jewish Humor,* was published by the Citadel Press in 1948. It is an ingratiating compilation of his original anecdotes and jokes about life in American-Jewish households.

Brooklyn College named Sam Levenson Alumnus of the Year in 1952; four years later he received the Brooklyn College Alumni Association's Outstanding Achievement Award. Levenson, who has donated his services gratis to public and parochial schools and many organizations, is a member of B'nai B'rith and of the congregation of Union Temple of Brooklyn.

Samuel Levenson and Esther Levine were married on December 27, 1936 and have one son, Conrad Lee, and one daughter, Emily Sue. Levenson, who stands at five feet nine inches, weighs around 195 pounds and has brown eyes and brown hair. He mentions music and books as favorite relaxations.

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LEVINE, IRVING R. Aug. 26, 1922- News correspondent; author

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Now covering the Mediterranean area at the Rome bureau of NBC News, Irving R. Levine is well known to a large radio and television audience in the United States for his firsthand reporting of news and backgrounds of current events from countries overseas. He was NBC's correspondent in Moscow from mid-1955 to April 1959, when he went to Rome to replace Joseph Michaels, who in turn was assigned to the Soviet Union. Besides broadcasting regularly and shooting thousands of feet of film for television, while in Russia Levine wrote a popular report on contemporary living there called *Mainstreet, U.S.S.R.* (1959).

Irving R. Levine was born on August 26, 1922 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Early interested in news reporting, he worked during his high school years for a local newspaper. Later as a student at Brown University in Providence, he was employed part time on the Providence *Journal* and *Bulletin.* He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Brown and was graduated in 1944.

As a lieutenant in the Army Signal Corps during World War II and for a short time afterward, Levine gained experience in motion picture photography by heading a news photo group in Japan and the Philippine Islands. Then in further preparation for a career as a news correspondent he attended Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, which granted him the M.Sc. degree in 1947.

International News Service employed Levine in 1947 as a foreign news editor in New York City. The following year he was assigned to Austria to head the INS bureau in Vienna, and during the period from 1948 to 1950 he covered assignments in France, Italy, England, Ireland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, as well as Austria. With the outbreak of the Korean war in the summer of 1950, he was sent to the Far East. He accompanied United States paratroopers on airborne invasions of enemy territory to dispatch firsthand reports of battlefield developments and interviewed generals and privates in the service.

Later in 1950 Levine joined the National Broadcasting Company news staff. For more than a year, during part of the Korean fighting and the truce negotiations, he broadcast regularly from Korea and Japan. Awarded a fellowship by the Council on Foreign Relations, he returned to the United States in September 1952 for a year of specialized study at Columbia University. During the next few years he spent some time again in the Far East reporting on events in Hong Kong, Formosa, Indochina, and Thailand and some time in New York as a NBC news reporter contributing to the radio programs *World News Roundup, News of the World,* and *Monitor.*

After waiting two years for a visa to the U.S.S.R., in 1944 Levine sent a radiogram to Moscow addressed to Nikita Khrushchev asking for permission to accompany a group of American agriculturalists on a five-week tour of Soviet farms. Successful in this application, he went to Russia with the delegation in July and before the end of the visit appealed to Khrushchev to be allowed to remain in the Soviet Union as NBC's permanent news correspondent.

Levine was the first American television correspondent to be granted accreditation in the U.S.S.R. and the first radio correspondent since 1948. For some months, before Daniel Schorr was accredited in December 1955 to report from Moscow for the Columbia Broadcasting System, he was the only American correspondent with permanent accreditation in the country. Levine was also the correspondent in Moscow for *Variety* magazine and special correspondent for *The Times* of London.

During nearly four years in the U.S.S.R., Levine traveled in Central Asia, Siberia, and the Ukraine, among other regions, and visited hundreds of cities and farms while making films for the National Broadcasting Company. He was the first American to photograph for television the Volga-Don Canal and the inside of a Soviet factory. His feature films shown on NBC-TV include *Look at Russia* and *Religion in Russia.* He has also prepared film and commentaries for programs like *NBC News—the Huntley Brinkley Report.* In March 1957 he appeared on *Today* with films and records showing the impact of jazz on the Russian people.

For radio, Levine launched in September 1955 a ten-minute regular series program, *This is Moscow,* and in June 1958 he gave three "Primer on Russia" broadcasts, discussing

IRVING R. LEVINE

wages in the Soviet Union, culture, progress in satellite research, and other topics. He also contributed to *World News Roundup,* transmitted spot news stories for various programs, and answered questions about Russia sent in by listeners for a section of the weekend program, *Monitor.*

One of Levine's "firsts" in Russia was achieved in April 1956 when he became the first American correspondent to receive replies from Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin to a list of questions submitted in writing. Some of the questions concerned the forthcoming trip, in May, of Bulganin and Khrushchev to Great Britain. Levine accompanied the Soviet leaders on this visit and also on their visit to Finland in June 1957.

Since Levine's broadcasts from Moscow were censored, he experienced occasional difficulties with the Soviet authorities. In December 1958 he was notified that he would be barred temporarily from radio broadcasting because of alleged censorship violations. He was, however, permitted to use cable and telephone facilities to transmit news. One specific charge was that Levine had tried to circumvent censorship rules on December 2 by not submitting to the censor his script on his interview with visiting United States Senator Hubert Humphrey. The ban against Levine was, however, lifted before his departure from Moscow in the spring of 1959 when he was transferred to Rome as NBC's Mediterranean newsman.

Main Street, U.S.S.R. (Doubleday, 1959) had its origin in the questions that Levine's American audiences asked him about the Soviet Union, covering a large variety of subjects from matters of everyday life to details about the structure of the Soviet government and the Communist party. Both anecdotal and factual, Levine's book is based mainly on his personal observations and his examination of contemporary Russian publications. Each of the twenty-six chapters discusses an important aspect of Russian society such as education, housing, medicine, transportation, and entertainment. Levine has also contributed to *This Week, Collier's,* and other magazines. Recent articles include "I Settled My Bride in Moscow" (*Saturday Evening Post,* February 7, 1959), "The 10 Most Influential Women in Russia" (*Ladies' Home Journal,* April 1959), and "A View of Soviet Libraries" (*Saturday Review,* April 11, 1959).

The National Junior Chamber of Commerce selected Levine as one of the Ten Most Outstanding Young Men in America for 1956. Other awards that he has received include the 1957 Headliners Award, the 1957 Overseas Press Club honor for the best radio and television reporting from abroad, and the 1959 Columbia Journalism Alumni Award for distinguished service to journalism.

When Irving R. Levine was interviewed in New York on Dave Garroway's *Today* show, he met Garroway's secretary, Nancy Cartmell Jones, whom he married in July 1957. Levine is five feet eleven and a half inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. His hobbies, appropriately, are photography and stamp collecting.

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N Y Times II p11 Mr 10 '57 por

LIVINGSTON, JOHN W(ILLIAM) Aug. 17, 1908- Labor leader

Address: b. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 5772 Guildord Ave., Washington, D.C.

As the director of the organization department of the merged labor group, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, John W. Livingston has been responsible since 1955 for increasing the federation's membership to 13,100,000, for helping the many member unions in their efforts, and for supervising the organization's twenty-two regions and their staffs. He had served as vice-president of the international union of the United Auto Workers-CIO since 1947 and became director of the UAW-CIO General Motors department in 1952. Known as a negotiator as well as an organizer, Livingston participated in virtually all UAW contract negotiations with the General Motors Corporation from 1942 to 1955.

John William Livingston, the son of Richard Monroe and Mary Alice (Burks) Livingston, was born in Iberia, Missouri, on August 17, 1908. His father farmed the land there in the foothills of the Ozarks. Livingston grew up in the area and attended high school at Iberia Academy for two years. In December 1927 he was employed by the Fisher Body Division of the General Motors Corporation in St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked in the trim department.

Beginning his union activity in June 1933, Livingston was one of the moving spirits behind a secret meeting of Fisher workers sum-

moned to talk over the various techniques of organizing a union to fight speed-up, low wages, and favoritism. This meeting brought about the establishment of the AFL Federal Local No. 18386, which later became Local 25 of the UAW-CIO. He was elected president of the local in 1934 and played an important role in a strike which took place in the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants in 1934.

For a brief period Livingston was out of office, but he then returned as president of the local and chairman of the strike committee during successful strikes for recognition against the General Motors Corporation in 1936 and 1937. He continued as president until April 1939, when he became employed as a UAW-CIO international representative in the General Motors department. After three years in this post—during which time he served successively as vice-chairman and chairman of the national UAW-GM negotiating committee —Livingston was elected during the 1942 UAW-CIO convention in Chicago as the director of UAW-CIO region 5 and a member of the international executive board.

Region 5 was composed of eight states: Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and New Mexico. During the first eighteen months of Livingston's directorship, the UAW-CIO membership in this region was increased thirteen-fold. He was active in many other organization campaigns, including the one at the Caterpillar Tractor Plant in Peoria, Illinois in 1948. In 1946 he was made co-director, with UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther, of the union's General Motors department. In 1952 Livingston assumed sole responsibility for this post.

Meanwhile, at the Atlantic City convention in 1947, Livingston was first elected as one of the two international union UAW-CIO vice-presidents: he also became director of the UAW-CIO aircraft, airline, McQuay-Norris, and piston ring departments. Late in 1948 he became director of the agricultural implement department of the UAW-CIO and participated in the campaign to bring all farm implement workers in the UAW-CIO ranks. He co-ordinated the UAW-Political Action Committee campaign drive for the 1948 national Presidential election.

Beginning in May 1951, Livingston served for a year on the National Wage Stabilization Board in Washington. He played an important part in establishing a policy free from most of the limitations of its World War II counterpart—the War Labor Board. After Livingston was named director of the UAW-CIO national General Motors department in April 1952, he resigned from his government post and later from the directorship of the national agricultural implement department. For three years, however, he kept the directorship of the national aircraft department.

Over the years Livingston has had a great deal of negotiating experience. He was the chief international officer assigned in 1948 to the General Motors wage and contract negotiations, in which the annual wage improvement and cost-of-living escalation was introduced into the contract. He took part in the 1950

Chase Photo

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON

talks between the UAW and General Motors Corporation, which resulted in an unprecedented five-year agreement later used as the model for agreements in many other industries. He presided over the UAW's bargaining team during the 1955 General Motors negotiations. They led to the establishment there for the first time of a full union shop and to the victory of the principle of guaranteeing wages to laid-off industrial workers.

Contracts have been secured in the aircraft industry which have almost abolished "merit systems" and have substituted systems of automatic wage progression. Once opposed to sound union security provisions, the aircraft industry now provides union shop provisions in most UAW contracts. During recent years long strikes have characterized major wage negotiations in the aircraft and agricultural implement industries, but usually these strikes have been used as a basis to establish wage and contract patterns in those industries.

During the summer of 1950 Livingston was chairman of a twelve-man UAW-CIO delegation which visited England, France, Italy, and West Germany, and was the guest of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union. In Paris, he presided over the first conference of the automotive and truck department of the International Metalworkers Federation. He conferred with many European trade union officials and with representatives of the Economic Cooperation Administration in an effort to contribute toward the building of trade unions capable of benefiting European workers and remaining free from Communist domination. On his return to America, he laid before the ECA, which had sponsored the European tour, a program for implementing the Marshall Plan so that it would benefit people from all economic levels.

At the first constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress

LIVINGSTON, JOHN W.—*Continued*

of Industrial Organizations in December 1955, Livingston was appointed the director of organization of the merged labor movement. In this position he has the responsibility for launching the biggest organizing drive in American labor history with the objective of bringing into the ranks of organized labor those workers who are not yet unionized.

The merged federation hopes to enlist 26,000,000 more members, and Livingston is concentrating his attention on unorganized workers in the chemical, oil, textile, paper, wood, furniture, shoe, and leather industries, and white-collar workers. Some observers have seen three obstacles in the way to this goal: the intractability of the unorganized labor force (particularly the white-collar workers), the advancing years and diminished spirit of the organizing staffs, and the conflicting jurisdictional claims of rival unions. Over the last three years, from 1955 to 1958, the AFL-CIO unions have organized 1,000,000 nonunion workers, but the recession and automation have more than offset the gain.

John William Livingston married Rubye Britt on May 9, 1931. He is known to his friends as Jack. In his leisure hours he enjoys hunting and fishing. *Business Week* (November 19, 1955) noted that he has "a jovial, likable personality; he is scrupulously honest and fair. His staff members swear by him." Most observers agree that he is a determined negotiator, who has thoroughly mastered trade union principles.

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LORGE, IRVING (DANIEL) Apr. 19, 1905- Psychologist; university professor; educator

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An authority on the psychology of learning and the problems of communication, Dr. Irving Lorge has devised intelligence tests and readability measurements and has theorized on human intelligence and the abilities of the aged. He has also made one of his special concerns the education of gifted children. Associated with Teachers College of Columbia University throughout his career, he is now the executive officer of its Institute of Psychological Research.

Irving Daniel Lorge was born in New York City on April 19, 1905 to Frieda (Katz) and Solomon Lorge, a retail butcher. He grew up in a family of four children: two boys and two girls. Educated in the school system of New York City, he studied at Townsend Harris Hall High School, a secondary institution for gifted students. He then entered the City College of the City of New York and became a Fellow in its School of Education.

Encouraged by the late Paul Klapper, who was then dean of the School of Education at City College, Lorge decided to make education his career. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received the B.S. degree in 1926. At Teachers College of Columbia University, he earned the M.A. degree in 1927 and the Ph.D. in 1930. In 1927 he became a research assistant in the psychology division of the Institute of Educational Research, where he was urged by the head of the institute, the late Edward L. Thorndike, to enter the field of research in psychology. Lorge was advanced to research associate in 1931, associate professor of education in 1938, and professor in 1946. In 1939 he succeeded Thorndike as executive officer, and seven years later moved to the Institute of Psychological Research as its executive officer.

One of the research problems to which Lorge early addressed himself was the readability of writings familiar to everyone. They all tested high in readability—the reason, Lorge decided, why they are both popular and familiar. He discovered that the 23d Psalm, beginning "The Lord is my Shepherd," could be readily understood by anyone with seven and a half years of schooling. Seventh graders could grasp the language of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; sixth graders could handle fifteen selected excerpts from *Alice in Wonderland*.

During World War II the Office of Price Administration summoned Lorge to Washington to test the readability of the agency's regulations. He concluded that OPA regulations were written in language too difficult for most people to understand, and the rules were rewritten in accord with the readability standards Lorge had developed over a period of ten years.

From 1942 to 1944 Lorge served as consultant to the Army special training division. Applying his readability yardstick, he discovered that the books used to teach reading and writing to illiterates were actually more appropriate for men with a fourth or fifth grade education. The division switched over to more simplified texts.

During World War II and the early postwar years Lorge served as a consultant to several other government agencies: the Office of the Air Surgeon (1941), chief of the Corps of Engineers (1941-46), and Adjutant General's Office (1944-48). Recognizing his contribution to the problems of military personnel, the War Department conferred on him its Award for Patriotic Service.

Since 1947 Lorge has spent his summers working with the Superior Educational Council of the University of Puerto Rico on the development of a readability formula in Spanish. The project has involved the setting up of reading tests for Puerto Rican students from the third grade through college. Lorge has also tested some 1,000 writings in Spanish for comprehension difficulty.

Dr. Lorge has conducted extensive research in such areas as intelligence testing, the gifted child, and the psychology of the aged. With

Professor Thorndike he helped develop the Logic-Thorndike Intelligence Test, and with G. Burgemuster he devised the Columbia-Mental Opportunity Scale.

On the basis of his studies, Dr. Lorge has seriously questioned the theory that the intelligence quotient remains the same, with slight variations, throughout life. He has found that the IQ is related to the schooling an individual receives and that it can be raised as much as twenty points. His conclusions resulted from a twenty-year research project.

In his studies of the psychology of the aged, Lorge has called attention to the highhandedness of establishing sixty-five as a compulsory retirement age. He believes that retirement should be based on "functional" rather than on "chronological" considerations. "People do not suddenly become unproductive at a given age," he maintains. "Some people should be retired at 40 because they can't pull their share of the job load, while others may still be able to work effectively at 90" (New York *Times,* September 10, 1953).

According to Lorge, men and women approaching sixty are entering a "golden age" and should take advantage of retirement as a period of developing new interests and pursuits. An adult at any age can learn the same things he was able to learn at twenty. Although an older adult slows down physically, his mental abilities undergo little, if any, loss. Only the speed at which he can learn will, in general, be decreased (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 5, 1951).

Together with seventeen other social scientists, in 1956 Lorge took the position that racial background does not determine inborn psychological characteristics in men. The group issued the joint statement to refute claims made by supporters of public school segregation that white children are inherently brighter than colored children (*United States News & World Report,* October 26, 1956). Lorge later reaffirmed his contention that "intellectual performance is a direct outgrowth of educational opportunity" (*Daily Columbia Spectator,* October 31, 1956).

A frequent contributor to scientific journals and professional publications, Lorge has written articles on many subjects, ranging from sugar to vocational aptitudes. He has also written articles of general interest which have appeared in newspapers. He serves, at present, as consulting editor to the *Journal of Applied Psychology, Psychometrika,* and the *Journal of Experimental Education.*

His books include *Influence of Regularly Interpolated Time Intervals upon Subsequent Learning* (Teachers College, 1930); *American Agricultural Villages: 1930, An Analysis of Census Data* (American Statistical Association, 1933); *Rural Trends in Depression Years; A Survey of Village-Centered Agricultural Communities* (Columbia University Press, 1937) with Edmund de S. Brunner; *A Semantic Count of English Words* (Teachers College, 1938) and *The Teachers Word Book of 30,000 Words* (Teachers College, 1944), both with Thorndike; *The Semantic Count of the 570 Commonest English Words* (Teachers College, 1949); and *Retirement and the Industrial Worker* (Teachers College, 1953), with Jacob Tuckman.

IRVING LORGE

Active in many professional societies, Lorge is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Statistical Association, American Psychological Association (chairman, division of maturity and old age and division of educational psychology, 1953-54), Psychometric Society, Gerontological Society, and the New York Academy of Sciences (chairman of the psychology section and a past vice-president). His Greek letter societies are Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Kappa Delta Pi, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Free and Accepted Masons.

On August 13, 1939 Irving Lorge married Sarah Wolfson, who is now a language consultant to the New York City Board of Education. They have two daughters, Paula Lee and Beatrice Susan. Dr. Lorge stands six feet tall and weighs 220 pounds. He has brown eyes and auburn hair. He is Jewish and a member of the Democratic party. His avocational interests are the theater, reading, and his research.

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American Men of Science vol 3 (1956)
Who's Who in America, 1958-59

MAHAN, JOHN W(ILLIAM) June 24, 1923- Lawyer; organization official

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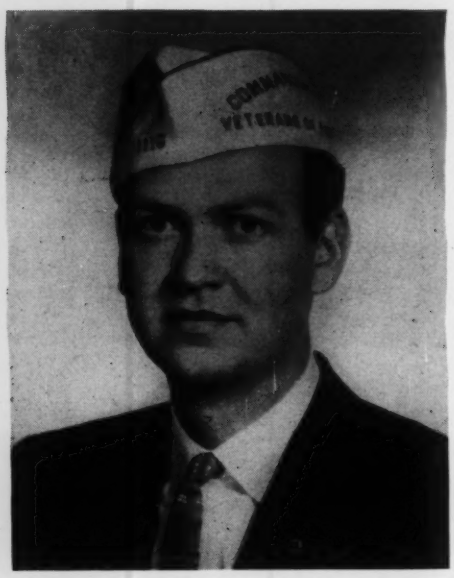
Second largest of the American veteran's organizations, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has some 1,200,000 members in many posts throughout the country. At its fifty-ninth annual encampment, in New



JOHN W. MAHAN

York City in August 1958, John W. Mahan, a Montana lawyer and former state V.F.W. commander, was elected commander in chief for 1958-59. The V.F.W. not only maintains a program for the benefit of veterans, but also carries out a number of activities in the public interest, such as vigilance in combating subversion. Its national headquarters are in Kansas City, Missouri.

A native and lifelong resident of Montana, John William Mahan was born in Missoula on June 24, 1923 to John William and Iola C. (Morgan) Mahan. His father, an attorney who had served overseas with the Army in World War I, was an active member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a national commander of the Disabled American Veterans (1924-25), and at the age of forty-one became the youngest brigadier general and adjutant general in the history of the Montana National Guard. John Mahan has a younger brother, Tom, at present his law partner, and one sister, now Mrs. Lucile Foot of Washington, D.C.

In high school in Helena, Montana, Mahan was president of the freshman class and of the student body in his senior year (1940-41). He was also prominent in debating. Later he was president of the freshman class at Montana State University in Missoula, where his undergraduate work was interrupted in the summer of 1942 by enlistment in the Marine Corps for World War II service.

Entering as a seaman second class, he trained at St. Mary's College in California and at Pasco in the state of Washington before taking the pre-advanced flight course in Corpus Christi, Texas. He was graduated with a second lieutenant's commission. He also trained at the Daytona Beach Dive Bomber School in Florida and saw further stateside duty at Cherry Point, North Carolina and in the Mojave Desert, California. He then fought in the Pacific as a pilot in Dive Bomber Squadron 332 of the 3rd Marine Air Wing until his return to the United States in April 1945.

When he was discharged from the United States Marine Corps in January 1946, Mahan held the rank of captain. He resumed his studies at Montana State University, majoring in law, and in 1949 received his LL.B. degree and admission to the state bar. During the period from 1950 to 1952 he served the State of Montana as a special assistant attorney general and as a police judge. Since 1952 he has engaged in private practice as a partner in the law firm of Mahan and Mahan, which was established at Helena by his father and which now includes his younger brother, Tom, a West Point graduate and a Korean War veteran. Considered one of the best-known young trial counsels of the Pacific Northwest, Mahan pleads cases in federal as well as the higher state courts, and has served as counsel for various state boards.

Immediately after being relieved from active duty in the Marine Corps in 1945, Mahan had joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars. During the next five years he held various offices at Post 116 in Helena, including junior and senior vice-commander. In 1950-51, the year in which he served as its commander, the post earned the highest state V.F.W. community service award. Also during that year he cosponsored the state honorarium for World War II veterans which provided a $21,000,000 bonus for Montana ex-servicemen.

The Helena attorney served as state commander of the V.F.W. in 1952-53. Then in 1954 he was elected to represent District 16 on the national council of administration for a two-year term. At the encampment, in Dallas, Texas in August 1956, he was unopposed for election as junior vice-commander in chief. Next year, when Richard L. Roudebush of Indianapolis, Indiana, was elected commander in chief, Mahan was elevated to senior vice-commander in chief.

Later in 1957 Commander Roudebush designated Mahan to serve as a special observer for the V.F.W. at the trial in a Japanese court of Specialist 3/c William S. Girard for causing the death of a Japanese woman at an American firing range about sixty miles from Tokyo. There was much dispute as to whether Girard should be tried in a Japanese court or by court martial, and it is said that "demands of the V.F.W. for a revision of the 'status of forces' treaties were strengthened during [Mahan's] assignment" (*V.F.W. Magazine,* October 1958).

Unopposed for election as V.F.W. commander in chief for 1958-59, John W. Mahan took office on August 22, 1958, the final day of the annual encampment in New York City. Delegates to the convention heard addresses by Francis Cardinal Spellman, Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City, Governor Averell Harriman of New York, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who was awarded the organization's Bernard Baruch Medal for the "greatest contribution to the cause of American security, unity, and world peace." (Former President Harry S. Truman has also received the award).

The convention adopted resolutions urging that a tax-free Federal bonus up to $4,500 each be paid to veterans of World War II and the Korean War and that the pension system for World War I veterans be liberalized. The veterans advocated severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its expulsion from the United Nations. They opposed world government, the Atlantic Union, and the "weakening" of such "basic security laws" as the Smith Act, Internal Security Act, Immigration and Nationality Act, and the Communist Control Act (New York *Times*, August 22, 1958).

"We, as an organization, fight each and every day for veterans' legislation to help the hospital program, the widows, and the orphans," Commander Mahan said in his acceptance speech. "During my term, we will fight even harder to see that the one hundred forty-four millions of dollars now available for hospital construction and re-modernization are used now for that purpose." He urged the enlargement of the Marine Corps and an increase in the National Guard from 400,000 men to at least double that number, so that the United States would have "a force large enough to handle immediately any limited war" in which it might find itself. He said that we need to prepare for limited conflict in order to avoid nuclear war, which would destroy our civilization.

Addressing veterans of New Mexico about a month later, Commander Mahan advocated cabinet rank for the director of the Veterans Administration and the formation of a veterans committee in the United States Senate, where seventeen veterans measures died in the last session of Congress. At a meeting of the Illinois V.F.W. he promised that World War I pension legislation would be reintroduced in the Eighty-sixth Congress. "I would like to suggest," he said, "that all of you contact your Senate and congressional candidates and see how they feel about such legislation. I am sure that you will know what to do with those who do not favor a World War I pension plan."

Commander Mahan is also a member of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Jaycees. He is an Elk and an Eagle and is active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Exchange Club in Helena. He is an Episcopalian and a Democrat. Mahan, who mentions golf and swimming as favorite recreations, stands six feet three inches tall and weighs about 175 pounds; he has blue eyes and black hair. John W. Mahan and Shirley Tuohy were married August 4, 1943. They have three daughters, Kim Iola, Shelley, and Bartley.

Mahan believes that "the greatest test of loyalty—of love for country—is your day-to-day respect of the rights of your fellow man. Your neighbor's right to voice his own opinion, his right to privacy, his right to his own property—these basic freedoms are the heart of our loyalty to the great American ideals of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln."

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V.F.W. 46:12 O '58

MILLER, LEE P(FEIFFER) Nov. 7, 1891-
Banker

Address: b. Citizens Fidelity Bank and Trust Co., Fifth and Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.; h. 2238 Village Drive, Louisville, Ky.

The American Bankers Association, which has a membership of 17,603 banks and branches, elected Lee P. Miller as its president for 1958-59. Miller, who succeeds Joseph C. Welman, serves a one-year term. President of the Citizens Fidelity Bank and Trust Company of Louisville since 1949, Miller has been active in the affairs of the A.B.A. and the Kentucky Bankers Association for many years.

The only son in a family of two children, Lee Pfeiffer Miller was born to George and Catherine (Pfeiffer) Miller on November 7, 1891 in Louisville, Kentucky. He was graduated from the Louisville Male High School in 1909. The elder Miller was a banker, and in 1911 Lee became an employee of the Fidelity Trust Company.

He first worked as a bank messenger, but was soon advanced to bookkeeping clerk and later to assistant auditor. Military service during World War I interrupted his banking career. He entered the Army as a private on January 1, 1918 and by the time of his discharge on March 25, 1919 had attained the rank of sergeant first class.

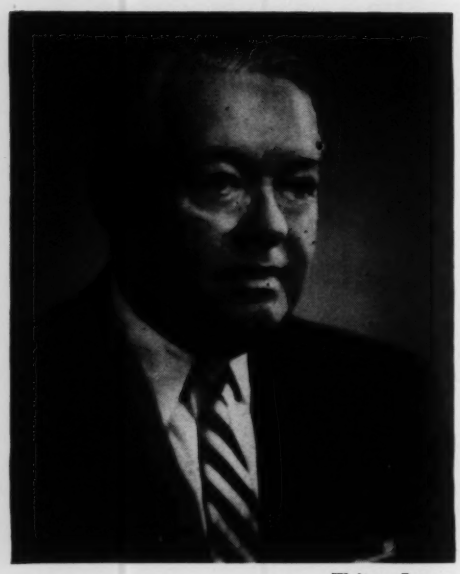
Returning to the Fidelity Trust Company, he held during the next twenty-five years a series of increasingly responsible positions, culminating in that of executive vice-president. When the Fidelity Trust Company and the Citizens Bank merged in 1944 to become the Citizens Fidelity Bank and Trust Company, Miller was elected secretary and vice-president of the new organization. In October 1949 he became president and was able to carry out many new policies. He is credited with being one of the first bankers to practise the open-door policy, making himself available to all customers and employees.

During the first nine years of Miller's presidency, the number of accounts in the bank doubled, the deposits had climbed from $145,000,000 to $246,000,000 and the loans advanced from $43,000,000 to $116,000,000.

A member of the Kentucky Bankers Association, an affiliate of the A.B.A., Miller was on the Kentucky association's jurisprudence committee for nineteen years and was its president from 1937 to 1951. He then served for three years as chairman of the tax research committee. On the Kentucky Bankers Association executive committee for three years beginning in 1938, Miller was its chairman in 1940-41.

Lee P. Miller has also been an active participant in the affairs of the American Bankers Association. Founded in 1875, it is principally a service organization to enhance the usefulness of banks. The various phases of its activities include government relations and the promotion of legislation, studies of monetary policy and the issuing of reports and informative bulletins, and publication of the magazine *Banking; Journal of the American Bankers Association.*

The educational section of the A.B.A. is the American Institute of Banking, which conducts



Walton Jones

LEE P. MILLER

courses in 503 cities and towns throughout the nation and through correspondence study. The association also maintains a Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, in New Brunswick. The A.B.A. has its headquarters at 12 East 36th Street in New York City.

For twenty years a member of both the A.B.A.'s committee on federal legislation and its subcommittee on taxation, Lee P. Miller was for several of these years the chairman of the subcommittee and from 1955 to 1957 served as chairman of the whole committee. During these years he began to conduct research on his theory that the reserve for "bad debts" for banks should be placed "on a countrywide basis." From 1952 to 1954 he was also a member of the A.B.A. special committee on the excess profits tax. In the A.B.A. trust division he served on the taxation committee for eleven years and was committee chairman for four years. He was vice-president of the division's executive committee in 1957-58.

When Joseph C. Welman (see *C.B.*, May 1958) was elected A.B.A. president in September 1957, Lee P. Miller became vice-president for a one-year term. He was elected president for 1958-59 on September 23, 1958 during the eighty-fourth annual convention, held in Chicago.

The meeting was marked by a stormy debate on a motion, submitted by Arthur T. Roth, president of the Franklin National Bank of Long Island, to expel mutual savings banks from the association. The crux of the matter was that "the savings banks and loan associations are permitted to channel income tax-free into reserves until these reach 12 per cent of savings accounts," while "commercial banks follow a different formula in establishing tax-free bad debt reserves" (Albert L. Kraus, New York *Times*, September 22, 1958).

Roth claimed that the savings banks had prevented the A.B.A. from effectively representing commercial banking before the United States Congress. Before the open debate on the Roth proposal, the executive council of the A.B.A. had "recommended that the delegates vote against the amendment" (*Business Week*, September 27, 1958). They did so on September 24 by 1,520 to 1,445.

Commenting on the election of Lee P. Miller, the New York *Times* (September 25, 1958) observed that the new A.B.A. president "steps into a job that few of his fellows would envy. Before Congress convenes in January, he must attempt to give an appearance of unity to an industry torn by perhaps the most bitter conflict in its history." At stake is the recodification of federal banking laws for the first time in a quarter of a century. Measures to this effect, in the form of the financial institutions bill, have been submitted to the United States Congress.

Before debate on the Roth amendment began, Miller had promised to call a conference of savings bank and A.B.A. officials for the discussion of differences, if the amendment were defeated. On September 26 William A. Lyon, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, was authorized to name a committee for this purpose.

In connection with Congressional legislative action in December 1958, the A.B.A. economic policy commission recommended "a broad tax increase if the next budget cannot be balanced by cuts in Federal spending." In March 1959 the association endorsed legislation that would require advance approval of bank mergers by three federal agencies.

In addition to being president of the Citizens Fidelity and Trust Company, Miller is president and a director of the Citizens Fidelity Insurance Company and a director of the Louisville Investment Company, Louisville Transit Company, Jefferson Island Salt Company, and other concerns. He is also a director of the Associated Industries of Kentucky and the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Louisville, and a trustee of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

Miller is an avid fan of the basketball teams of the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky. Before the establishment of little league baseball teams, he was active in setting up a similar organization among Louisville boys. He names horse racing, basketball, cards, and golf as favorite recreations. He has been honored by election to the Newcomen Society. His clubs are the Pendennis, Filson, Audubon Country, Frankfort Country, Wildwood Country, Harmon Landing Country, and Metropolitan (Washington, D.C.).

Lee P. Miller and Lucille Curd were married on June 26, 1919. They have one son, Lee Curd Miller, a lawyer. Blue-eyed and silver-haired,

Lee P. Miller stands at five feet eleven inches and weighs about 190 pounds.

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MONROE, MARILYN June 1, 1926- Actress

Address: b. Marilyn Monroe Productions, 598 Madison Ave., New York 22

When Marilyn Monroe made her widely publicized return to Hollywood in 1958, after a two-year absence, critics wondered if she could recapture the standing she has once held in the world of make-believe. The release of *Some Like It Hot* in January 1959 demonstrated that (to critics, at least), Miss Monroe still radiates appeal, and may even have managed the difficult transition from star to actress.

Marilyn Monroe was born Norma Jean Mortenson (or Baker) on June 1, 1926, in Los Angeles. Published accounts of her childhood are contradictory, but it appears that her mother was hospitalized by a mental breakdown soon after Norma Jean's birth, and that the child was reared in a succession of foster homes. The mother has been variously identified as Gladys (Monroe) Mortenson and Gladys Pearl Baker.

After twelve sets of foster parents and at least one stay in a Los Angeles orphanage, where she worked in the dining room and pantry, Norma Jean remembered her mother only as "the woman with the red hair" who sometimes visited her. The child received a sketchy education at various public schools; the last was Van Nuys High School in the San Fernando Valley.

"Looking back," she told Pete Martin in an interview (*Saturday Evening Post*, May 5, 1956), "I guess I used to play-act all the time. For one thing, it meant I could live in a more interesting world than the one around me." She was also confused by the shifting sets of moral values she encountered as she moved from one set of foster parents to the other.

Shortly after her sixteenth birthday, her latest foster family had to leave California, and to avoid returning to an orphanage or another set of foster parents, Norma Jean married James Dougherty. The relationship broke up in 1943 when Dougherty joined the United States Merchant Marine, and ended in divorce shortly after the end of World War II. During the war years, Norma found employment first as a parachute inspector, then as a paint sprayer in a Los Angeles aircraft factory.

Already possessing the physical opulence which was to make her famous, she was induced by a local photographer to take lessons at a charm school. She worked on and off as a photographer's model, and by the summer of 1946 had appeared on the covers of several men's magazines. As a result, she received bids from Howard Hughes and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

Christened Marilyn Monroe by a talent scout, she signed a one-year contract with Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation at $125 a week. She appeared briefly in *Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay*, but the episode landed on the cutting room floor before the film was released. She received no other roles, and the studio failed to renew her contract when it expired in 1947. Then she was hired for six months by Columbia Pictures, playing a small part in *Ladies of the Chorus*.

As a free lance, supporting herself by once again working as a photographer's model, she played an infinitesimal part in a Marx Brothers' comedy, and in 1950 was signed by John Huston for *Asphalt Jungle*. Although she was not mentioned in the screen credits, Miss Monroe received so much fan mail for her performance as a kittenish cocotte that she was rehired by Twentieth Century-Fox for *All About Eve*.

On the strength of her brief appearance as a brassy Lorelei in *All About Eve* Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation signed her to a seven-year contract with options up to $3,500 a week. In the following year she was cast in small roles in such indifferent movies as *The Fireball, Let's Make It Legal, Love Nest*, and *As Young As You Feel*. She appeared on the screen for a total of fifty minutes in all of them, but she did gain some acting experience. Meanwhile, the studio launched an elaborate publicity campaign for its new starlet.

The campaign succeeded, and in 1952 she shared star billing in *Don't Bother to Knock, Full House, Clash by Night* (for RKO), *We're Not Married, Niagara*, and *Monkey Business*. Columnist Hedda Hopper called her Hollywood's "most promising star," and *Photoplay* magazine gave her its "most popular actress" award. By the end of 1953, Miss Monroe had earned more money for her studio than any other Hollywood star.

Until she broke her Twentieth Century-Fox contract at the end of 1954, Miss Monroe and her studio experienced a tidal wave of popularity unequaled by any other film actress since Jean Harlow. She starred in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes, How to Marry a Millionaire, River of No Return* (a Monroe song from the film sold 75,000 records in three weeks), *There's No Business Like Show Business*, and *The Seven Year Itch*.

Although these films earned some critical acclaim in addition to popular adulation, Miss Monroe was far from satisfied with the progress of her career. Her marriage to former Yankee outfielder Joe Di Maggio had foundered after nine months. She was upset by the divorce and by her inability to win the more serious roles she coveted, such as that of Grushenka in *The Brothers Karamazov*. She left Holly-

Warner Bros.

MARILYN MONROE

wood to study under the Lee Strasbergs at their Actors Studio School of Dramatic Arts in New York City.

In January 1955, Miss Monroe announced that she had formed her own production company with fashion photographer Milton H. Greene. A year later, Marilyn Monroe Productions announced that it had purchased the rights to a Terence Rattigan play (later filmed as *The Prince and The Show Girl*). Meanwhile, Twentieth Century-Fox signed her to a new contract calling for four films in seven years.

The first of these, *Bus Stop,* moved a *Life* writer to remark (August 3, 1956) that "all this intellectual activity has done Marilyn absolutely no harm. . . She shows that she has learned a great deal about her trade, developing a sure satiric touch as a comedienne." Co-starring Don Murray, the film won generally favorable reviews. Just before its release, Miss Monroe was married to playwright Arthur Miller.

After her marriage, she flew to London with her husband to begin work on *The Prince and The Show Girl* with Sir Laurence Olivier as her co-star and director. The Monroe-Olivier production, which one journalist called "the most improbable show business combination of the decade," was released in June 1957 by Warner Brothers. Don Ross in the New York *Herald Tribune* (June 9, 1957) wrote: "Admirers of Miss Monroe need not fear that her sojourn in England, where the film was made, has changed her. To be sure, she conquered the English press and had a command audience with Queen Elizabeth. But she is the same Marilyn, the love goddess that millions of American men have dreamed of sharing a small island with."

Although the movie was not cheered by the critics, few blamed Miss Monroe. "Whatever may be her destiny as an actress of serious dramatic roles," said a reviewer for the *Christian Science Monitor* (June 18, 1957), "there appears not to be the slightest doubt at this writing that Marilyn Monroe is a sparkling light comedienne."

For almost two years Miss Monroe did not try to exploit her new success. She lived quietly with her husband in New York and Connecticut, occasionally sitting in as an observer at the Actors Studio. During this period, Arthur Miller was appealing the contempt-of-Congress charge which had resulted from his refusal to answer two questions for the House Un-American Activities Committee. The verdict was reversed in 1958.

The same year, in the midst of a barrage of publicity, Miss Monroe returned to Hollywood to star in Billy Wilder's production of *Some Like It Hot.* Released early in 1959 by United Artists, it was pronounced "probably the funniest picture of recent memory" by *Variety* (February 25, 1959), which added that Miss Monroe's performance had a "deliciously naive quality."

Having achieved at least a grudging recognition of her claims to acting ability, Miss Monroe also seems to have found a successful marriage. Her first, to James Dougherty on June 19, 1942, legally ended in divorce in 1946. Her second, to Joe Di Maggio on January 14, 1954, ended in divorce nine months later. She married Mr. Miller in a Jewish ceremony on July 1, 1956.

A blue-eyed blonde with a soft voice, a breathless way of speaking, and a tremulous way of walking, Miss Monroe is five feet, five and one-half inches tall. It is reported that she now weighs slightly more than her former 118 pounds, but she insists that "I measure the same as I did five years ago" (thirty-seven and one-half, twenty-three, and thirty-six). These physical assets have without doubt contributed to her success, but producer Billy Wilder said after *Some Like It Hot* was released: "I don't deprecate Marilyn's measurements, but they aren't [everything]. . . . Her appeal stems from many things, including voice, grace of movement, and personality. She's an actress who keeps improving all the time." Marilyn Monroe received Italy's David di Donatello Award as the "best foreign actress of 1958.'

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OGBURN, WILLIAM F(IELDING) June 29, 1886-Apr. 27, 1959 Sociologist; professor at Columbia (1919-27), Chicago (1927-51), Florida State (since 1953) universities; held many posts in federal government; author. See *Current Biography* (February) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 29 '59

PREMINGER, OTTO (LUDWIG) Dec. 5, 1906- Motion-picture director and producer; stage director; actor

Address: b. Carlyle Productions, Inc., 780 Gower St., Hollywood 38, Calif.

A pioneer in making controversial motion pictures, Otto Preminger has more than once ignored Hollywood taboos and has helped to relax the production code of the Motion Picture Association of America. Some of his important films are *The Moon is Blue, The Man with the Golden Arm,* and *Porgy and Bess.* He began his career in the theater in Vienna before he directed and acted in Broadway productions. Preminger, whose independent Carlyle Productions, Inc., plans a $12,500,000 filming schedule for 1959-60, has said that "all this talk about the movies going to pieces is nonsense."

Otto Ludwig Preminger was born on December 5, 1906 in Vienna, Austria, the son of Dr. Marc and Josefa Preminger. His father was an attorney, and Otto planned for a law career, to comply with his parents' wishes. His personal interest lay in the theater, however, and despite his law studies he made his stage debut when he was seventeen, playing Lysander in Max Reinhardt's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at Vienna's Theater in der Josefstadt.

Associated with stock companies during his summer vacations, Preminger staged and acted in plays by Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller. While still a law student, he formed his own company, the Comedie, in Vienna. European producers leased their theaters on a long-term basis, rather than renting them for one production in the American fashion. Preminger's first such venture was successful enough to justify a second, the Schauspiel Haus, with a 3,000-seat capacity. Meanwhile he completed his law studies, graduating from the University of Vienna with an LL.D. in 1928.

At twenty-two years of age, Preminger was hired by Max Reinhardt to be a producer-director of the Theater in der Josefstadt. There, Preminger staged plays ranging from Greek classics to adaptations of such contemporary American hits as *The Front Page* and *Men in White.* He worked with such actresses as Hedy Lamarr and Luise Rainer, who later became Hollywood stars.

Partly because of attractive American offers and partly because of the political climate in Europe, Preminger immigrated to the United States in 1935. His first American assignment was *Libel,* which he staged for Gilbert Miller on Broadway. It opened on December 20, 1935 and ran for 159 performances. Then he went to Hollywood at the request of Joseph M. Schenck of the Twentieth Century-Fox Corporation.

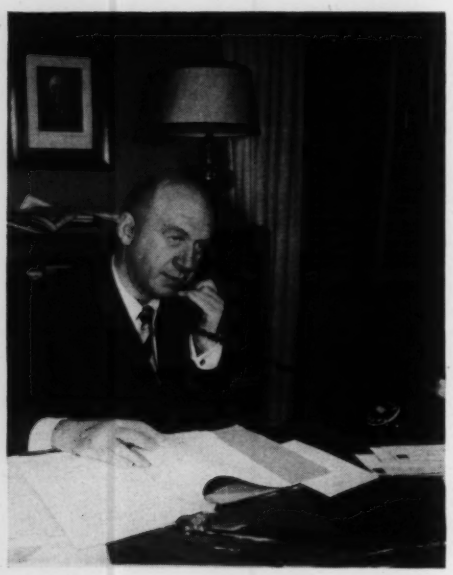
After directing two minor motion pictures, Preminger returned to the legitimate theater. He staged a revival of Sutton Vane's *Outward Bound,* which was presented on December 22, 1938 and ran for nineteen months; Clare Boothe Luce's anti-Nazi play *Margin for Error,* which opened on November 3, 1939 and in which he also took the leading role; Catherine Turney's and Jerry Horwin's comedy, *My Dear Children,* which had its première on January 31, 1940 and starred John Barrymore in his last stage play; and Howard Koch's and John Huston's play about Woodrow Wilson, *In Time to Come* (which opened on December 28, 1941). From 1938 to 1941 he taught direction and production at the Yale University Drama School.

With Twentieth Century-Fox he signed a long-term contract in 1941 to produce, direct, and act in motion pictures. Because of his German accent he was cast as a Nazi during World War II; he played a Nazi officer in *The Pied Piper* (1942) and directed and starred in the movie version of *Margin for Error* (1943). With Bob Hope he appeared in MGM's *They Got Me Covered* (1943).

When *Laura,* a mystery drama starring Gene Tierney, was released in 1944, the critics and the movie industry began to look upon Preminger as an outstanding Hollywood talent. Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram,* October 11, 1944) found it the "stunning surprise of the season . . . a deft masterpiece of the stealthy arts," adding that Preminger "finally makes it clear that he is one of Hollywood's great craftsmen among directors." The film won Preminger a nomination for an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award.

Other films Preminger made for Twentieth Century-Fox were: *In the Meantime, Darling* (1944), *A Royal Scandal* (1945), *Fallen Angel* (1946), *Centennial Summer* (1946), *Daisy Kenyon* (1947), *Whirlpool* (1950), *Where the Sidewalk Ends* (1950), and *The Thirteenth Letter* (1951). When *Forever Amber,* a screen version of Kathleen Winsor's novel about a Restoration trollop, was released in 1947, Francis Cardinal Spellman and the Roman Catholic Legion of Decency placed it in the "condemned" category. The film was banned in Providence, Rhode Island; Rochester, New York prohibited it and later lifted the restriction; and showing of the film on Sundays was proscribed in Massachusetts. Preminger left Twentieth Century-Fox and formed his own company, Carlyle Productions, Inc., in 1951.

On Broadway in 1951 Preminger staged F. Hugh Herbert's lightweight comedy, *The Moon is Blue,* which had its première on March 8. It had a successful run of 924 performances and went on tour, but it did not become a *cause célèbre* until Preminger adapted the play, in an almost unchanged version, for the screen in 1953. The Motion Picture Association of America's Production Code Adminis-



OTTO PREMINGER

tration refused to stamp it with its approval; the Roman Catholic Legion of Decency and state censors of Maryland and Kansas condemned it because of its offhand treatment of sex. Several local censorship boards banned it as obscene. The controversy went on until the United States Supreme Court in 1955 held that local censors could not prohibit its performance.

Preminger followed this venture with his all-Negro production of *Carmen Jones,* released through Fox in 1954, and *The Man with the Golden Arm,* released through United Artists in 1955. Because the latter film dealt with narcotics addiction, it was not sanctioned by the Motion Picture Association of America's Production Code Administration. After state censors had banned parts of the film, the Maryland Court of Appeals reversed this action in 1956. Preminger's pioneering movies and Supreme Court decisions, among other factors, led to a liberalization of the motion picture code in 1956.

In addition to making independent productions, Preminger also continued to work for the major studios. He directed *Angel Face* (1953) for RKO Pictures Corporation, *River of No Return* (1954) for Twentieth Century-Fox, and *The Court-Martial of Billy Mitchell* (1955) for Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. He also performed his traditional Nazi role as the prison commandant in *Stalag* 17 (1953) and staged a television spectacular for NBC-TV in 1954.

After a well-publicized talent hunt conducted in the United States, Canada, and Europe, Preminger selected the seventeen-year-old American girl Jean Seberg to star in his movie adaptation of Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan.* The film met with a mixed reception when it was shown in 1957. John Beaufort (*Christian Science Monitor,* July 2, 1957) remarked: "Perhaps the law that protects public monuments should be extended to include literary treasures."

Preminger then cast Miss Seberg in the film adaptation of Françoise Sagan's best-selling novel, *Bonjour Tristesse.* After it was released by United Artists in 1958, he directed *Porgy and Bess* for Sam Goldwyn. *Porgy and Bess,* based on the George Gershwin-Du Bose Heyward opera, is Preminger's second all-Negro motion picture. It was first exhibited in 1959.

It was announced in early 1959 that Preminger had bought the rights to four novels for filming by Carlyle Productions, to be made in the following two years at a cost of $12,500,000. These were Evelyn Piper's *Bunny Lake is Missing,* Leon M. Uris' *Exodus,* Pierre Boulle's *The Other Side of the Coin,* and Robert Traver's *Anatomy of a Murder.*

Otto Preminger and the Hungarian actress Marion Mill were married on August 3, 1942. After this marriage ended, he took Mary Gardner for his second wife on December 4, 1951. She divorced him on March 10, 1959. A large man (six feet tall, 170 pounds), Preminger has blue eyes and "a pinkish bald head, a strong Viennese accent, and a fancy for Picassos" (Don Ross, New York *Herald Tribune,* January 12, 1958). He became an American citizen in 1943.

As the "heart, hands, and brain of Carlyle Productions," commented *Newsweek* (April 8, 1957), "Preminger is a man of many roles. As a director, shouting a stream of ill-tempered commands, he seems driven by his own squad of Furies. As a producer, however, he has all the sober qualities of a stock-market analyst. . . Though he flourishes in an industry which is notoriously sensitive to criticism, he has deliberately nurtured a reputation for controversy in his career as an independent moviemaker." Preminger has said: "What good are successes if you don't have a failure once in a while? If a picture doesn't make money or win critical raves, I'm not upset. I've had most of my satisfaction while making it."

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QUARLES, DONALD A(UBREY) July 30, 1894-May 8, 1959 United States Deputy Secretary of Defense (since 1957); Secretary of the Air Force (1955-57); Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development (1953-55); vice-president of Western Electric Company (1952-53); engineer. See *Current Biography* (November) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ My 9 '59

TAYLOR, MYRON C(HARLES) Jan. 18, 1874-May 6, 1959 Former United States Presidential representative to the Vatican (1939-50); board chairman and chief executive officer, United States Steel Corporation (1932-38); lawyer. See *Current Biography* (January-February) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ My 7 '59

TEMPLEWOOD, SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY HOARE, 1ST VISCOUNT Feb. 24, 1880-May 7, 1959 Former British cabinet member (intermittently from 1923 to 1940); Ambassador to Spain (1940-44); Conservative Member of Parliament for Chelsea (1910-44). See *Current Biography* (Hoare) (October) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 My 9 '59

THADDEN-TRIEGLAFF, REINOLD (LEOPOLD ADOLPH LUDWIG) VON (tä' dĕn trēg' lăf) Aug. 13, 1891- German lay church leader

Address: 19 Magdeburger Strasse, Fulda, Germany

Since the end of World War II only one national organization, the German Evangelical Kirchentag, has succeeded in bridging the East-West zonal division within Germany. The Kirchentag (church day), a movement of Protestant laymen, was founded by Dr. Reinold von Thadden-Trieglaff, its president, in 1949. It has sponsored mass rallies in various sections of the country that have attracted hundreds of thousands of Christians.

Von Thadden, who has suffered from the tyranny of both Nazism and Communism, regards the Kirchentag as a challenge to the church to meet its responsibility not only in matters of spiritual welfare, but also in politics, economics, international relations, and all other areas of secular life. He is a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches.

For some six centuries the von Thadden family had been landlords in the section of Pomerania where Reinold Leopold Adolph Ludwig von Thadden-Trieglaff was born on August 13, 1891. His birthplace, Mohrungen, was then in East Prussia and is now a part of Poland. He is the son of Baron Adolph von Thadden-Trieglaff, a district administrator, and of Ehrengard (von Gerlach) Thadden-Trieglaff. His great-grandfather, Baron Adolph Ferdinand von Thadden, was a leader in the Protestant church revival and missionary movement of his day.

Spending his childhood on the family estates, Reinold von Thadden-Trieglaff often accompanied his father on horseback to inspect their farms. After attending school in Gryfice, Pomerania, he studied law at the Sorbonne in Paris and then at the universities of Leipzig, Munich,

Karl Heuer, Hanover

REINOLD VON THADDEN-TRIEGLAFF

and Greifswald. For his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree, conferred in 1920, he submitted a thesis on international law and the League of Nations.

Von Thadden had begun his career in the Prussian administrative service and for a brief time was a member of the state parliament. Interested in the problems of the common man, he found an opportunity to put his social theories into practice by working at the settlement house of Dr. Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze in the slums of Berlin. However, he was soon required to return home to manage his family estate, which had come close to bankruptcy.

Since his university days when he had attended international conferences of the Christian Student Movement, von Thadden had been concerned with church affairs and interdenominational activities. He became president in 1928 of the German Christian Student Movement and in 1929 vice-president of the Pomeranian Provincial Synod and a member of the Prussian General Synod in Berlin. During the 1930's, while Adolph Hitler's movement was gaining power, von Thadden worked with religious groups to combat Nazism. He was president of the Free Confessional Synod of Pomerania in 1934 and a member of the Prussian and Reich Brotherhood Councils. Beginning in 1936 he served for thirteen years as vice-president of the World Christian Student Federation.

As a member of the laity, von Thadden had an influential part in preparing the memorandum of the Confessional Church sent to Hitler in 1936 in protest against faking of elections, detention without trial in concentration camps, and other Nazi barbarities. The German laity chose him to be its spokesman at the World Conference on Life and Work at Oxford, Eng-

THADDEN-TRIEGLAFF, R. VON—*Cont.*

land in 1937, but his imprisonment by the Gestapo both in Berlin and Stettin prevented him from attending the conference.

Even during his service as a major in the German Army in World War II, von Thadden opposed Nazism. When the Germans occupied Belgium, he was governor and commander from 1942 to 1944 of the district around Louvain. He worked to protect churches and schools, to prevent shooting of hostages, and to save Belgian students from deportation to Germany. (In gratitude for his efforts the city of Louvain honored him at a public reception in 1947). Before the end of the war, in early 1945, he was dismissed from the army as politically unreliable.

Meanwhile, his sister, Elisabeth von Thadden, denounced to the Gestapo as an anti-Nazi sympathizer, had been executed in 1944. Reinold von Thadden's three oldest sons—Dietrich, Leopold, and Bergislav—also died in the war, while fighting on the Russian front. When von Thadden returned home to Pomerania at the end of the war, just as the Russians were seizing the estates east of the Oder River, he was arrested by the Soviet NKVD (state police) as a member of the *Junker* class and a former army officer.

For some nine months von Thadden was imprisoned in concentration camps in the Arctic region of Russia. There prisoners of various faiths and nationalities turned to him to conduct religious services. In discussing with them the spiritual problems of everyday life, he discovered many needs that the church had tended to ignore—needs which became the subjects of future Kirchentag rallies. "It was a confessional church on the border of Asia," he later wrote, "desperate men forgetting their material distress in their worship of God. A fountain of life in the middle of a world of misery, hopelessness, and death" (quoted by Robert Merrill Bartlett in *They Stand Invincible*, Crowell, 1959).

After his release in late 1945 von Thadden returned to Berlin, where he was given medical treatment for illnesses resulting from privation in concentration camps, and was reunited with his wife and two surviving sons. He went to Switzerland in 1946 to help establish the World Council of Churches in Geneva and to assist in the work of its Ecumenical Institute at Château de Bossey, which offered training to those wanting to help war victims. For two years he traveled in Italy, France, Egypt, Belgium, and other countries to talk with prisoners of war and aid in their rehabilitation. He also took part in setting up evangelical academies in Germany to teach responsibilities in citizenship and rebuilding the country.

The first assembly of the World Council of Churches was held in Amsterdam in the summer of 1948. Dr. von Thadden attended as a German lay delegate and was appointed to the central committee of the council to plan for Protestant co-operative activities on a worldwide basis. From 1948 to 1954 he was chairman of the council's Ecumenical Institute. In the postwar years he also became a member of the German-French Brotherhood Council, the working group for Christian Responsibility for European Cooperation, and chairman of the Mutual Trust Council of Evangelical Students' Community in Germany.

To encourage Protestant laymen to assume responsibility in all areas of public life, in 1949 von Thadden called together German Christians for a conference in Hanover. The response to this first German Evangelical Kirchentag was so favorable that the following year he organized a mass rally at Essen which directed its attention to the needs of refugees and which attracted over 150,000 laymen from all parts of Germany.

Subsequent annual Kirchentags were held in Berlin, Stuttgart, and Hamburg. At the Kirchentag in Leipzig in East Germany in 1954 more than 650,000 people attended the final open-air rally. Full-scale meetings have since been called only every two years—in Frankfurt am Main in 1956 and in Hamburg in 1958. The idea of the Kirchentag has spread to other countries. Meetings similar to those that von Thadden organizes in Germany have been held in France, Scotland, Denmark, and Indonesia.

In 1952 von Thadden visited the United States to give a series of lectures sponsored by the World Council of Churches. He also attended United States conferences of the council in 1954 and 1956. In much of his writing and speaking he shows himself to be a practical man who is concerned with direct action rather than with dogma or abstract religious concepts. His article "The Kirchentag and the Renewal of the Church" (*Ecumenical Review*, July 1957) underscored the Kirchentag's concern not only with Bible study and theological matters, but with discussion of "the burning East-West problem, the possibility of real peace, the racial question, the pressing need for social reform, and the recovery and development of democratic civic consciousness."

Dr. von Thadden's books include *Das Laienamt der Kirche* (1936), *Jüngerschaft* (1937), *Kirche im Kampf* (1947), *Auf velorenem Posten?* (1948), and *Der junge Bismarck*. He is coeditor of *Zeitwende*. He has honorary doctoral degrees from the universities of Kiel (1948), Aberdeen (1953), Chicago (1954), Paris (1959), and Wittenberg College in Springfield, Ohio (1955). The German Federal Republic awarded him the Grand Cross of Merit in 1955.

Reinold von Thadden-Trieglaff married Baroness Elisabeth Freiin con Thüngen in 1921. He is pictured in *They Stand Invincible* as "still a round-faced, clear-eyed man with the gift of friendship, a dynamo of power and energy, whose hoarse voice, a reminder of his suffering, speaks unremittingly for international goodwill."

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THOMPSON, FRANK, JR. July 26, 1918- United States Representative from New Jersey; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Mountainview Rd., Trenton, N.J.; 3709 Lyons Lane, Alexandria, Va.

Known to some of his colleagues as the "culture-vulture" because of the legislation he has sponsored in education and the arts, Frank Thompson, Jr., has been United States Representative for New Jersey's Fourth District since 1955. A member of the House Education and Labor Committee, he co-sponsored in January 1959 a multibillion-dollar, aid-to-education bill drafted by the National Education Association. In association with Senator J. William Fulbright, he secured in 1958 enactment of a bill providing for the setting up of a national cultural center in Washington. A lawyer and a Democrat, Representative Thompson was minority leader of the New Jersey House of Assembly at the time of his first election to Congress.

Born to Frank Thompson and the former Beatrice Jamieson at Trenton, New Jersey on *July 26, 1918, Frank Thompson, Jr., is the son* of a newspaperman, the brother of a newspaperman, and the nephew of another, Frank Jamieson, now an adviser to New York's Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller. Another uncle, Crawford Jamieson, was a New Jersey Democratic leader and state senator. Thompson picked up his skill in public relations, his news sense, and his flair for politics in his immediate family circle.

Educated in the parochial and public schools of Trenton, Thompson entered Wake Forest College at Winston-Salem in North Carolina, where he studied the liberal arts, and where, following his graduation, he stayed on to study law. He received his LL.B. degree from Wake Forest in 1941. He earned money through high school and college by playing jazz in a small musical combination.

Leaving school in 1941, Thompson served for nearly seven years in the United States Navy. As a World War II naval officer, he commanded the USS LCL(L) 428 and the LCI (Rocket) Squadrons 63 and 48 in the Pacific Theater. He was decorated with the Bronze Star, Gold Star, and Secretary of the Navy's Commendation Medal. Released from active duty in 1948, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar in the same year. He then became a partner in the firm of Thompson and Convery in Trenton.

Seeking election to the New Jersey House of Assembly in November 1949, Thompson won without difficulty in Democratic and industrial Trenton. In his first year he served as assistant minority leader in the Assembly. When war broke out in Korea, he saw active duty as the commanding officer of Naval Reserve Battalion 4-22, and on January 1, 1952 he completed a seventeen-month tour of duty on the staff of the commander, Eastern Sea Frontier. He is a commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Returning to civilian life, Thompson was minority leader of the Assembly in the 1954 session. In the April 1954 primaries he won the

Wide World

FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

Democratic nomination for United States Representative from the Fourth New Jersey District. This consists of Mercer County (in which Trenton is located) and the adjacent Burlington County. (The incumbent, Representative Charles R. Howell, sought election to the Senate.)

Self-styled "a New Deal-Fair Deal Democrat of the Adlai Stevenson school," Thompson stressed during his campaign the need for a genuine bipartisan foreign policy, a critical look at the Eisenhower military policy, and drastic revision of the Taft-Hartley Law. Although he won at the November election by 71,762 votes to 51,910 for his Republican opponent, Thompson did not resign his seat in the New Jersey House of Assembly until January 1955.

Thompson voted with the Republicans to override successfully the veto by Democratic Governor, Robert B. Meyner, of a bill to exempt members of the Christian Science faith from physical examinations in public schools. He was thereupon stripped of his powers, though not his title, as minority leader

On taking his seat in the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955, Thompson was assigned to the Education and Labor and Administration committees. He promptly introduced a bill whereby a college education would be made available to a wider range of promising students through a program of federal aid.

In June 1955 Thompson submitted a bill to grant the National Music Council a Congressional charter; in August he proposed the creation of an advisory committee on cultural exchange and the repeal of the federal tax on concert and theater tickets. He also presented in 1955 bills to provide for the establishment of a federal advisory committee on the arts within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as the working out of plans for a civic and cultural center in Washington.

THOMPSON, FRANK, JR.—*Continued*

The latter failed of enactment in 1955 and again in 1956.

"Representative Thompson," reported Leslie Judd Portner in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (July 15, 1956) "has introduced eight bills this year that are directly concerned with the arts. . . . His most outstanding achievement has been the passage of his bill (H.R. 11923) providing for 'the conferring of an award to be known as the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Service' in twelve fields of endeavor, among them the arts."

Other bills which Thompson introduced in 1956 were designed to assure protection of historic buildings and to provide for the construction of a new home for the Court of Claims, in order that the existing building could be used to house the entire National Collection of Fine Arts. As representative of the district in which Princeton University is situated, Thompson in April 1956 defended the right of a campus society to invite Alger Hiss for a speaking engagement, although he thought they were using bad judgment. In 1956 he tried to include a cultural plank in the Democratic national platform. With Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, and Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, Thompson has consistently supported legislation to ease the tariff laws on art, including modern art.

During his years in Congress Thompson has taken an internationalist position. He favored a three-year reciprocal trade renewal bill (February 1955), a $3.4 billion appropriation for the Mutual Security program (July 1956), the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (January 1957), and increasing United States subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (March 1959).

On military matters he supported the Department of Defense Reorganization Act (July 1958), extending the draft (February 1959), and authorizing $1.2 billion for military construction (April 1959). He voted "yea" on the civil rights bills of 1956 and 1957. His vote was "nay" on the Powell amendment to the school construction bill prohibiting federal funds to states not complying with Supreme Court decisions (July 1956). However, after the amendment was adopted he voted for the school construction bill itself (July 1956). He was opposed to killing the school construction bill of July 1957.

In regard to other domestic policies he voted to increase Congressional salaries to $25,000 (February 1955), restore rigid farm price supports (May 1955), liberalize the Social Security Act (July 1955), raise the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July 1955), build 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August 1955), construct the Colorado River storage project (March 1956), grant statehood to Alaska (May 1958), authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue $750,000,000 of revenue bonds to finance new power facilities (May 1959), and confer statehood on Hawaii (March 1959). He was opposed to eliminating a $20 income tax cut (February 1955) and Natural Gas Act exemptions (July 1955).

In November 1956 Thompson was re-elected by a slightly reduced majority. In July 1957 he praised the rulings of Chief Justice Earl Warren and suggested that the Democrats seriously consider nominating Warren for the Presidency in 1960. Thompson introduced in April 1958 a bill calling for a three-year expenditure of $1.5 billion for school construction, but this measure failed to pass the House committee. He finally won his battle for a cultural center at Washington on August 22, 1958, when his bill for its authorization passed the House, after a similar bill, sponsored by Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, had been adopted in the upper chamber.

In January 1959 Thompson took over from Representative Lee Metcalf of Montana (who had moved to the Ways and Means Committee) the sponsorship of a bill drafted by the National Education Association to provide $1.1 billion in federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries the first year, gradually raising it to $5 billion annually. At about the same time Thompson introduced a bill "to amend last year's National Defense Education Act, reinstating scholarships . . . and deleting the loyalty oath requirement for college students accepting federal loans."

Frank Thompson, Jr., married Evelina Gleaves Van Metre on January 10, 1942. They have two daughters, Anne Gleaves and Evelina Porter. Six feet three inches tall and weighing 185 pounds, Thompson has the physical attributes of a fighter. The art in which he is most interested is music, and his taste ranges from jazz to opera. He is a member of the New Jersey and Mercer County bar associations, the Naval Reserve Association, and the Navy League. His club is the Carteret in Trenton.

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VON THADDEN-TRIEGLAFF, REINOLD *See* Thadden Trieglaff, Reinold von

WELENSKY, SIR ROLAND *See* Welensky, Sir Roy

WELENSKY, SIR ROY Jan. 20, 1907- Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Address: Wallace Ave., Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia; Arcturus Rd., Greendale, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

One of the principal architects of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which came into being in August 1953, and its Prime Minister since November 1956, Sir Roy Welensky has been called a "crucial" statesman in the British Commonwealth. At a conference sched-

uled to be held some time in 1960 it is expected that he will ask full Commonwealth status for the federation that he heads. Welensky, who terms himself a "Socialist Conservative," had been a locomotive fireman and engineer and a trade union official before entering politics in 1938 as a candidate for election to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. In the matter of race relations he has been called "a middle-of-the-road white paternalist who often finds himself caught between racial extremes" (New York *Times*, March 24, 1959).

"As you know, I do not have a drop of English blood in my veins, but if there is one thing I stand for . . . it is a belief in the British Empire." These words were written to a friend some years ago by Sir Roy Welensky, whose father, Michael Welensky, was a Jew from Vilna in Poland, and whose mother, Leah Welensky, came of South African Dutch stock. The youngest of their thirteen children, he was born on January 20, 1907 at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where his father was running a saloon and boarding house. Although Roland was the name given Welensky at his christening, he has always been called Roy.

Welensky spent his childhood at Johannesburg in the Transvaal and at Salisbury, where he entered a government school at the age of seven. His mother died when he was eleven. At fourteen he left school to earn his own living and help support his aged father. "For two years," Don Taylor noted in his biography *The Rhodesian* (Museum Press, 1955), "the young Rhodesian roamed around the country in carefree style. He worked not only as a barman, but also as a butcher, a baker, a clerk to a second hand dealer, a 'kaffir storekeeper,' and a mines storekeeper."

In 1924, when Welensky was seventeen, he went to live with an aunt at Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia. Through her husband he got a job as a fireman on Rhodesian Railways. He was promoted to engine driver when he was twenty-one and in 1933 was transferred to Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia, his permanent home ever since. For a time he fought as a professional boxer and from 1925 to 1927 held the heavyweight boxing championship of the Rhodesias.

At the time of Welensky's arrival at Broken Hill the racial doctrines of Nazism were rife among railway workers, and the half-Jewish newcomer's locomotive was once defaced with anti-Semitic scrawls. He decided to combat the evil through what Don Taylor described as "trade unionism on the long-tried British model." Accepting the chairmanship of the almost defunct local branch of the Railway Workers' Union, he gained several concessions for the workers in negotiations and was elected to his union's national council.

In 1935 Welensky became politically active as a supporter of Stewart Gore-Browne, one of seven successful candidates for election to the North Rhodesian Legislative Council. They were pledged to press not only for changes in the local constitution, giving greater voice to the white settlers, but also for amalgamation

John Akester

SIR ROY WELENSKY

with Southern Rhodesia. (A British protectorate since 1924, when administration was taken over from the South African Company founded by Cecil Rhodes, Northern Rhodesia was largely controlled by the Colonial Office in London, acting through a Governor who appointed the majority of the members of both the Legislative and Executive Councils). Welensky became an "unofficial" (i.e., elected) member of the Legislative Council in 1938 and of the Executive Council in 1940.

Although the administration of Northern Rhodesia had passed from the South African Company, the latter continued to monopolize the protectorate's vast mineral resources. Strikes and rioting in the copper belt early in 1940 brought the appointment first of a wartime Manpower Committee, of which Welensky became a member, and afterward a Parliamentary commission of enquiry headed by Sir John Forster.

As a member of Forster's commission, Welensky supported proposals by Gore-Browne for the formation of African regional and representative councils. Nevertheless, when Welensky formed the Northern Rhodesian Labour party in 1941, it was pledged to protect the security of the white worker against cheap black competition. From 1941 until the end of World War II, Welensky served as Northern Rhodesia's Director of Manpower; he was a member of the Strauss Railway Arbitration Tribunal in 1943 and in 1946 served on the Grant Tribunal. During the latter year he succeeded Gore-Browne as chairman of the Unofficial Members Association.

Visiting London in 1949, Welensky was primarily responsible for securing an important economic agreement which provided that the British South Africa Company give 20 per cent of its mineral royalties to the Northern Rhodesian government until 1986. After that

WELENSKY, SIR ROY—*Continued*

year the rights would be transferred to the government.

For some time Welensky had been working with Sir Godfrey Huggins (later Lord Malvern), the Prime Minister of the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia (see *C.B.*, November 1956), for a closer political association of the two Rhodesias. A scheme for a "Capricorn Federation" had already been rejected by the ruling British Labour party, many members of which feared white domination of the Africans, but the return of the Conservatives to power in 1950 brought the appointment as Colonial Secretary of Oliver Lyttelton, who favored the principle of federation.

Plans for a federation of the Rhodesias and adjacent Nyasaland were discussed in London in 1950 and 1951, and in the latter year also at a Closer Association Conference at Victoria Falls on the Zambezi, where Welensky headed the Northern Rhodesian delegation. A constitution was approved by the British Parliament in March 1953 and later ratified through a plebiscite in Southern Rhodesia and by the Legislative Councils in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The constitution provided for a Federal Assembly consisting of thirty-five members, nine of whom (six Africans and three whites) represented African interests. Contrary to the hopes of both Huggins and Welensky, dominion status was not conferred on the federation, and both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland remained protectorates.

Sir Roy Welensky (he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in June 1953) served as Minister of Transport, Communications and Posts in the interim government headed by Sir Godfrey Huggins which functioned until the first federal election, on December 15, 1953. At this election the new Federal party, formed by Huggins and Welensky and dedicated to "racial partnership," won twenty-four of the twenty-six election seats. The Confederate party, favoring the total segregation doctrine of South African Prime Minister Daniel François Malan (apartheid), won only one.

When the Assembly convened in February 1954 and Huggins was confirmed as Prime Minister, Welensky was named Deputy Prime Minister. He continued also as Minister of Transport until November 1956. At that time Huggins (now Lord Malvern) resigned as Prime Minister, and Welensky took office as Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, and Minister of Defence.

During 1957 the British government agreed to a conference in 1960 on greater independence, and possibly full Commonwealth status, for the Rhodesia-Nyasaland federation. Also in 1957 the federal constitution was amended to increase the Assembly from thirty-five to fifty-nine members and eventually eliminate racial representation. A new federal election, held in November 1958, resulted in a landslide victory for Sir Roy's United Federal party. In the balloting for Northern Rhodesia's first elected multiracial Legislative Council in March 1959, however, the United Federal party failed to win a clear majority.

In the spring of 1959 serious rioting by natives broke out in Nyasaland, which is overwhelmingly Negro, in protest against continued federation. Sir Roy explained in the Federal Assembly that nationalism in Nyasaland had been deeply affected by the All-Africa People's Conference in Ghana in December 1958. "This is a multi-racial country," he stated, "and the Europeans have no intention of being pushed out or massacred" (New York *Times*, April 8, 1959).

Lady Welensky is the former Elizabeth Henderson. Married March 21, 1928, the Welenskys have one son and one daughter, Joan Leah, now Mrs. Dennis Bridge. Sir Roy, who stands more than six feet tall and weighs 320 pounds, is a "bulky, ruddy, tufty-browed man . . . noted for a blunt outspokenness" (*Christian Science Monitor*). He is also described as "a man of real charm [who] makes it clear he wants very much to be liked" (New York *Times*). Music, gardening, and shooting are among his diversions. In March 1959 he was made Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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Harrelson, Walter (Joseph), Rev. Dr. May 59
Hartford, (George) Huntington, 2d Jun 59
Hatoyama, Ichiro biog May 55 obit May 59
Hayes, Peter Lind Mar 59
Herzog, Isaac Halevi, Rabbi Apr 59
Hevesy, George (Charles) de Apr 59
Hilaly, Ahmed Naguib biog Jul 52 obit Mar 59
Hill, Robert C(harles) Jan 59
Hines, Duncan biog May 46 obit May 59
Hoare, Sir Samuel John Gurney, 2d Baronet See Templewood, Samuel John Gurney Hoare, 1st Viscount biog Oct 40 obit Jul 59
Hodes, Henry I(rving) Feb 59
Hope, Stanley C. May 59
Hoppe, Willie biog Jun 47 obit Apr 59
Houseman, John Jul 59
Humphrey, Doris biog Apr 42 obit Mar 59
Hunter, Kermit (Houston) May 59
Hurtado, César Barros See Barros Hurtado, César Jan 59

Innocenti, Ferdinando Feb 59
Irons, Ernest E(dward) biog Oct 49 obit Apr 59

Jacopi, Giulio Jan 59
Jensen, Jack Eugene See Jensen, Jackie Jun 59
Jensen, Jackie Jun 59
John XXIII, Pope Feb 59
Johnson, Edward biog Mar 43 obit Jun 59
Johnson, Wendell (Andrew Leroy) Apr 59
Joyce, J(ames) Avery Mar 59

Kahane, Melanie Jul 59
Kelly, Joe biog Jun 45 obit Jul 59
Kennan, George F(rost) Jan 59

Kettering, Charles Franklin biog Dec 51 obit Feb 59
Key, William S(haffer) biog Jul 43 obit Mar 59
Khan, Mohammad Ayub See Ayub Khan, Mohammad Apr 59
Killian, James R(hyne), Jr. May 59
King, Samuel Wilder biog Oct 53 obit Jun 59
Klopsteg, Paul E(rnest) May 59
Kubly, Herbert (Oswald) Feb 59
Kuiper, Gerard P(eter) Feb 59
Kuzmin, Iosif I(osifovich) Feb 59

Latham, Dana Mar 59
Lawrence, David L(eo) Jun 59
Lederberg, Joshua Mar 59
Lenya, Lotte Jun 59
L'Esperance, Elise (Depew Strang) biog Nov 50 obit Apr 59
Levenson, Sam(uel) Jul 59
Levine, Irving R. Jul 59
Litchfield, P(aul) W(eeks) biog Dec 50 obit May 59
Livingston, John W(illiam) Jul 59
López Mateos, Adolfo Mar 59
Loren, Sophia Mar 59
Lorge, Irving (Daniel) Jul 59

McCone, John A(lex) Jan 59
McDevitt, James L(awrence) Mar 59
McDonnell, William A(rchie) Feb 59
Mahan, John W(illiam) Jul 59
Malan, Daniel François biog Apr 49 obit Apr 59
Malbin, Elaine Feb 59
Mallory, C(assius) C(hester) biog Feb 56 obit Mar 59
Malone, Ross(er) L(ynn, Jr.) Mar 59
Malraux, André Mar 59
Mannes, Marya Apr 59
Manuilsky, Dmitri Z(akharovich) biog Dec 48 obit May 59
Martin, Harry (Leland, Jr.) biog Jun 48 obit Mar 59
Mason, Norman P(eirce) Jun 59
Mateos, Adolfo López See López Mateos, Adolfo Mar 59
Mattei, Enrico Apr 59
Mboya, Thomas Joseph See Mboya, Tom Jun 59
Mboya, Tom Jun 59
Mille, Cecil B. de See De Mille, Cecil B. biog May 42 obit Mar 59
Miller, Lee P(feiffer) Jul 59
Monroe, Marilyn Jul 59
Mooney, Edward, Cardinal biog Apr 46 obit Jan 59
Moore, Preston J. Apr 59
Morgan, Lucy (Calista) Mar 59
Morgan, Thomas E(llsworth) Jun 59
Münnich, Ferenc May 59

Neville, John Jan 59
Newman, Bernard (Charles) Apr 59
Noble, Edward J(ohn) biog Jan 44 obit Mar 59
Norstad, Lauris Feb 59

O'Brien, Leo W(illiam) Jun 59
Ogburn, William F(ielding) biog Feb 55 obit Jul 59
Olivetti, Adriano Jan 59
Osborn, Robert C(hesley) Jun 59
Osborne, John (James) Jun 59
Ott, Mel(vin Thomas) biog Jul 41 obit Jan 59

Paar, Jack Apr 59
Paige, Janis Jan 59
Pant, Govind Ballabh Jan 59
Pasternak, Boris (Leonidovich) Feb 59
Pauli, Wolfgang biog Jun 46 obit Mar 59
Paxton, Robert Mar 59
Peterson, Roger Tory Apr 59
Pevsner, Antoine Mar 59
Phillips, Mrs. Robert J(ohn) Jan 59
Phillips, Ruth See Phillips, Mrs. Robert J. Jan 59
Piel, Gerard Jun 59
Pire, (Dominique) Georges (Henri), Rev. May 59
Poitier, Sidney May 59
Pope John XXIII See John XXIII, Pope Feb 59
Powell, Benjamin E(dward) Jun 59
Power, Tyrone biog Dec 50 obit Jan 59
Preminger, Otto Jul 59

Quarles, Donald A(ubrey) biog Nov 55 obit Jul 59

Rankin, J(ames) Lee Feb 59
Redfield, Robert biog Dec 53 obit Jan 59
Reed, Daniel A(lden) biog May 53 obit Apr 59
Renault, Mary Jan 59
Rockefeller, David Mar 59
Rockefeller, Laurance S(pelman) Jun 59
Rodríguez, Jorge Alessandri See Alessandri, Jorge May 59
Rodzinski, Artur biog Aug 40 obit Feb 59
Roncalli, Angelo Giuseppe See John XXIII, Pope Feb 59
Rountree, William M(anning) Jun 59
Rowans, Virginia See Tanner, Edward Everett, 3d May 59
Rubottom, R(oy) R(ichard), Jr. May 59
Rummel, Joseph F(rancis), Archbishop Jun 59

Sachs, Curt biog Aug 44 obit Apr 59
Saint-Gaudens, Homer (Schiff) biog Oct 41 obit Feb 59
Siqueiros, (José) David Alfaro Jun 59
Smith, Dick Mar 59
Smith, Red Apr 59
Smith, Richard Emerson See Smith, Dick Mar 59
Smith, Sidney (Earle) biog Jan 55 obit May 59
Smith, Walter Wellesley See Smith, Red Apr 59
Stamos, Theodoros Jan 59
Stapleton, Maureen May 59
Stoica, Chivu Jan 59
Stout, Ruth A(lbertine) Jan 59
Swing, Joseph M(ay) Apr 59

Tanner, Edward Everett, 3d May 59
Tatum, Edward L(awrie) Mar 59
Taubman, (Hyman) Howard Apr 59
Taylor, Myron C(harles) biog Jan-Feb 40 obit Jul 59
Templewood, Samuel John Gurney Hoare, 1st Viscount biog Oct 40 obit Jul 59
Thadden-Trieglaff, Reinold (Leopold Adolph Ludwig) von Jul 59
Thomas, Danny Feb 59
Thompson, Frank, Jr. Jul 59
Thompson, Kay Apr 59
Topping, Norman (Hawkins) Feb 59
Touré, Sékou Jun 59
Tunnard, Christopher Jun 59

Urrutia Lleo, Manuel May 59

Van Allen, James A(lfred) Jan 59
Van Beinum, Eduard See Beinum, Eduard van biog Apr 55 obit Jun 59
Vera-Ellen Feb 59
Veronese, Vittorino Jun 59
Verwoerd, H(endrik) F(rensch) Mar 59
Von Thadden-Trieglaff, Reinold See Thadden-Trieglaff, Reinold von Jul 59

Walker, Eric A(rthur) Mar 59
Wallach, Eli May 59
Welensky, Sir Roland See Welensky, Sir Roy Jul 59
Welensky, Sir Roy Jul 59
White, W(illiam) Wilson Jan 59
Whyte, William H(ollingsworth), Jr. Jan 59
Wigglesworth, Richard B(owditch) May 59
Wilde, Frazar B(ullard) Apr-May 59
Wilkins, Sir (George) Hubert biog Jan 57 obit Feb 59
Wilkins, J(esse) Ernest biog Dec 54 obit Mar 59
Wilson, Angus (Frank Johnstone-) Feb 59
Woollen, Evans, Jr. biog Dec 48 obit Apr 59
Wright, Frank Lloyd biog Nov 52 obit Jun 59

Yost, Charles W(oodruff) Mar 59

Zaroubin, Georgi N(ikolaevich) biog Apr 53 obit Jan 59
Zerbe, Karl Feb 59

Hale, Bob
F

May 19, 1959

Mr. Bob Hale
KRIB
402 19th Street S.W.
Mason City, Iowa

Dear Bob:

By now, I am sure hearty congratulations are in order.

My own plans are about as vague as can be, although I shall probably stay in this country until the end of August. The only definite commitment I have is in London in mid-October.

If you are passing through on your way to Europe, please give me a shout.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

THE NEW
KRIB
DIAL 1490

WESTERN BROADCASTING CO., Inc.

DIAL GA 4-1276

402 19TH. STREET SOUTH WEST
MASON CITY. IOWA

May 7, 1959

Dear Ed;

Congratulations on the Emmy award. It was no suprise to anyone.

Since last I wrote you I have become a married ma and am expecting the first arrival. It was due last week and we are waiting for the signs any moment.

I hope that you will have yourself an excellent tour of the globe on your years leave. If , by chance you trip is going to take you across the U.S. and if you get in this area I hope you will stop in and say hello. Of course I don't think that I would include Iowa on a tour of the world.

Perhaps we will run into each other in Europe,(I sure!!) as I may be going over as a guide for a station promotion. We are planning the KRIB European Holiday with one of the D.J.s as host. From what the powers to be have indicated I will be the likely choice. So maybe I'll see you in a London pub or a Paris Caberet.

If possible Ed could you send along a quick run-down of your visits. If there is any chance of running into you in August in Europe somehow I'd like to by you a martini or two to return the favor.

Hope you have a moment to drop a line to this end before you head out.

Sincerly,

Bob Hale

Hale, Bob

May 7, 1958

Dear Bob:

It was very nice to hear from you again.

I'm sorry to say that the situation is still about the same, however, if anything turns up I will let you know.

All best wishes to you and your bride for a happy life together!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Hale
3736 Arthur Avenue
Brookfield, Illinois

mcc

April 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.-Radio
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed;

It has been a long time since last I wrote. I have done some extensive moving in that time.

I am now with KRIB mason City as a D.J. and newscaster. I was prompted to take this job as a result of an audition I took at WBBM. I passed the audition, but they thought that my lack of D.J.experience might be a drawback at this time. So it was suggested that I spend about a year in the "field" and then walk in again and then get together with them about a job. So things are looking up.

This June I will be taking that long walk up the aisle. On the 28th Kathy and I will tie it up for life. All in all this is a big year for me.

I suspect that this is best approch for me to be taking, as at the moment I certainly wouldn't have too much to offer anyone in the way of talent or proven experience. I would like make a jaunt to New York sometime, but I think I would do myself good if I delayed it until I can have something to show in the way of experience and rating results. So maybe I can take you up on your offer at a later date when perhaps some concrete results could develop from such a trip.

Yours Truly,

Bob -

Hale, Leslie Morgan

wants ERM support & V

121 Stedman Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina
April 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Radio News Room
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

IGNORE

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have always been the champion of the welfare of the "little man" and his family. A bill now pending in Congress would provide much needed financial assistance to young boys and girls in these families who desire to continue their education. But under the present Social Security law they receive no help after age 18, an age today when serious college and post-graduate education is just beginning.

As a widow with two boys, I urgently solicit your attention to and support of HR 10505 which would amend the Social Security Act to provide that the child of a deceased insured individual may receive child's insurance benefits after attaining age 18 so long as he is a student attending school. We consider HR 10505 the best of the bills to be considered. Those bills proposing extension of benefits to age 21 only will prove insufficient in many instances.

Survivor benefits of my younger son and myself cease as he attains age 18 in November. He will be a high school senior at that time. He hopes to go to college. I face the serious problem of having two children in college at the same time, one of them in medical school. It has already proven to be a financial struggle to enable my older son to reach this point in his medical education. It will be much more difficult beginning with November.

Realizing that thousands are facing similar problems, I am writing to ask you to consider giving information about HR 10505 through your broadcasts, thus helping to ease this college problem for many young people. Since thousands have no knowledge of this pending bill, they cannot write to Congress to urge its passage. Many of them could make arrangements to attend college if they had the assistance this bill would provide.

These children have no lobbyists to plead their cause. Our greatest fear for them is that their needs will be lost sight of as the thousands of bills for liberalizing social security are considered. Many persons in various localities are interested and are working to secure passage of this particular bill. However, we are told the bill will have to be supported on a national level by endorsements of civic clubs, Children's homes, etc., as well as by personal letters to secure a favorable report from the House Ways and Means Committee. And that when and IF the bill reaches the House Floor, our local support is fine but insufficient.

Mr. Murrow, anything you may do to bring this worthwhile bill to the attention of the public will be appreciated. Thousands of widows and their boys and girls ambitious for a college education will thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,
Kathryn R. Hale
Mrs. Leslie Morgan Hale

The British Book Centre, Inc.
122 East 55th Street • New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 3-8580

May 12, 1959

F

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We do hope that you and your associates will be able to come to our London House Party on May 25.

We are trying very hard to make constant and positive Anglo-American link through our activities.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

David Hales

David Hales
Managing Editor

DH/rp

Hales, David

LONDON HOUSE NEWS

122 East 55th Street, New York 22, N. Y., PLaza 3-9651

Headquarters for The BRITISH BOOK CENTRE, Inc., LONDON HOUSE & MAXWELL, Inc.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPERATION LONDON LAMPPOST

AN HISTORIC LONDON LAMPPOST THAT STOOD BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND BEARS THE SCARS OF THE BLITZ OF LONDON IS AT PRESENT EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK. IT WILL BE ERECTED AGAIN IN THE GARDEN OF THE BRITISH BOOK CENTRE'S HEADQUARTERS, LONDON HOUSE, ON NEW YORK'S UPPER EAST SIDE AS PART OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS LITERARY CENTER.

AT A COCKTAIL PARTY ON MAY 25th, (THE MONDAY AFTER EMPIRE DAY,MAY 24th), THE GUESTS OF HONOR WILL BE BRITAIN'S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SIR PIERSON DIXON, AND THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, SIR HUGH STEPHENSON. OTHER GUESTS WILL INCLUDE LEADING PERSONALITIES OF THE LITERARY AND THEATRE WORLD. ON THIS OCCASION THE LAMP WILL BE LIT FOR THE FIRST TIME. - AND - ONE OF 'THE LIGHTS OF LONDON' WILL JOIN THE GLITTERING NEW YORK NIGHT.

THE BRITISH BOOK CENTRE, THROUGH ITS PUBLISHING PROGRAM, IS DEDICATED TO AMERICAN READERS AND ENDEAVOURS TO BRING THEM BOOKS THAT THEY MIGHT OTHERWISE MISS THAT HAVE BEEN APPRECIATED IN BRITAIN. MOST OF THE WRITERS ARE DISTINGUISHED BRITISH AUTHORS, NEW OR VETERAN, AND OCCASIONALLY THEY ARE TALENTED YOUNG AMERICAN WRITERS WHO ARE FIRST PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

THE BOOK SHOP OF THE BRITISH BOOK CENTRE IS THE FIRST PLACE CONSULTED BY MOST NEW YORKERS FOR THE LATEST BRITISH BOOK OR PLAY AND SPECIAL PROMOTIONS ARE ARRANGED FOR THE FIRST AMERICAN PUBLICATION OF A

BRITISH WRITER OR THE BROADWAY APPEARANCE OF A BRITISH PLAY.

THROUGHOUT AMERICA THERE ARE NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKSELLERS, IN ALL AREAS, THAT CARRY THE BOOK CENTRE PLAQUE AND A SECTION DEVOTED TO BRITISH BOOKS. THESE STORES ARRANGE SPECIAL DISPLAYS FROM TIME TO TIME. THE CHESTNUT COURT BOOK SHOP, FOR INSTANCE, IN WINNETKA, ILLINOIS HAS A SPECIAL BRITISH PROMOTION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

THE BRITISH LEAD IN BOOKS HAS RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF COMMENT LATELY AND A RECENT EDITORIAL IN THE NEW YORK TIMES (DURING NATIONAL BOOK AWARDS WEEK) WAS DEVOTED TO THE 'IMPRESSIVE MARGIN' OF NEW TITLES APPEARING IN BRITIAN.

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ARE ALL INCLUDED IN THE BOOK CENTRE'S PROGRAM. BOOKS OF VALUE ON THESE COUNTRIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE SPRING AND FALL LISTS.

THE PUBLISHING PROGRAM IS JUST ONE YEAR OLD AND THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING TITLES THAT HAVE APPEARED:

THE ANGRY DECADE, by Kenneth Allsop

THE CAT IN MY MIND, by John Inglis Hall. Illus. by Lillian Mackendrick

DEWEY DEATH, by Charity Blackstock

EDWARDIAN DAUGHTER, by Sonia Keppel

EUSTACE & HILDA, a trilogy by L.P. Hartley. With intro. by Lord David Cecil

FOUR OF THE BEST, by John Creasey

THE LOVERS' KEEPSAKE, by Raymond Peynet

MEMOIRS OF A PUBLIC BABY, by Philip O'Connor

MIND YOU I'VE SAID NOTHING, by Honor Tracy

MURDER AND ITS MOTIVES, by F. Tennyson Jesse

MY FELLOW DEVILS, by L.P. Hartley

MY YEARS WITH CHURCHILL, by Norman MacGowan

PIGEON PIE, by Nancy Mitford

THE SHABBY PARADISE, by Eileen Baillie

SHADOWS FROM INDIA, by Roderick Cameron

THE SWEET AND TWENTIES, by Beverley Nichols

THE VOLCANO GOD, by Philip Freund

THE WORLD OF SOMERSET MAUGHAM, ed. by Klaus W. Jonas. A tribute.

THE SECOND YEAR WILL BEGIN WITH:

THE FOGGY, FOGGY DEW, by Charity Blackstock

GREAT SHORT STORIES OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, selected & introduced by John Dickson Carr for the centenary.

A TRAIN TO TARRAGONA, by Anthony Carson

Haley, Andrew G.

January 15, 1959

Mr. Andrew G. Haley
International Astronautical Federation
1735 DeSales Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Haley:

I write to thank you for your interesting and informative letter of January 4. You raise issues and make proposals which I could not possibly deal with inside the framework of existing programs for which I am responsible. Therefore, I am handing your letter to the appropriate people in our Program Department, to see whether there is any possibility of their undertaking an examination of this important and urgent question. Please be assured that I shall do my best to stimulate them to do so.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Haley, F. T.

May 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Haley:

Many thanks for your letter of April 15th and for your kind offer to send us a tin of ALMOND ROCA. Mrs. Murrow and I hope to enjoy it when we get back from London.

We are planning a trip to the West Coast sometime in July and hope we will have the pleasure of seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Mr. Fred T. Haley, President
Brown & Haley
Tacoma, Washington

fc

BROWN & HALEY

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

April 15, 1958

FREDERICK T. HALEY
PRESIDENT

NEVER REC'D. IN OFFICE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In case a tin of ALMOND ROCA has arrived already, and you are mystified as to the sender, I can explain.

It was sent with my compliments at the suggestion of Saul Haas who said you had an interest in Washington State products.

And since you are, I understand, a new stockholder in KIRO and I am a new director, perhaps the present can serve also as a temporary introduction between business associates.

I hope you and Mrs. Murrow may enjoy the candy.

Sincerely yours,

Fred T. Haley

Fred T. Haley
President

FTH:md

Haley, W. J.

THE TIMES

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
LONDON, E.C.4

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2000

April 17, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

How kind of you to write. I should certainly be pleased to see you when you are in London in May. Do let me know in advance, so we can fix something to suit your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. Haley

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Haley, Sir Wm. J.

April 11, 1958

Dear Sir William:

Many thanks for your gracious note of March 30th. I was delighted to hear from you again and to know that you thought well of our YEARS OF CRISIS broadcast.

Only the other day, I picked a B.B.C. year book off the library shelf in my house in the country and found in it a most glowing inscription from you. I fear I may have neglected to say thank you for this generous gesture at the time, and so would like to say it now.

I shall be in London briefly during the second week in May to do an interview with Prime Minister MacMillan. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again then. Kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Sir William J. Haley
The Times
Printing House Square
London EC4
England

mcc

THE TIMES

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
LONDON, E.C.4

TELEPHONE: CENtral 2000

March 30, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have spent the weekend reading Folder 1957-58, which Mr. Frank Stanton kindly sent me. I would like very much to send you this private word of congratulations on the "Years of Crisis" broadcast. It must have been tremendous to listen to. Reading it gave one just about the best conspectus I have seen anywhere of the state of affairs between East and West.

Please do not trouble to reply to this purely personal note.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. J. Haley

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Halle, Kay

March 17, 1959

Dear Kay:

I think you probably know more than most people about the reasons which prompted me to take a year off.

I do know "A Time For Silence", and plan to read it again.

Am just off for a quick trip to London, Paris and Berlin, but will hope to be in Washington some time in May, and will certainly give you a shout.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

As ever yours,

Miss Kay Halle
3001 Dent Place, N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

ERM:jmi

3001 Dent Place N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

March 10, 1959.

Dear Ed,

As I listened to your news cast last night in my kitchen while I was cooking dinner- I suddenly realized what it was going to mean not to hear you for a long time. I feel that I know much of what prompted you to refuel your soul by getting away from it all.

I spent almost three weeks in the Soviet Union last July and August. It opened my eyes to much. We are all going to have to do some thinking and resorting of lots of things.

I do hope you will first of all loaf and invite your own soul. Did you ever read Patrick Leigh Fermor's- A Time for Silence? I would send it to you but I think it is not in any shop here but could be gotten in the British Bookshop in NY City. I think you would enjoy it. It is a slim but pregnant volume. He, is I think, a remarkable young Irish writer. I met him with Patrick Kinross and Rose Macaulay in London a few months ago.

I wish you would call me when you are here and come in for dinner. I'll get the Sevareids and that will be all!

Fondly,

Kay Halle

file
Bill Hadley

19 June 1959

Dear Mr. Hadley,

First of all, having heard much about you from Senator Fulbright, Ed Murrow and some of your other friends, I should be delighted to have a visit with you. Perhaps I should add that, having read the excellent brochure which I am returning to you herewith, I feel that I know you fairly well.

Ed Murrow may or may not have told you about the "nationality problem" with which we are faced at the United Nations. Quite naturally, all 82 nations feel that they are entitled to their proportion of available jobs at UN Headquarters. Criticism becomes intense when an agency is headed by an American and he fills his top jobs with other Americans. As things stand now two of the three top jobs in the Special Fund are held by Americans and, to be quite frank, the possibility of my taking on another American at the present time is almost nil. This means that, no matter how much I might wish to employ you, I couldn't do so under present circumstances. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director

Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
4300 South Lookout
Little Rock, Arkansas

cc: Senator Fulbright
Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

Hadley, Bill
F

May 19, 1959

Dear Bill:

I do think it would be helpful if Bill Fulbright would drop a note to Paul Hoffman. I have not heard from him since I sent along your curriculum vitae.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. William H. Hadley
4300 South Lookout
Little Rock, Arkansas

William H. Hadley Jr.

4300 South Lookout, Little Rock, Arkansas - Telephone MOhawk 6-7170

PRODUCERS OF TRAVELOGUES
TELEVISION FILMS

TELE-SOUND
PASSPORT TO THE WORLD

May 11,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

On analysis of my contacts in New York it appears that the possibility with Paul Hoffman looms large as the more definite of possibilities. It is difficult to express my thanks to you for your contact with Mr. Hoffman but I do want you to know my gratitude is most sincere.

Do you believe it would help if Bill Fulbright were to drop him a note ? I know Bill will be happy to do this for me. I could also have the people at Governmental Affairs do some spadwork for me along with Russell Riley at State. I will guided by your desires as to whether you feel these additional contacts of support would be valuable.

Things appear promising enough that I am proceeding with plans to sell our property here and move to New York. It is difficult to be so far away when someone might want to talk with you.

Please keep me posted and, again, simply "thank you".

Very sincerely,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr.

LITTLE ROCK
MAY 14
5 PM
1959
ARK.

AIR MAIL-POSTAL CARD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Hadley, Bill

MAY 14 1959

Ed,

I should practise reading my letters before mailing them. Please disregard my mention of "Larson"; I had been reading the headings on the letters I sent you. It should, of course, be Hoffman.

Stupid mistake caused by being in too much of a hurry to get a letter off.

Mny thx

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr.

Hadley, Wm H.

4300 South Lookout
Little Rock, Arkansas

Ignore

May 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Two years ago I was under consideration for a C.A.O. job with U.S.I.A.; all was approved when the budget axe fell thanks to Rep. Rooney of New York.

In going through my files I found the letters which had been written for me in conjunction with that application and I immediately thought of sending them to you with the idea of perhaps forwarding them on to Mr. Larson if you felt, after reading them, that there might be some value in them for his purposes of personal assessment.

I believe they are fine letters which might well be of use to him in evaluating me. (It goes without saying that the letter from Governor Faubus would not be written today under any circumstances!)

Thanks so much for your efforts in my behalf.

Very sincerely,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr.

Encl: Verifax copies six letters

William H. Hadley

Hadley, Bill

~~4300 South Lookout,~~ Little Rock, Arkansas - Telephone MOhawk 6-7170

PRODUCERS OF TRAVELOGUES

309 CENTER STREET, SUITE 110, TELEVISION FILMS
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

TELE-SOUND
PASSPORT TO THE WORLD

April 14,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I will be in New York next week for a few days on business in general and would appreciate an opportunity to talk with you.

Time is short and it may not be possible to get a letter back here before I leave so I will take my chances on calling; I did want to let you know in advance however.

Very best wishes as always.

Sincerely,

Bill

William H. Hadley Jr.

Hadley, Wm H. Jr

February 5, 1959

Mr. William H. Hadley, Jr.
309 Center Street, Suite 110
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your gracious note. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to sit down and have a long talk with you again. Do let me know if you are coming this way. Meanwhile, I will certainly keep an eye out for anything that might be interesting and promising.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

William H. Hadley Jr.

~~4300 South Lookout,~~ Little Rock, Arkansas - Telephone MOhawk 6-7170

PRODUCERS OF TRAVELOGUES

TELEVISION FILMS

309 CENTER STREET, SUITE 110,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PASSPORT TELE-SOUND TO THE WORLD

January 21,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

A client of mine..Mr. Walter Trulock..has just shown me a copy of a letter he sent you together with the reply. While I am extremely grateful to Mr. Trulock for what I know to be a sincere attempt to help my family and myself I did want you to know that the letter was not sent in response to my urging; the fact that Governor Faubus has seen fit to set a personal crusade against me is completely beside the point in reference to my abilities as a newsman and photographer. Those attributes, if I possess them, must always stand on their own.

Yes, it is true that I am "looking"...I must search afield in order to find a means of support for my family but I myself would not have written to you for I realize your present connections are only with what might be termed special projects. Please believe that Mr. Trulock's contact was neither authorized by me nor knowlingly made in my behalf. I am grateful for your courtesy in answering it for he has been an extremely vocal admirer of yours for some years..not an easy thing in Arkansas.

Perhaps you might be interested in seeing one of the "Annual Reports" sent out to the State Department guests who come through this office.

Once again, thank you for your courtesy to Mr. Trulock and, as always, the very best of luck to you.

Sincerely,

Bill Hadley

William H. Hadley Jr.

Encl: 1959 State Dept report

February 27, 1957

Mr. Arthur Larson
United States Information Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Larson:

I understand that William Hadley is under consideration for an appointment with the United States Information Agency.

As it happens, Mr. Hadley is a competitor of mine, but I have been familiar with his work as news director of station KATV over a period of some years. He is a competent and conscientious newsman who has exerted considerable influence through his television broadcasts.

He has had a special interest in foreign affairs, and in my judgment has done an excellent job in interpreting foreign policy matters to his local audiences. I am confident that he would ably represent our government in any appropriate information assignment abroad.

I know him well enough personally to attest to his excellent character.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Ashmore
Executive Editor

HSA:map

Harry S. Ashmore
Executive Editor
Arkansas Gazette

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 1, 1957

Mr. W. Bradley Connors, Chief
United States Information Service
American Embassy, Grosvenor Square
London, England

Mr. Arthur Larson, Chief
United States Information Service
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Mr. William N. Hadley Jr. of Little Rock, Arkansas has informed me of his communication to you suggesting his availability for service. I have read his letter with great interest and with admiration.

Mr. Hadley has made a firm place for himself in the intellectual life of this State. He is a man of great integrity, good will and intelligence. The earnestness of purpose which he has expressed to you in desiring to contribute in whatever way he can to a more solid understanding between the people of this nation and the people of the United Kingdom can be taken as deeply sincere, an earnest expression of a man who feels deeply his obligations to this old world.

I express the opinion that you would do well to find a spot for Bill Hadley's talents in your organization.

Sincerely yours

John T. Caldwell
President

JTC:vs
BCC: Mr. Hadley

Good luck, Bill!

JTC

cc(nm)-Mr. Hadley

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 789
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Feb.24,1957

Mr. Arthur Larson
Chief,
U.S. Information Service
Washington, D.C.

Re: William Hadley
News and Special Events Dir.
KATV Television,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Mr. Larson:

I am pleased to write you concerning the application of William Hadley of Little Rock for employment with the U.S. Information Service.

If I write in superlatives, which is not my nature, it is because I enthusiastically endorse Mr. Hadley, having a first-hand knowledge of his talent.

He has impressed me as having the personality, mature thinking and background in foreign affairs that would be of inestimable value in an assignment with your Service.

Hadley is an accomplished public speaker, an expert photographer and an analytical newsman whose opinions are as highly regarded on affairs national and international as they are on a state level.

He has an amazing knowledge of England both in government and the mores of the people.

I could become repetitious but it all adds up to an unqualified recommendation of William Hadley who is of that limited ilk with mastery of many talents.

Sincerely,

Keith Fuller

Chief of Bureau

KF/en

Keith Fuller, Chief
Associated Press
Little Rock

(COPY) (COPY)

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS
LITTLE ROCK

February 21st, 1957

Mr. Arthur Larson, Chief
U. S. Information Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Larson:

I understand that Mr. William H. Hadley of this city has made application for the position of Cultural Affairs Officer.

Mr. Hadley is presently news director for television station KATV, and is one of our more popular commentators. He is a gifted speaker, and is frequently called upon to appear before the various civic clubs. Mr. Hadley is possessed of a pleasing personality, is very courteous in his contacts with the general public, and is the type of individual who makes friends easily.

He is energetic and industrious, bears a good reputation for morals and character, and I am confident would render capable and efficient service in the position that he seeks.

I trust that his application will be given every consideration.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Carleton Harris

Carleton Harris

CH:/b

Carleton Harris, Chief Justice
Arkansas Supreme Court
State Capitol, Little Rock

February 21, 1957

Mr. Arthur Larson
United States Information Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: William H. Hadley

Dear Mr. Larson:

For your information I have known William H. Hadley of Little Rock, Arkansas for a number of years. During the time I served as Governor of Arkansas Mr. Hadley was a part of the Capitol Press and I had daily contact with him. I also worked with him on numerous occasions in preparation for television programs.

Mr. Hadley is a man of unusual abilities. As a newsman I found him to be factual and able to size up a situation hurriedly. His television work showed a knowledge of public relations and the imagination and vision necessary to project a program vividly to his listeners.

Mr. Hadley is a man of integrity and high character. He is an active church and civic worker and in all respects is a sound, solid citizen.

As you know, men holding public office are quite often called upon to recommend various people and sometimes it is difficult to keep such recommendations from becoming routine. I should like you to know that my recommendation of Mr. Hadley is not that type. It is my sincere judgment that should Mr. Hadley become associated with your Agency he will become one of your better men.

Respectfully yours,

Francis A. Cherry

Hon Francis A. Cherry, Member,
Subversive Activities Control Commission
Washington, D.C.

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

ORVAL E. FAUBUS

February 21, 1957

Mr. Arthur Larson
United State Information Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that Mr. Bill Hadley of television station KATV, Little Rock, Arkansas, will soon file an application for employment with your department -- as I understand he is interested in overseas service with your Information Service.

I have known Mr. Hadley for several years. He is one of the most able news analysts and news casters in Arkansas. While we regret to lose him from Little Rock and the State, at the same time I must recommend him without reservation as being highly competent and qualified to do the work for which he is making application. Since this is Mr. Hadley's wish, I hope that you will give him consideration.

Sincerely,

Orval E. Faubus
GOVERNOR

OEF:ks

Halstead, Dick

763458

[17]

NA313 CGN PD=DALLAS TEX 21 820PMC=

EDWARD R MURROW=

:CBS DELIVER 485 MADISON AVE=

1959 JAN 21 PM 10 19

:CONGRATULATIONS ON A FINE EXAMPLE OF TELEVISION JOURNALISM SINCERELY YOURS=

DIRCK HALSTEAD UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL DALLAS=

BY WESTERN UNION

Hamaker, John D.

Route 7, Box 422
Tyler, Texas
March 30. 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have followed your programs quite regularly for a number of years. I think I know something about you; not the least of which is that your depth of understanding is greater than the depth of your broadcasts.

I believe that you are keenly aware that what we call "freedom" is losing out to what the Communists call freedom - that we are heading for atomic war - that we are in the grip of a self-satisfied inertia whose continuance means the end of our heritage of political freedom. I believe you are deeply concerned about these things. If I have judged you rightly, it should be mutually instructive and perhaps helpful if you can find time to visit with me during your "sabbatical" year.

So that you can judge whether or not it will be of interest to you, I will tell a little about myself. I am a machine designer, graduate of Purdue University, a one-time guest of Uncle Sam on a tour of North Africa and Italy (army test score 145), for the last 35 years a student of - why "man's inhumanity to man", and a poor boy every minute since March 23, 1914.

In June of 1952 I was forced to take a "sabbatical" because I was so anemic that I could not work eight hours a day without headaches and nausea. My weight dropped from a normal of 165 to 150; today I weigh 195 pounds (not fat), work 9 hours a day and most of Saturday - so if, as I suspect, you have a problem of rebuilding your vitality, I can probably help you with it.

I believe it was also in June of '52 that the H-bomb was developed with its unlimited capacity to destroy. It made me decide to sit down and analyze the problem of attaining peace. I found the answer - the why and the what ought to be. My manuscript gathers dust - I have evolved no plan of action - and time is running out. Maybe you can see a proper course of action.

You have said you are seeking "fresh ideas"; I can give you many new concepts of some very old ideas. You were wondering if the limits of freedom have been reached; I can give you a glimpse of Total Freedom.

Sincerely,

John D. Hamaker

John D. Hamaker

p.s. We have a very modest house with one spare room, plenty of the best milk and beef in East Texas, and 33 acres to keep that boy of yours busy. My wife teaches school so it would be better if you could make it after June. If you wish to come as John Doe that would suit me fine because this little community has great big ears and a long wagging tongue.

Hamilton, Howard

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Davidson Vorhes

from: Ed Bliss

FYI

May 29, 1958

Howard Hamilton was assigned to do the tape work on the Murrow show last night, May 28, and did a good job under difficult circumstances. There were three separate tape inserts, in addition to the taped commercials, and one of the inserts---Leiser in Paris---was not available until five minutes before airtime. It was apparent earlier that Howard had had a good deal less experience in tape work than some technicians, and I think it was unfair to him, and to the program, for him to draw this assignment. It is an important program, and the news these days is breaking very fast. This is not meant to reflect on Howard. He is a good man.

E.B.

Hamilton, Tom

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

JANUARY 21, 1959

DEAR ED:

I FULLY UNDERSTOOD YOUR DIFFICULTIES ABOUT SHOOTING DURING THE NEW YEAR PERIOD, AND MAYBE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO WORK IT OUT NEXT YEAR.

I TRIED TO GET YOUR EYE IN THE CENTURY YESTERDAY TO TELL YOU THAT I THOUGHT THE CALL GIRL PROGRAM WAS DEFINITELY A PUBLIC SERVICE.

SINCERELY,

Tom

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Hamilton, Thos. J.

January 6, 1959

Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton
The New York Times
United Nations Bureau
United Nations, N.Y.

Dear Tom:

I am deeply chagrined about the shooting for your son during the holidays, but can only report that I did not even have a chance to take Casey out for a single shoot. I am sorry and hope you will express my regrets to your son. Perhaps we will have better luck next year.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

December 24.

I spoke to Tom Hamilton today about the possibility of his son going to Pawling. I told him you would call him about this on Friday. The number is Mayfair 1-1929 in Long Island.

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LAckawanna 4-1000

THOMAS J. HAMILTON
CHIEF OF BUREAU

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

DECEMBER 22, 1958

DEAR ED:

MY SON WOULD BE VERY HAPPY TO COME ALONG IF YOU AND CASEY FIND IT POSSIBLE TO DO SOME SHOOTING DURING THE HOLIDAYS AND HAVE ROOM FOR AN EXTRA GUN. HE IS LAID UP WITH A COLD WHICH, IT SEEMS, WILL HAVE HIM OUT OF ACTION THIS WEEK. HOWEVER, HE WOULD LOVE TO COME NEXT WEEK OR THE FIRST PART OF THE FOLLOWING WEEK, SINCE HE HAS TO HEAD BACK TO SCHOOL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

I AM SURE YOU ARE HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME MAKING OUT YOUR SCHEDULE OVER THE HOLIDAYS. MAYBE THE BEST THING FOR ME TO DO WOULD BE TO GIVE YOUR SECRETARY A RING TOMORROW AND FIND OUT FROM HER WHAT YOUR POSSIBILITIES ARE. IF IT DEVELOPED THAT YOU WOULD BE FREE SOMETIME DURING THIS PERIOD, MAYBE I COULD WORK OUT THE ARRANGEMENTS WITH HER.

WITH BEST WISHES TO ALL OF YOU FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

SINCERELY,

Tom

Hamilton, Tom

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LAckawanna 4-1000

THOMAS J. HAMILTON
CHIEF OF BUREAU

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

OCTOBER 2, 1958

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR ED:

CULLEN GOSNELL WRITES ME THAT HE IS COMING UP IN MID-OCTOBER FOR TWO DAYS AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU. WOULD YOU BE FREE TO HAVE LUNCH WITH US AT THE CENTURY OR AT THE UNITED NATIONS, AS YOU PREFER, ON OCTOBER 14 OR 15, PREFERABLY THE LATTER.?

SINCERELY,

Tom

we may to say not pass.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II

Hammerstein, Oscar

June 2, 1959

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

On Thursday, June 25th, "Porgy and Bess," one of the most eagerly awaited films in motion picture history, will have its first public showing at the Warner Theatre for the benefit of the George Gershwin Memorial Foundation.

Immediately following the picture there will be a gala champagne supper ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Samuel Goldwyn, the producer of this film, will be honored for his many years of distinguished service in the field of the arts.

I take pleasure in inviting you to join us on this memorable occasion and hope you will find it possible to attend. In view of the fact that the attendance capacity is limited, please indicate on the enclosed form the number of tickets you will require.

For fifteen successive years, the Gershwin Foundation has made annual awards to outstanding young composers and has also contributed substantially to aid and encourage other areas of musical endeavor. The proceeds from this film will go to the Gershwin Foundation and your contribution is, of course, tax-deductible.

I look forward to receiving your reservations at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Oscar Hammerstein

Oscar Hammerstein II

P.S. Please note that for each $50 ticket, you are also entitled to an invitation to the supper ball, which promises to be one of the most delightful parties of the year.

Hammerstein, Oscar

COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD LAW POLL

35TH FLOOR \ 100 PARK AVENUE \ NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Research Consultants
Bureau of Applied Social Research
Columbia University

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Oscar Hammerstein, II, Librettist

Rev. Donald Harrington, President, United World Federalists, Inc.

Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman, Hoffman Specialty Manufacturing Company

Arthur N. Holcombe, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University; Chairman, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

Arthur N. Larson, Director, World Rule of Law Center, Duke University

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman

A. J. G. Priest, Professor of Law, University of Virginia

Charles S. Rhyne, Former President, American Bar Association

Louis B. Sohn, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

*Titles for identification purposes only

April 6, 1959

NO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may recall, I wrote you several weeks ago concerning the World Law Poll. Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research is currently conducting the first phase of this study, in order to determine the views of a cross-section of leading Americans, including yourself, toward possible long-range measures for the prevention of war.

The Bureau has asked us to request those who may not already have done so to complete and return the Poll questionnaire at the earliest opportunity. The value of a poll such as this depends, as you know, on the participation of every leading person who has been selected as a member of the representative cross-section under study.

In the event that you may not yet have had an opportunity to complete the questionnaire, I am enclosing another one and a stamped return envelope for your convenience.

In earnestly urging your participation in this endeavor, may I remind you that the questionnaire is brief, requiring only about twenty minutes to fill out; and that your opinions will remain confidential, being reported by the Bureau only in the form of statistical summaries.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Hammerstein

Oscar Hammerstein II

The Committee for the World Law Poll has been established by the Pierce Butler Jr. Foundation for Education in World Law, Inc., a non-profit membership corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York on July 23, 1957.

V

PLEASE NOTE

(1) Checklist answer categories are provided for most questions. Additional comments, if you desire to make them, can also be written in, in the spaces provided or on extra sheets. (While the checklist questions may not express all qualifications one might wish to make, previous studies indicate them to be a valuable basis for ascertaining major differences in opinions.)

(2) There is no need to pay attention to the small numbers next to the check-answer boxes and in the margins. They have been placed there to increase the speed and reliability of IBM processing of the questionnaires as they are returned.

A Questionnaire on

Possible World Measures *for the* Prevention of War

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY • BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH
605 WEST 115TH STREET • NEW YORK 25, N.Y.

1. What do you think the chances are that a major war, involving large-scale use of nuclear weapons, will occur in the next ten years; is it likely, a 50-50 possibility, or not likely? *(Please check one)*

1☐ **LIKELY** 2☐ **50-50 POSSIBILITY** 3☐ **NOT LIKELY** 4☐ **NO OPINION** **11—**

2. What are your main reasons for thinking so? —

3. Do you think that in the next ten years a **limited** war, say on the scale of the Korean conflict, is likely, a 50-50 possibility, or not likely? *(Check one)* **12—**

6☐ **LIKELY** 7☐ **50-50 POSSIBILITY** 8☐ **NOT LIKELY** 9☐ **NO OPINION**

4. The following statements reflect different viewpoints about Russia's intentions. Which **one** of the three statements **most closely approximates** your own view?

(Check one) **13—**

1) The Soviet Union is BASICALLY AGGRESSIVE, and is likely to continue trying to bring more countries under its control throughout our lifetime ..... ☐ 1

2) Russia is AGGRESSIVE TODAY, but will probably stop trying to extend its control to other countries as the years go by ..... ☐ 2

3) The Soviets are NOT REALLY AGGRESSIVE, but only appear so at times because they fear attack from the Western countries ..... ☐ 3

5. Of the following four statements about the best way for the United States to treat disputes with Russia, which one comes closest to your own view?

(Check one) **14—**

1) The U.S., while avoiding risks to national security, should SEEK OUT EVERY OPPORTUNITY to negotiate with Russia ..... ☐ 6

2) The U.S. should remain willing to negotiate IN SO FAR AS RUSSIA SHOWS GOOD FAITH ..... ☐ 7

3) ONLY WHERE U.S. STRENGTH IS SUCH that Russia **could not hope to gain by breaking its word** should the U.S. consider negotiating ☐ 8

4) The U.S. should AVOID NEGOTIATING with Russia ..... ☐ 9

(Please turn the page)

6. Is there anything which you think the **United Nations** might do **now**, which it is not doing already, to lessen the risk of war?

1☐ **YES** 2☐ **NO** 3☐ **NO OPINION** 15—

7. **If "Yes,"** what are the main things?

—

8. Are there any steps which you feel should be taken, now or within the next five years, to **strengthen the United Nations** as an agency for the prevention of war?

6☐ **YES** 7☐ **NO** 8☐ **NO OPINION** 16—

9. **If "Yes,"** what are the main things?

—

10. Several long-range proposals to eliminate the threat of war have been advanced in recent years. One plan is to strengthen the International Court of Justice (the World Court) now at the Hague, and to have branches in different regions.

Its authors reason that, to rule out war, there must be machinery to settle international disputes peacefully, under law. Today, the World Court cannot fulfill this purpose, because nations now decide **voluntarily** to submit their disputes to the Court's jurisdiction—and few nations have done so.

Under this proposal, particular nations would agree to submit to the Court, on a **compulsory** rather than voluntary basis, certain types of serious disputes—over international, but not over domestic, matters—arising between them.

For each situation below: Do you think the United States **should** or **should not** grant compulsory jurisdiction to the World Court, over disputes arising between the U.S. and the other nation shown, if that country is prepared to do the same?

(Please indicate your opinion for each)

	THE U.S. SHOULD (GRANT	THE U.S. SHOULD NOT JURISDICTION)	NO OPINION	
1) Over disputes between the U.S. and **a NATO country**	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	17—
2) Over disputes between the U.S. and a **"non-committed" Asian or African country,** having no military pact with either the U.S. or Russia	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	
3) Over disputes betwen the U.S. and **a Communist country**	☐ 9	☐ 0	☐ x	

COMMENT (If you wish):

18x

11. When do you think the practical chances will be **at least fair** that the different **Non-Communist countries (including the United States)** will be willing to give the World Court compulsory authority to settle disputes arising **among themselves**?

1 ☐ Within five years
2 ☐ Five to twenty
3 ☐ More than twenty
4 ☐ Probably never
5 ☐ Impossible to estimate; too many factors involved
6 ☐ No opinion

19—

12. When do you think the practical chances will be at least fair that the different **Non-Communist AND Communist countries** will be willing to grant the World Court compulsory authority to settle disputes **between them**?

1 ☐ Within five years
2 ☐ Five to twenty
3 ☐ More than twenty
4 ☐ Probably never
5 ☐ Impossible to estimate; too many factors involved
6 ☐ No opinion

20—

---

13. A second long-range proposal is to revise the United Nations Charter, to give the UN sufficient powers to ensure the security of every nation under a system of **enforceable** world law.

The authors of this plan reason that the threat of war cannot be overcome unless there is both a system of world law and the means to enforce it.

SUPPOSE the large majority of nations, including the Western and Communist countries, were holding talks to consider establishment of world law under a new Charter, and ways to make it work.

For each of the following, which would you feel the UN **should,** and which **should it not** be given the power to do?

(Please answer for each) THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE POWER TO		SHOULD NOT	NO OPINION	
1) Raise dependable revenues for maintenance of UN agencies, by taxation of each member nation	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	21—
2) Control exploration of outer space and prevent its use for military purposes by nations	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	
3) Decide disputes between nations, in UN courts of law (or in the World Court, the Hague)	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	22—
4) Have a world police force, to enforce the Court's decisions	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	
5) Implement a plan to achieve and enforce total disarmament of every nation (except for small-arms carried by local police)	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	23—
6) Open membership in the UN to all nations	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	
7) Abolish the veto within the UN	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	24—
8) Apply world law to individuals as well as nations	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	

COMMENT (If you wish):

---

14. If you answered "should" to one or more points in Question 13:

SUPPOSE at these talks to revise the UN Charter, the points you marked "should" were to come up for consideration.

Which of the two statements below, about the best strategy to follow in seeking adoption of these points, **would you agree with more?**

Check one

1) The only way to achieve any of the aims implied by these points is to seek adoption of **all simultaneously** ☐ 1 — 26—

2) The majority of nations might not agree to all of these points as a package. It would be best to seek adoption of **each separately** ☐ 2 — 27x

---

(Please turn the page)

15. When do you think the practical chances will be **at least fair** that the Western and Communist countries might agree on a system of world law, incorporating those points you marked "Should" in Question 13?

1 ☐ Within five years
2 ☐ Five to twenty
3 ☐ More than twenty
4 ☐ Probably never
5 ☐ Impossible to estimate; too many factors involved
6 ☐ No opinion

28—

---

16. If the "non-committed" Asian-African nations strongly favored a system of world law (like that outlined in Question 13), and were willing to join the Western countries in establishing it, do you think their attitude would influence the Communist countries toward acceptance?

1 ☐ **YES, DEFINITELY** 2 ☐ **YES, PROBABLY** 3 ☐ **NO, PROBABLY NOT** 4 ☐ **NO OPINION**

29—

---

17. Do you think the United States Government should or should not advance specific proposals to establish a system of enforceable world law at this time?

1 ☐ **SHOULD** 2 ☐ **SHOULD NOT** 3 ☐ **NO OPINION**

30—

---

18. If you answered "should," how much importance do you attach personally to whether the U.S. actually **does** advance such proposals, say within the next ten years?

	Check one
1) It's **essential** for the U.S. to do this	☐ 1
2) It's not essential, but it is **quite important**	☐ 2
3) The U.S. should do this, but it's **not too important**	☐ 3
4) It **doesn't really make much difference**	☐ 4

31—

---

19. In order to help us interpret your opinions, would you mind indicating whether—in politics, at the present time—you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, or an Independent? *(Please check one)*

1 ☐ "Conservative Republican"
2 ☐ "Liberal Republican"
3 ☐ Republican
4 ☐ "Conservative Democrat"
5 ☐ "Liberal Democrat"
6 ☐ Democrat
7 ☐ Independent
8 ☐ Other

32—

Please make any additional comments you wish:

DATE FILLED OUT .....

0705

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Hammerstein, Oscar

COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD LAW POLL

35TH FLOOR \ 100 PARK AVENUE \ NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Research Consultants
Bureau of Applied Social Research
Columbia University

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Paul Shipman Andrews,
Dean Emeritus
College of Law
Syracuse University

Harrison S. Brown,
Professor of Geochemistry
California Institute
of Technology

Henry B. Cabot,
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Boston Symphony Orchestra

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Librettist

Rev. Donald Harrington,
President
United World Federalists, Inc.

Paul G. Hoffman,
Chairman
Hoffman Specialty
Manufacturing Company

Arthur N. Holcombe,
Professor Emeritus
Harvard University;
Chairman, Commission to
Study the Organization
of Peace

Arthur N. Larson,
Director
World Rule of Law Center
Duke University

The Honorable
Herbert H. Lehman

A. J. G. Priest,
Professor of Law
University of Virginia

Charles S. Rhyne,
Former President
American Bar Association

Louis B. Sohn,
Professor of Law
Harvard Law School

*Titles for identification
purposes only

March 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research has been asked to conduct, under a grant from the Pierce Butler Jr. Foundation, the first phase of a study to determine the views of a cross-section of leading persons toward possible long range measures for war-prevention.

The Foundation, in sponsoring the World Law Poll as a public service, hopes to make its results available to heads of government in the United States and other nations. For this phase the Bureau, one of the nation's leading academic agencies for public opinion inquiry, has selected a representative sample of American leaders in different fields, including yourself, from the 1958 Edition of Who's Who in America.

It is therefore my privilege, on behalf of the World Law Poll Committee, to forward the brief questionnaire for the Poll to you, and to request that you return it to the Bureau at your earliest convenience, in the enclosed stamped envelope.

The questionnaire requires an average of twenty minutes to complete. Your opinions will remain confidential, only the Bureau having access to them, and will be reported only in the form of statistical summaries. (You are not to asked to sign the questionnaire. It has been numbered to assist the Bureau in keeping track of the questionnaires as they are returned.)

Thank you in advance for cooperating in this study. We hope that you share with us our belief in its importance, and that you will mail in the questionnaire at your earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Hammerstein

Oscar Hammerstein II

The Committee for the World Law Poll has been established by the Pierce Butler Jr. Foundation for Education in World Law, Inc., a non-profit membership corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York on July 23, 1957.

Hammerstein, Wm.

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending this note this afternoon by hand because I hope very much that you can find the time to watch Arthur Godfrey's program tonight (from 9:00 - 9:30) in which Arthur and Sam Levenson have a mature conversation about teen-agers and related problems.

As the producer of Arthur's Tuesday night show I am hopeful that you will consent to appear as his guest. As you may know, the show has undergone considerable change during the course of the past season, and no longer resembles the TALENT SCOUT SHOW of past years or the variety show that we attempted last Fall. It is now conducted as an informal, spontaneous conversation between Arthur and guests who have all been people of considerable accomplishment in various fields.

It would be a wonderful thing for us if you would join Arthur in a frank, ad lib discussion of the importance of maintaining a free flow of ideas and information through Television. I offer this subject as a suggestion only and, of course, if there is any

(over)

other that has greater appeal for you, the choice would naturally be yours.

Our shows run for one half hour and can be taped at any time that is mutually convenient to you and Arthur. No preparation is required and we do not edit the tape. The whole thing could be accomplished in less than an hour of your own valuable time.

I will take the liberty of calling you within the next day or so and try to pin you down.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Bill Hammerstein

WILLIAM HAMMERSTEIN

Hand, Judge Learned.

January 30, 1959

to: JUDGE LEARNED HAND, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, U.S. COURT HOUSE, FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK

SIR I THINK YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN CERTAIN COMMENTS MADE BY NORMAN BIRKETT AND JOE WELCH ON SMALL WORLD CHANNEL TWO 6 P.M. SUNDAY FEBRUARY FIRST PLEASE CONVEY MY WARMEST GREETINGS TO MRS. HAND. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-75

Hansen, C.B.

C. B. HANSEN
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Century, 1 p.m., November 25th, it is; shall look forward to it.

Sincerely,

CBH:ah

~~Copy~~ Hansen, C.B.

November 7, 1958

Dear Chet:

Yours is an interesting idea, but I'm afraid there is no chance of my being able to participate. Let's talk about it anyway. Are you free for lunch on November 25th? If so, we could meet at the Century at 1 p.m.

Sincerely,

KRM:skh

Mr. C.B. Hansen
590 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

C. B. HANSEN
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

October 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Next year, as you know, will mark the 15th anniversary of the invasion of Normandy and the liberation of France. Many of the commanders of that expedition are still with us, but time is beginning to run out. We are allowing some vivid historical opportunities to pass us by.

With this as a starting point, I have put together in my mind's own eye a historical re-creation of the adventure which, I believe, could be translated into a notable TV program. It would call for the participation of the Montgomery's, the Bradley's, the Beetle Smith's, the Toohey Spaatz', the Ridgeway's, the Max Taylor's, the Van Fleet's, the Admiral Kirk's and others. Most of them, I believe, would be delighted to take part in the show out of a sense of commemoration and history. Indeed, the President might even be persuaded to make a remote appearance.

The show would be mounted on a large-scale terrain relief map of France, approximately 150 feet square. The principals would take their positions on the map, and with representations of their forces, re-enact the whole French campaign in three

phases: the landing, the breakout, the liberation of Paris and France. You would perform as a walking commentator, going from command post to command post to pick up the story of the battle from the commanders themselves. Obviously, this would involve some technique, but the pictorial representations could be made exciting, and as the forces traveled over the terrain, your audience would be given a fascinating story of how a battle unfolds and unravels.

Apart from the big picture, there are numerous opportunities for asides. For example, in telling the story of the impediments posed by the hedgerows, we could bring in from France a ten foot section of a hedgerow and call on the sergeant who devised the claw that enabled our Sherman tanks to break through. This would involve General Bruce Medaris.

For the story of the Resistance, we could bring in a few of the notable resistance leaders of France. And place-names on the map could be designated with actual roadsigns borrowed from the highways of France.

Insofar as the tab is concerned for a 90 minute show of this character, I'm reasonably certain you could find a sponsor from among some large corporate suppliers of military equipment. The show would have tremendous prestige value from the sponsor's point of view and it would lend itself handsomely to press promotion.

As a permanent record, it would have endless by-product uses in the United States, in England, and in France. Surely, the services themselves would treasure it as a form of memorabilia comparable to no other.

If you are interested, let me buy you a lunch and tell you the story in greater detail.

For the sake of a reaction, I am passing a copy of this letter on to General Bradley. I think we could persuade him to explore the possibilities with us.

Sincerely,

C. B. Hansen

CBH:ah

Hansen, Jerry

October 31, 1958

Dear Mr. Hansen:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of October 10th.

I regret that it was not possible for me to help you in your project, since I have had to make it a rule not to participate in functions of a political nature, no matter how much I may sympathize.

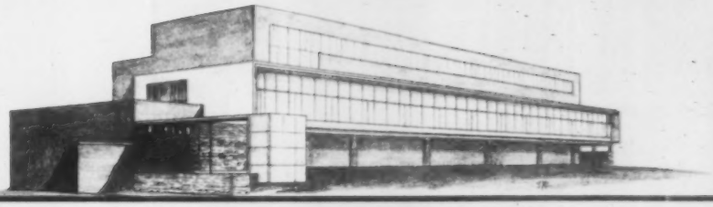
Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jerry Hansen
ASSCW Activities
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

mcs

ASSCW ACTIVITIES

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, PULLMAN, WASHINGTON



Associated Students

October 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a past Student Body President of W.S.C. who has attained national and international recognition, I am asking for your support in a matter which is of dire concern to the students of the State College of Washington. November 4, the Washington voters will vote on a bond issue of 25 million dollars; of which, nearly 7 million will go to W.S.C.--the largest allocation we will have ever received to be used for the construction of needed classroom facilities. This is a non-partisan matter with, at this time, no organized opposition. In the past, other bond issues to aid higher education in this State have failed.

Due to our concern and keen interest we, the Associated Students, have launched an extensive promotion campaign involving several thousand dollars. Fact sheets, organization assignments, and a total tentative schedule are enclosed for your information. One of the items included in the promotion campaign is a special sixteen-page edition of the EVERGREEN.

Now for the pitch ! I, as well as the students, would appreciate any support you can give us in the way of publicity prior to November 4. Possibly a statement from you could be printed in the special issue of the EVERGREEN, which will be published October 21, urging passage of Referendum Bill #10, and indicating the fact that you are a past Student Body President. This paper will be sent to all alumni. We hope the entire program will help the institution, as well as the stature of student government, pointing out the fact that the students of W.S.C. are concerned enough about the future of higher education and W.S.C. to do something about it.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. Any assistance you can give us will be deeply appreciated. I hope you can find a few minutes to spend at W.S.C. during this coming year. I would certainly like to meet you, especially since your picture, along with all other past student body presidents, is displayed in the office and haunts me daily.

Sincerely,

Jerry Hansen

Jerry Hansen
President ASSCW

JH:jb
Enclosures:
(1) Assignment Sheet
(2) Total Tentative Program
(3) Fact Sheet #1 and #2

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, October 6: Commission Kickoff - The Work Begins

1) Mortar Board completes a one-page fact sheet and turns it over to YWCA by noon.

2) YWCA begins distribution of these fact sheets to all campus organizations.

3) IBR, IFC, and AWS will pick up fact sheets 1 and 2 for distribution to the students.

Wednesday, October 8:

1) Crimson Circle delivers fact sheets to athletic department for mailing with tickets.

2) I.K.'s and Spurs pick up fact sheets 1 and 2 in Activities Center for distribution to faculty.

Friday, October 10:

1) YWCA completes contacting all campus organizations.

2) YWCA finishes mailing fact sheets to state PTA and Mayor's Association.

3) I.K's and Spurs complete fact sheet distribution to faculty.

4) IBR, IFC and AWS complete distribution of fact sheets to students.

Saturday, October 11: Dad's Day signs will portray Referendum Bill #10

Monday, October 13:

1) Mortar Board delivers pamphlet to publisher and notifies I.K. president of pick-up day.

Tuesday, October 14:

1) IFC and Panhellenic have checked to see that all houses have contacted all known alumni groups.

Thursday, October 16:

1) AWS finishes mailing fact sheets to Washington Chapters of American Association of University Women.

2) Young Republicans and Young Democrats finish mailing fact sheets to League of Women Voters and the State Taxpayers Association.

Friday, October 17:

1) YMCA finishes mailing fact sheets to labor unions, contractors, and architects.

Monday, October 20:

1) YWCA contacts Commission Coordinator and gives list of all organizations willing to help.

2) I.K.'s and Spurs distribute pamphlets, envelopes, and paper to all students at house meetings. Students write letter to family and friends, enclosing pamphlets and address. I.K.'s and Spurs then collect them and return to Activities Center.

Tuesday, October 21:

1) Stamping of letters by all those interested.

2) Special edition of the Evergreen printed.

Wednesday, October 22:

1) Mailing of letters from students.

2) Special edition of the Evergreen is mailed.

Friday, October 24:

1) YWCA finishes mailing fact sheets to superintendents, principals, and the state Education Association.

Saturday, October 25:

1) USC Game - Band stunts, card stunts, etc.

2) Crimson Circle has information sheet in the programs.

Tuesday, November 4: VOTING

STUDENT COMMISSION on REFERENDUM BILL #10

Organization Assignments

This packet contains group assignments for all organizations who have volunteered to help. Each group will check its assignments and if in agreement will begin work immediately. If there is any disagreement or any changes to be made, contact Jerry Hook, Commission Coordinator, immediately.

Please bring these packets with you for a meeting at 9:30 p.m., Thursday, October 2, 1958, in Cub 215.

Organization: IFC and Panhellenic

Assignment #1: Contact all known alumni groups and inform them of Referendum Bill # 10.

Possible Procedure: Have each house handle its own alumni groups; you merely see that the job is done.

Completion Date: October 14, 1958.

Organization: Crimson Circle

Assignment #1: Prepare and deliver to athletic office some type of information sheet to be mailed out with all tickets sold. This will be done with approval of the athletic department.

Possible Procedure: Check whether it is all right - then go to it.

Completion Date: October 8, 1958.

Assignment #2: Prepare and make all arrangements for fliers which will be placed in the programs for the USC game.

Completion Date: As soon as possible.

Organization: YWCA

Assignment #1: Contact all organization presidents and give them fact sheets for distribution to their groups. You will receive these fact sheets from Mortar Board by noon, October 6, 1958.

If any group volunteers to help in our project, please contact the Commission Coordinator.

Completion Date: Noon, October 20, 1958.

Assignment #2: Obtain mailing lists of all school superintendents and principals, also the members of the Washington State Education Association. Then prepare some type of informative correspondence to be mailed to these groups-and mail it.

Possible Procedure: See Mr. McCloskey in the Education Department for possible address lists.

Completion Date: October 24, 1958.

Organization: I.K.'s and Spurs

Assignment #1: Wednesday afternoon, October 8, 1958, pick up fact sheets Numbers 1 and 2 in the activities center. These will be delivered to all faculty members.

Possible Procedure: Students can carry these to class and deliver them.

Completion Date: October 10, 1958.

Organization: AWS

Assignment #1: Obtain a mailing list of the chapter presidents of the Washington State members of the American Association of University Women. Then prepare and mail some type of information sheet to this group.

Possible Procedure: At your own discretion.

Completion Date: To be mailed not later than 4:00 p.m., October 16, 1958.

Organization: YMCA

Assignment #1: At the meeting October 2, you will receive mailing lists of all labor unions, contractors, and architects. You will then form a letter and send it to these persons or groups.

Possible Procedure: At your own discretion. Might contact Phil Keene for addresses.

Completion Date: To be mailed not later than 4:00 p.m., October 17, 1958.

Assignment #2: Contact all PTA Groups in the state, as well as the State Mayor's Association and inform these people on Referendum Bill #10.

Possible Procedure: First obtain a mailing list and then go at it.

Completion Date: To be mailed no later than 4:00 p.m., October 10, 1958.

Organization: Young Republicans & Young Democrats

Assignment #1: Between your two groups, you will obtain a mailing list of the members of the League of Women Voters and of the State Taxpayers Association. Then prepare and mail some type(s) of information to these two groups.

Possible Procedure: Possibly would be more impressive if both groups signed any information sent out.

Completion Date: This should be mailed no later than 4:00 p.m., October 16, 1958.

Assignment #2: Each group will receive a list of the candidates for public office at the meeting Thursday night. You will then form a letter to the candidates in your party and turn this letter, ready for printing, over to the Commission Coordinator.

Completion Date: As soon as possible.

Organization: I.K.'s and Spurs (continued)

Assignment #2: Pick up pamphlets and envelopes at printers by October 20. Distribute to living groups and then collect them and return to the Club.

Possible Procedure: Clarify through Commission Coordinator.

Completion Date: October 20, 1958.

Organization: Mortar Board

Assignment #1: Prepare a pamphlet that will be mailed to all registered voters in the state. Then take to publisher. Then tell I. K. president when they will be finished.

Completion Date: To be at publishers by October 13, 1958.

Assignment #2: Prepare a condensed fact sheet, no more than one page in length, to be distributed to all other campus organizations.

Completion Date: Deliver to YWCA office no later than noon, October 6, 1958.

Organization: IFC - IBR - AWS House of Representatives

Assignment #1: Monday, October 6, you will pick up copies of fact sheets numbers 1 and 2. These are to be distributed to <u>every</u> student on the campus.

Possible Procedure: Distribute to living groups.

Completion Date: October 10, 1958.

Referendum Bill No. 10

FACT SHEET NO. 1--GENERAL INFORMATION

What is it?

A $25,000,000 bond issue to provide urgently needed buildings at Washington's five public colleges and universities and at eleven State Institutions.

Who proposed the referendum?

Referendum Bill No. 10 was put on the ballot by the 1957 State Legislature because most of the legislators recognized the long-standing need for construction of new buildings at higher education and State institutions. The bill authorizing the referendum passed both houses with a 90% majority. The lawmakers authorized the State Finance Committee to decide how much money would be spent and where it would go--subject to the approval of the voters. Members of the State Finance Committee are State Treasurer Tom Martin, chairman, Governor Albert D. Rosellini, and State Auditor Cliff Yelle.

Who decides the issue?

Voters of Washington will approve or reject the bill at the general election Nov. 4. A simple majority of those voting in that election is required for passage.

Where will the money be spent?

The State Finance Committee has allocated $14,085,031 to the State's five colleges and universities. The mental hospitals, children's facilities, and penal and correctional institutions maintained by the State would receive $10,356,855.

How was the allocation made?

Each institution was asked to furnish its building plans up to 1965 on a priority basis according to need. In July Governor Rosellini, with the assistance of his budget staff and representatives from the departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Employment Security and General Administration, held hearings at which each institution was asked to explain and defend its figures.

A list was then submitted to a bi-partisan creature of the Legislature, the Legislative Budget Committee, for review. This committee agreed with all but two items and sent its report back to the Finance Committee. The three men on the State Finance Committee thus had the benefit of advisory reports from both the executive and legislature branches of government.

Final allocation of items in the bill was made on August 27, 1958.

How badly needed are these new facilities?

Almost all of the new buildings included in Referendum Bill No. 10 have been needed for many years, and requests for funds to build many of them have been submitted many times to the State Legislature.

Enrollment in the five colleges and universities has increased tremendously in the past few years and much larger increases are certain to occur in the immediate future.

Policy emphasis in the Department of Institutions, as reflected in the list of proposed projects, is to:

a. Improve mental hospital facilities in order to achieve American Psychiatric Association accreditation;

b. Provide increased capacity and improved facilities at the juvenile correctional institutions in order to handle the increasing numbers of juveniles being committed to the Department by the courts;

c. Replace antiquated physical plant at the two adult correctional institutions and increase the capacity of the Reformatory in order to be prepared for the marked increase in the State's 19 to 24 year-old group which will soon occur.

What projects are involved?

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

CENTRAL WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	
Education and Psychology Classroom Bldg.	$ 955,836
Library Bldg.	1,522,456
Central Storage Bldgs.	42,310
	$2,520,602
EASTERN WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	
Science Bldg.	$2,069,500
Warehouse - Garage	50,000
	$2,119,500
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	
Library Addition	$1,500,000
WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE	
Plant Science Bldg. - Completion	$1,451,675
Power Plant Addition	300,110
Chemistry Bldg. Addition	1,957,592
Technology Bldg. - Engr. Addition	1,786,779
Biological Science Bldg.	1,318,205
	$6,814,361

WESTERN WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Physical Education Bldg.	$ 957,123
Power Plant Addition	173,445
	$1,130,568

STATE OPERATED INSTITUTIONS

CEDAR CREEK CAMP

Gymnasium - Vocational Bldg.	$ 103,960

EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL

Recreation Bldg. for Security Patients	$ 216,480
Occupational Therapy and Recreation Bldg.	756,270
Addition to Laundry	69,000
	$1,041,750

GREEN HILL SCHOOL

Two residential units	$ 328,300
Recreation Bldg.	285,000
	$ 613,300

LAKELAND VILLAGE

Addition to School Bldg.	$ 131,000
Addition to Sewage Plant	88,500
	$ 219,500

MAPLE LANE SCHOOL

Residential Unit	$ 100,586
Security Treatment Bldg.	241,000
Classroom Bldg.	200,100
	$ 541,686

NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL

Receiving, Treatment, Med. & Surgical Bldg.	$1,793,200
Women's Occupational Therapy Bldg.	368,850
Recreation Bldg.	276,700
Addition to Commissary	102,400
	$2,541,150

PENITENTIARY

Two Cell Block Wings	$1,250,000
Hospital Wing	900,000
Three Industrial Bays	196,800
Industrial Warehouse	310,000
Administration Bldg.	300,000
Creamery Bldg.	70,000
	$3,026,800

REFORMATORY	
Honor Farm Dormitory	$ 87,955
Steam Plant	594,628
Armory Tower	17,985
Field House	276,641
	$ 977,209
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND	
Residential Unit	$ 106,100
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	
Vocational Bldg.	$ 526,400
WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL	
Addition to Laundry	$ 135,630
Occupational Therapy & Recreation Bldg.	523,370
	$ 659,000

Total for State Operated Institutions	$10,356,855
Total for Institutions of Higher Learning	14,085,031
	$24,441,886

Referendum Bill No. 10

FACT SHEET NO. 2--ITS IMPORTANCE TO WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

What would Washington State College receive if the voters pass Referendum Bill No. 10, next Nov. 4?

$1,451,675	to complete its Plant Sciences Building
$1,957,592	to construct a Chemistry Addition
$1,786,779	to construct an Engineering Addition
$1,318,205	to construct a Biological Science Building
$ 300,110	to add to its Power Plant

Why are new science facilities emphasized so much in this priority list?

1. Rapidly increasing enrollments have created pressures for more laboratory and classroom space throughout WSC's schools and colleges;

2. The need for scientists and engineers has become one of the nation's most critical unsolved problems;

3. More WSC students, as a result, are selecting careers in scientific fields;

4. Washington State College, as a land-grant institution, requires its students to take a higher percentage of laboratory sciences than do other types of colleges and universities;

5. Past sessions of the State Legislature have not found it possible to appropriate from the general fund, more than a small fraction of the capital outlay funds needed by Washington State College.

What is the enrollment picture?

Washington State College has anticipated tremendous growth in enrollment. This growth is occurring, but at a much faster rate than expected by anyone.

Enrollment totaled:

5,491 in 1956
5,631 in 1957
6,200 this fall

Predictions from the State Census Board have consistently been lower than the actual enrollment figures. Yet the Board predicts that enrollments will increase in the future at an even more rapid rate. Sample predictions and actual enrollments follow:

	Census Board Est.	Actual Enrollment
1956	5,450	5,491
1957	5,400	5,631
1958	5,750	6,200
1964	8,250	?

How many more students are selecting careers in science?

The number of entering freshmen this fall who indicated interest in scientific fields shot up at a startling rate, as compared to the number in last year's freshmen class. For example:

179% more are interested this year in a career in the physical sciences.

79% more are interested this year in a career in the biological sciences.

What has WSC received for buildings in the last five biennial appropriations?

In 1949-51 it requested $16,300,000 and received $1,000,000
In 1951-53 it requested $13,400,000 and received $ 290,000
In 1953-55 it requested $14,000,000 and received 0
In 1955-57 it requested $ 7,000,000 and received $2,225,000
In 1957-59 it requested $11,500,000 and received $4,250,000

What specific need exists for each building included in Referendum Bill No. 10?

Plant Sciences - This will house all research and teaching for six agricultural science departments. The building has been needed for 15 years, and has been proposed to the last five sessions of the State Legislature. The 1957 session appropriated $1,900,000 for start of construction, but the building cannot be used until it is completed.

Chemistry - Chemistry is one of the most basic of sciences and most students at Washington State College must take one or more courses. All day laboratories were filled this fall and night laboratories were initiated for the first time since the GI Bulge. Nothing short of provision of added laboratory space can prevent some limitation of enrollments in Chemistry in the very near future.

Engineering - If additional space cannot be made available, the College of Engineering must request authority from the Board of Regents to limit total freshmen enrollment in its departments to 400 next fall. This probably would mean refusal of admission of freshmen as follows:

50 in 1959
150 in 1960
280 in 1961
360 in 1962

Biological Science - A majority of the laboratories in the present Science Hall are operated above normal capacity with corridors housing experimental animal cages and "overflow" equipment that can go nowhere else. In addition, enrollment in each of the biological science departments is expected to increase much faster than the overall institutional growth.

Power Plant - The present facility is overloaded during peak load periods. New power is needed to supply the Plant Sciences Building and Veterinary Clinic--under construction--and other proposed structures.

Hanson & Hanson

HANSON & HANSON

ESTABLISHED 1919

MEMBERS

NEW YORK SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Investment Securities

40 EXCHANGE PLACE

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

TELEPHONE DIGBY 4-0121

TO

February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I recall listening to your "Person to Person" interview with Mr. Floyd Odlum and his wife, the former Jacqueline Cochran, some months ago.

It was my opinion that you knew Mr. Odlum quite well; and therefore I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith our circular and a Fitch bulletin on Mercast Corporation, of recent date.

This company is 44% controlled by Atlas Corporation of which company Mr. Odlum is Chairman. Atlas holds 44% or 439,000 shares of Mercast stock. On the last three underwritings to the public Atlas agreed to underwrite the stock without any commissions or underwriting charges; and take up any stock that was not subscribed to by others.

We have been told very recently that a merger has been effected between Mercast and Summers Gyroscope Company. As the latter has moved up sharply in price during the past week, we are inclined to think that the information is dependable. The stockholders of Summers voted to permit Mercast and Atlas to control their company. Under the financing of Summers, Mercast is receiving for their $300,000. investment something in excess of 600,000 shares of Summers stock upon conversion of their debentures into its stock at a cost to Mercast of about 49 1/4¢ per share. It is quoted today $1.75 bid. Mercast stock is quoted in the over-the-counter section of the newspapers, and is currently selling around $4.25 per share.

No interest

If you should have a buying interest in this stock, we should be happy to have you communicate with us.

Very truly yours,

Arnold R. Hanson

HANSON & HANSON

ARH:VG
ENC

HANSON & HANSON

ESTABLISHED 1919

MEMBERS

NEW YORK SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Investment Securities

40 EXCHANGE PLACE

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

TELEPHONE DIGBY 4-0121

MERCAST CORPORATION

An attractive buying opportunity is presented in the shares of Mercast Corp., which are still depressed at a level near their all time low, reflecting the company's integration of new manufacturing facilities during the past few years. However, Mercast now appears to be entering into a new period of profitability and dynamic growth as the recent acquisition of Gray & Huleguard Inc., contemplated expansion of present facilities, internal revitalization of management, policies, and production techniques, and a record breaking backlog, all contribute to a much more favorable outlook for Mercast Corp.

Mercast is 44% owned by Atlas Corp. (a special situation holding company) which provides important additional support, as well as experienced executive guidance. Over the years Atlas has consistently taken advantage of every opportunity to subscribe for additional Mercast shares when offered, (at no underwriting fee and/or commission) including those shares not subscribed to by others. This large stake (439,644 shares) in the future of Mercast is a further constructive factor. Stock may be purchased for its attractive longer range capital appreciation prospects.

COMPANY

Originally formed as Mercuro Corporation on June 30, 1945 under the laws of the State of Delaware, the name was subsequently changed to its present title. On April 26, 1946 the company obtained exclusive license, with rights to grant sublicenses, to patents issued to E. F. Kohl May 21, 1946.

A Research and Development staff is maintained in a continuing search for improvements in techniques, and adaptability to various phases of pattern making, molding, casting and mechanization. $119,476 was spent in 1957, representing over 4% of sales. Present operations are particularly well suited to the specialized demands of the aircraft, guided missiles and related defense industries.

Company regularly contacts the following industrial giants on the West Coast, and does business with many of them. Included are McDonald Aircraft, Boeing, Lockheed, North American, Convair, Temco, Westinghouse, Northrop, Chance Vought, Martin Co., Republic, Fairchild, General Electric, Hughes Aircraft, and Pratt & Whitney among 50 accounts.

SUBSIDIARIES (wholly owned)

Alloy Precision Castings Company makes steel and alloy parts for a variety of industries, using the lost wax method of precision casting. In March 1957, a plant was purchased in Cleveland, Ohio at a cost of $310,350. Despite wage differentials currently averaging $0.30 per hour higher than those on the West Coast, and the competitive position of the lost wax method, operating losses were quickly reduced, and the turning point to profits were reached this mid year.

Mercast Manufacturing Corporation uses the Mercast process and the lost wax method for production-line use in some of the parents research products, as well as their regular lines. The company occupies a 17,000 square foot plant at La Verne, California, with 9,000 sq. ft. expansion planed for tool and die facilities. Original plant was acquired through the purchase of the stock of the First Street La Verne Corp. for $110,000.

Gray & Huleguard Inc. joined forces with Mercast Corporation in late 1957. This company, which produces electro-mechanical equipment for missiles and jet aircraft was purchased for cash and stock equal to $300,000. Full year 1957 earnings, net before taxes, were $162,187. This organization's successful operations will currently enjoy tax free status until the consolidated loss carryforward of the parent company and subsidiaries is used in accordance with Federal tax regulations.

Mercast (Great Britain) Ltd. is owned jointly as an affiliate of the company and Guest, Keen & Nettlefords Ltd. The prime purpose of this company is to carry out licensing programs in the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth, and British protected territories.

SOURCES OF INCOME

The company is primarily engaged in making investment castings using the patented Mercast process employing frozen mercury for the formation of disposable patterns. It is also engaged through Alloy and Mercast Mfg. Corp. in the manufacture and sale of precision castings.

In making investment castings by the Mercast process, a mercury pattern is made by pouring liquid mercury into a steel die, which is then immersed in a freezing bath. The mercury pattern is successively dipped into a ceramic slurry (a specialized type of mortar) until a ceramic shell mold about 1/8 in. thick is formed. The mercury thereafter being extracted by allowing the entire assembly to return to room temperature and pouring off the mercury. The shell mold is fired at a temperature of about 1850° F. for two hours, following which the casting is made by pouring the molten casting metal into the ceramic molds.

The major advantage of this process is that patterns are disposable, complex forms may be obtained quite inexpensively, and closer tolerances are achieved over the conventional investment castings with less difficulty.

Additional revenues are obtained through licensing of the process which in 1957 were equal to $330,000 net. Organizations other than subsidi-

aries using the Mercast process include Kolcast Industries Inc., Thompson Products Inc., both of Cleveland, Ohio, and the jointly owned English affiliate.

SALES & EARNINGS

During the past five years, sales and earnings have had sharp increases and variances respectively. While the transition from a solely licensing company into a diversified manufacturing concern was taking place, gross income rose from a low of $170,000 in 1953 to the record level of $2.78 million in 1957. Expansion efforts, start up costs, non-recurring moving expenses and other charges produced losses of 39¢ in 1955, 92¢ in 1956 and 57¢ in 1957. However, the company is now on a profitable basis as earnings for the first six months of the current year amounted to $49,785. It is also reported that all subsidiaries of Mercast have been operating profitably in recent months with good volume increases recorded. For the full year of 1958 earnings are projected at about 30¢ per share.

FINANCES

Finances have improved to the point where current assets now exceed current liabilities in the ratio of 2.2:1. Net property has been increased by almost $1 million, cash and Government securities by $500,000, and Inventories by approximately $260,000 (does not include $24,865.80 written down to $1, due to customer production slowdown and cutback). Equity per share expanded to $2.08 as compared with $1.80 in similar year ending period in 1956. Capitalization at the end of 1957 consisted of $124,763 long term debt and 1,080,515 common shares (10¢ Par). There are also stock options outstanding to purchase 25,000 shares at $4.50 per share up to August 31, 1960.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Summers Gyroscope Company merger, originally proposed in January 1958, has been abandoned due to the magnified cash requirements needed by Summers. However, this important manufacturer of gyroscopic directional indicators has entered into direct discussions with Atlas Corp. for additional financing, and Mercast may still participate in future prospects. An option representing a 6% interest in Summers is retained by Mercast at a price of $0.50 per share through June 15, 1963 (subject to a loan agreement with Atlas Corp. now completed).

OUTLOOK

Current backlog is estimated at $2 million. Mr. R.O. Ryan, president of Mercast, recently stated, "...we feel confident that 1958 will represent the beginning of a profitable era for the company."

Profit margins should continue to improve since certain non-recurring expenses incurred in the expansion completed last year will not be present to the same degree in the forthcoming period.

RANGE TO DATE

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
High Bid	6 3/8	6 1/4	9 1/2	6 1/8	7 1/4	4
Low Bid	4 3/8	4 1/2	3 7/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	2 3/4

Current market about $3.50 per share.

We, as dealers, maintain a market in this issue for the individual and for banks and brokers. May we suggest that you contact your broker or reach us direct if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

HANSON & HANSON

October, 1958

Mercasting

Basic Steps of the Process

FIRST STEP:
Mercury Poured into Metal Die

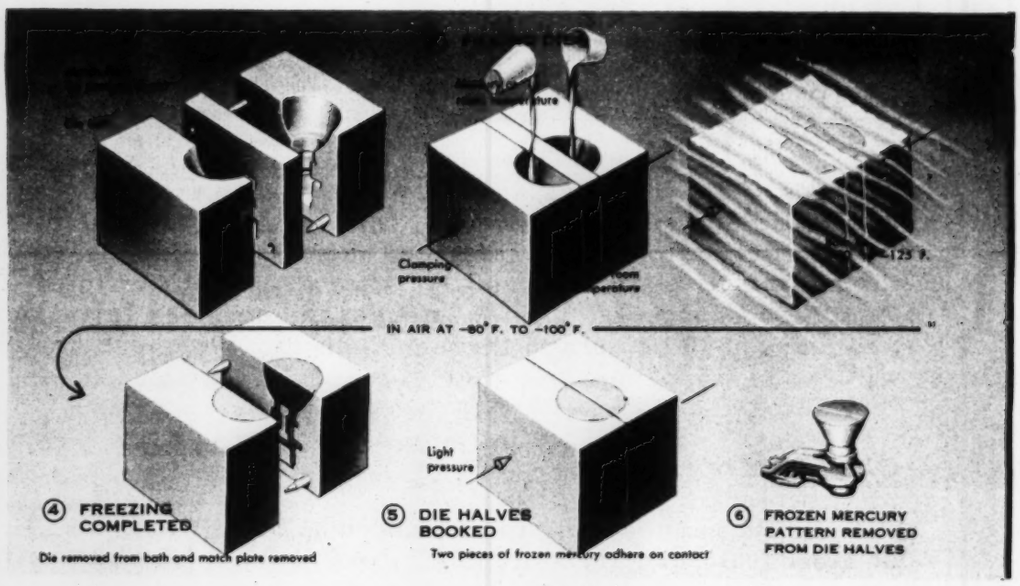
SECOND STEP:
Mercury Frozen and Booking Operation Performed

THIRD STEP:
Frozen Mercury Pattern Dipped into Ceramic Slurry to Form Thin Shell Mold

FOURTH STEP:
Mercury Pattern Melted Out

FIFTH STEP:
Ceramic Mold Fired

SIXTH STEP:
Molten Metal Poured into Ceramic Mold



Sequence of operations necessary to form frozen mercury pattern includes pouring of mercury into metal die, freezing, "booking," and finally the complete one-piece frozen mercury pattern.

The information contained herein has been obtained by us from statistical manuals and other sources generally available to the public. It is not guaranteed and may not be complete but is believed reliable. Any opinion expressed or implied is merely our own. Nothing herein is to be construed as an offer to buy or a solicitation to sell any of the above securities.

We have for many years maintained active markets in Over-the-Counter securities and accordingly will act as Dealers unless otherwise specified.

STOCK ..... Common DIVIDEND ..... *
PRICE (Approx.) .2¾-3¼ YIELD ..... *
EARNINGS (6 mos. June 30, 1958)—$0.05.
*No rate established. d Deficit.

COMMENT (1/2/59) COMMON

The company shows evidence of royalty growth from the expanding use of its processes. Beyond that, management's aggressive exploitation efforts may prove rewarding. Speculative retention is warranted.

PROFITABLE OPERATIONS REPORTED—CLEVELAND PLANT SHUT DOWN

Recent Developments—Company reported on Nov. 14, 1958 that Alloy Precision Castings Co., its subsidiary, has closed its Cleveland plant and is moving operations to Mercast Mfg. Corp., also a subsidiary, at Laverne, Calif. However, the regional sales office at Cleveland is being maintained and plant and machinery are being retained. According to the company, the plant will be reopened should conditions warrant such a move.

Interim Report—In the six months ended June 30, 1958, sales and revenues rose to $1,845,922 from $1,268,608 in the like 1957 period. This resulted in a net profit of $49,785 or $0.05 per share in contrast to a deficit of $180,-170 or loss of $0.17 per share in the corresponding year ago term. Per share figures are based on the 1,080,515 shares outstanding on June 30, 1958.

Annual Report—In the year ended Dec. 31, 1957, net sales increased to $2,446,955 from $1,195,266 in 1956. Net operating loss was $513,591 compared with an operating loss of $523,764. Net loss was $614,250, equal to a deficit of $0.57 per share, compared to a loss of $574,534, or a deficit of $0.92 a share.

Operations Comment—Despite the rise in volume to more than double that of 1956, substantial higher costs of operation resulted in an increased loss in 1957. To offset the company's unprofitable casting operations, which has been the source of most of their losses, they terminated the use of the mercury process at Alloy Precision Casting Company in Cleveland, a wholly-owned subsidiary, and transferred equipment to the Mercast Manufacturing Corporation plant in La Verne, Calif. This move was designed to increase casting facilities on the West Coast, close to the missile and aircraft industries with their large requirements for castings.

Mercast Corp., unconsolidated, showed a net loss for 1957 of $744 compared to a net profit of $178,780 a year ago. Total royalties received were $396,628 against $485,549. Alloy Precision Castings Co. reported a net loss of $384,-864 in 1957 versus a loss of $569,319 in the preceding year. Gray & Huleguard, the company's new wholly-owned subsidiary, was included in the consolidated income statement since Nov. 1, 1957, the date of acquisition. They earned $25,621 in the two-month period. The Mercast Manufacturing Corp reported a loss of $251,712 for 1957.

Acquisition—On Nov. 1, 1957, the company purchased Gray & Huleguard, Inc., manufacturer of electro-mechanical equipment for missiles and jet aircraft. This Los Angeles, Calif. firm earned $94,470 for all of 1957. It will enjoy tax-free profits until the consolidated loss carry-over of the parent company and its subsidiaries is used up.

Affiliate Grants License—In Sept., 1957, the British affiliate granted its first license for the production of castings by the Mercast process.

The Mercast Process—Mercury, although a metal, is a liquid at room temperature and becomes a solid at low temperatures. Mercury can be frozen in a die and subsequently coated with a ceramic to form a mold. Returned to room temperatures the mercury melts out, leaving a perfect mold. After this ceramic mold is fired, molten metal is poured into it and allowed to solidify. The mold is then easily removed, leaving a casting to size. Frozen mercury patterns and special ceramic investment material permit surface finishes and dimensional tolerances never before available in foundry production.

One advantage of the Mercast process lies in the unusual cohesive quality of mercury. Two clean surfaces of frozen mercury will weld together with very light pressures. This provides a convenient and simple method of building up complex mercury patterns. As a result, the process has a wide application for hollow parts, such as turbine blades where coolants are used. The application of the process to the fabrication of many of the components required in radar and guided missile construction is assured by the ability to do an outstanding job on parts having complex thin sections and on shapes which are difficult or impossible to machine. The ability of the process to eliminate costly and complicated machining operations, particularly where hard-to-machine alloys are concerned,

MERCAST CORP.—(U-857 F)
(Over-the-Counter)

CAPITALIZATION (Dec. 31, 1957)—
Long-Term Debt: $367,925.
Common Stock (par $0.10), *1,080,515 shares.
*40% owned by Atlas Corp.

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assures a further growing application for it. While most of the materials included in this class are allocated and these applications today are required for military and defense purposes, widespread peacetime uses exist in virtually every major industry. Current applications—radar, aircraft, automotive, electrical, and machinery—indicate the wide, economical adaptability of mercasting.

Outlook—Company's process is proving to be of considerable value to industry in replacing tedious, expensive or complex machining operations. Also, where machining cannot be done because of complexity of design, or hardness of metal, the process offers a practical method of manufacture. As a consequence it is finding increasing application in fields connected with national defense efforts, with particular emphasis currently on jet engine, guided missile and electronic fields, as well as having wide market potential in diversified industries.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES—Mercast Corporation was incorporated in Delaware, in June, 1945 to perfect and market a patented process by which intricate metal parts may be precisely cast through use of frozen mercury as a pattern material. The first license under the company's patent was issued in December, 1947. Principal royalty income is derived from companies engaged in the various phases of the defense program, particularly jet engine, radar, and guided missile production. Except for a nominal 2% fee for rental of equipment, revenues are derived from license royalties. Licenses are held by Alloy Precision Castings Co., Thompson Products, Inc., and Kolcast Industries, Inc. Industrial Metal Casting's Corporation became a subsidiary and its plant and equipment was sub-leased to company's affiliate Alloy Precision Castings Co.. Mercast, Ltd. (Great Britain) became an affiliate and licensee of company. All contracts are being made on the basis of an initial payment, coupled with annual minimum royalties. Parts made by the Mercast process are used by such companies as General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Fairchild Engine, Hughes Aircraft, United Aircraft, Bell Aircraft, Kaiser-Frazer, International Business Machines, etc. Alloy Precision Castings Co. is a wholly-owned subsidiary.

FINANCIAL CONDITION (Dec. 31, 1957)—Fair. Current ratio 2.05 to 1.

OFFICE—8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.
OFFICERS—A. G. Kirk, Chr.; R. O. Ryan, Pres.; W. M. Hatch, F. W. Glaser, V.P's; T. F. Butler, Secy. & Treas.
DIRECTORS—E. D. Hopper, H. J. McAfee, R. O. Ryan, R. C. Patterson, Jr., W. M. Hatch, A. G. Kirk, F. W. Glaser, H. K. Smith, D. A. Stretch.
TRANSFER AGENT—Marine Midland Trust Co., New York.
REGISTRAR—Manufacturers Trust Co., New York.

COMMON

YEAR	*GROSS INC. ($)	*NET INC. ($)	EARN. SH. ($)	DIVS. ($)	PRICE RANGE HIGH	PRICE RANGE LOW
1958.....	•1,846	•50	•0.05	....	3⅞	2¾
1957.....	2,777	d614	d0.57	Nil	7¼	3½
1956.....	1,630	d575	d0.92	Nil	6⅛	3⅛
1955.....	1,210	d146	d0.39	Nil	9½	3⅞
1954.....	294	17	†0.06	Nil	6¼	4½

*Three ciphers (000) omitted. †As reported. •6 months June 30.

ANNUAL INCOME ACCOUNT AND BALANCE SHEET

Comparative Consolidated Income Account Years ended Dec. 31: (Official)	1957 $	1956 $
Net sales	2,446,955	1,195,266
Royalties fr. licenses	330,460	434,666
Total revenues	2,777,415	1,629,932
Cost of sales	2,412,693	1,475,217
Sell., gen. & adm. exp.	699,342	524,142
Research & devel. exp.	119,477	81,505
Royalty expenses	59,494	72,832
Net oper. loss.....	513,591	523,764
Amort. of patent development, etc.	24,463	34,377
Other deductions	76,206	53,176
Fed. inc. tax refund..	.....	(cr.)26,784
Net loss	614,250	574,534
Earned per share.....	d0.57	d0.92

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31: Assets	1957 $	1956 $
Property (net)	1,730,827	717,325
Patents, etc.	314,293	161,351
Other assets	1,031	34,105
Prepayments	70,206	56,127
Current Assets:		
Cash	202,665	227,341
U. S. Govt. securs.....	501,522	.....
Receivables	433,726	296,684
Fed. inc. tax refund..	.....	26,784
Inventories (at lower of cost or mkt.)....	451,677	189,367
Total curr. assets...	1,589,690	740,176
Total assets.....	3,705,947	1,709,084

Liabilities		
Com. stk. (par $0.10)	108,052	62,617
Long-term debt	367,925	59,254
Capital surplus	2,203,908	1,831,130
Earned surplus	251,006	d655,535
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	423,656	159,360
Notes payable	128,382	110,881
Royalties payable	.....	12,695
Taxes payable	67,416	28,990
Accruals	155,602	49,792
Total curr. liabil....	775,056	361,618
Total liabilities	3,705,947	1,709,084
Working capital	814,534	378,558
Ratio C. A. to C. L...	2.05 to 1	2.06 to 1
Equity per share.....	2.08	1.80

Every reasonable effort is made to carefully report herein information received from our sources, but the publisher does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Hanson Henry

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Henry Hanson
extension 447

Yes - Will see.

April 7, 1958

Public Affairs has told me my job will terminate April 18. Before this happens I want to explore all possibilities within CBS for reassignment.

If it will be convenient with you I'd like to talk with you. I shall certainly appreciate any advice you give me.

Thank you for your consideration and kindness.

HRH.

Hanson, Henry R.

Henry R. Hanson
43 East 27th St
New York 16, NY
phone: MU6-0151

PERSONAL DATA

born -- Decatur, Alabama
date of birth -- December 3, 1928
religion -- Protestant
marital status -- single
military status -- 1/Lt. USAF Res (inactive)
employer -- CBS News
position -- business coordinator
member of the Radio and Television Directors' Guild

EDUCATION

AB degree, University of Alabama, 1950
major -- radio arts
minors -- English and history
activities -- writer ('47), director ('48), and public relations director ('49) for radio station WABP (student owned commercial station)
University Theatre, stage manager
Blackfriar Playhouse (summer stock), 1950

EXPERIENCE

September, 1950 to February, 1951 -- CBS office services
February, 1951 to July, 1951 -- production assistant, HEAR IT NOW
July, 1951 to November, 1953 -- production assistant, SEE IT NOW
November, 1953 to November, 1955 -- director of radio and television, department of advertising and publicity, Headquarters, 3500th USAF Recruiting Wing, Wright-Patterson AF Base, Dayton, Ohio
November, 1955 to April, 1957 -- production coordinator, GOOD MORNING WITH WILL ROGERS, JR.
April, 1957 to present -- business coordinator, TWENTIETH CENTURY (future)

Hanson Margaret

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

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(21)

NA371 PD=ROCHESTER NY 9 831PME= 1958 DEC 9 PM 10 21

EDWARD R MURROW=

DELIVER CBS NYK=

TERRIBLE GOOF HOW ABOUT PUTTING ON THE FIRST TEAM=

MARGARET HANSON=

GOOF=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Hanson, Maurice

December 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Many thanks for your note of December 1st and for sending me the pamphlet on Freedom, prepared under the supervision of Dean Mendell.

I found it most interesting and am grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

So glad you enjoyed SMALL WORLD with President Truman and Lord Attlee. I hope you will find others in the series equally as interesting.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Maurice Hanson
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

mwc

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

December 1st, 1958

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr Murrow:

I am hopeful that you will find interest and profit in a reading of the attached pamphlet on Freedom, prepared under the supervision of Clarence W. Mendell, Dean emeritus of Yale University.

May I also include in this letter my appreciation of the most interesting interview you conducted yesterday with former President Truman and Lord Atlee.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Maurice F. Hanson

Vice President

Maurice F. Hanson
/gk

THE MEANING OF FREEDOM

THE MEANING OF FREEDOM

NEW YORK

FREEDOM FUND, INC.

1958

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INTRODUCTION

When our Democracy was coming into being its strength lay in its firm conviction that Freedom was the greatest thing that man could possess. Men knew then what they meant by freedom. Their belief in its supreme value gave vitality to their every act. Today we still hold by the freedom which they proclaimed. But the definition of freedom is less clear-cut and the belief in freedom is less vital just at a time in the world's history when we most need both a clear definition and an unambiguous belief. For not only the slave nations of the world, but the free world too, are looking to us for leadership. And the leadership keeps faltering not so much through lack of conviction, as through lack of a clear and positive statement of what we all vaguely believe.

In the hope of making a first step toward a definition of the meaning of freedom which may strengthen our own faith and make it clear to a wavering world, Freedom Fund, Inc., has asked different leaders in various fields of our American life to state as clearly as they can, without argument or apology, what they conceive to be the American ideal of freedom in their own field of activity and just how in practice it contributes to our way of life. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that by these statements some modern Jefferson may be inspired to give us a modern definition of the meaning of freedom.

CLARENCE W. MENDELL
Dean-Emeritus, Yale University

HERBERT HOOVER
Statesman

FREEDOM is the most important element in our conception of what America is or ought to be. Our republic was founded on a declaration of freedom to be, "under the protection of Divine Providence," a stronghold for the dignity of the individual and his rights to religious, economic, social and political liberty under the rule of law. Therefore, to one devoting his life to the service of this nation, freedom and America become almost one and the same.

Since the dawn of history there has existed in the minds of men the longing and the hope for national independence and for individual freedom. That spark has many times broken through oppression and burst into victorious flame. Tragically, it has been crushed not once but many times and its flame has often become ashes. But never has the iron foot of oppression been potent enough to stamp out the living spark in the ashes. That spark again sprang to flame in the New World—never since to be extinguished. It became once more a flame that lighted the skies and all the world.

America means more than a continent bounded by two oceans. It is more than pride of military power, glory in war or in victory. It means more than vast expanse of farms, of great factories or mines, magnificent cities or millions of automobiles and radios. It is more even than the traditions

of the great tide westward from Europe which pioneered the conquest of this continent.

It may be that the intangible we cannot describe lies in the personal experience and the living of each of us rather than in phrases however inspiring.

Perhaps without immodesty I can claim to have had some experience in what the words *freedom* and *American* mean. I have lived many kinds of American life. I began by working with my hands for my daily bread. I have tasted the despair of fruitless search for a job. I have also conducted the administration of great industries with their problems of production and the well-being of their employees. I have lived and worked among more than fifty nations. I have worked in governments of free men, of tyrannies, of Socialists and of Communists. I participated on behalf of America in a great war. I saw untold misery and revolution. I have seen liberty die and tyranny rise. I have seen human slavery again on the march.

The Meaning of America

I recount this only in order that, in Quaker terms, I can give my own testimony.

The meaning of our word *America* flows from one pure source. Within the soul of America is freedom of mind and spirit in Man. Here alone are the open windows through which pours the sunlight of the human spirit. Here alone is human dignity not a dream but an accomplishment. It is not perfect, but it is more full in realization here than in any other place in the world.

Perhaps another etching of another meaning of America lies in such a community as that in which I was born. It was

largely settled by Quakers over ninety years ago. This small religious sect in England had declared a hundred and fifty years before the Declaration of Independence that certain freedoms of man came from the Creator and not from the State. They spent much time in British stocks and jails for their outburst of faith in the dignity of the individual man.

They first came in refuge to New England. But the Puritans cut off their ears by way of disapproval of their perhaps excessive religious individualism. Then came the great refuge of religious freedom which William Penn secured for them. From New England and Pennsylvania some of the ancestors of my town migrated by way of Maryland to the Piedmont of North Carolina. Then, early in the last century, slavery began to encroach upon them. Most of that community organized a concerted trek to Ohio and Indiana. This time they were seeking not religious freedom but freedom from the stain of slavery on human liberty. Again, after a generation, they hitched up their covered wagons and settled in Iowa.

Meetinghouse with Deep Roots

Everywhere along these treks there sprang up homes and farms. But more vital were the Schoolhouses and the Meetinghouses with their deep roots in religious faith, their tolerance and devotion to liberty of the individual. And in these people there was the will to serve their community and their country.

That imbedded individualism, that self-reliance, that sense of service and above all those moral and spiritual foundations were not confined to the Quakers. They were but one atom in the mighty tide of many larger religious

bodies where these qualities made up the intangibles in the word *America.*

There are those who would compromise in these fundamental concepts, who scoff at these qualities in men. They say that these qualities were good while there was a continent to conquer and a nation to build. No doubt the land frontier has passed. But the frontiers of science and of the better understanding of human welfare are barely opening.

This new land with all its high promise cannot and will not be occupied except by men and women inspired by these same concepts of free spirit and free mind. And it is those moral and spiritual qualities which arise alone in free men which will fulfill the meaning of the words *Freedom* and *American.*

Part of Mr. Hoover's statement was delivered at the Brussels Fair in the summer of 1958, and also in a recent address on his birthday

FATHER JAMES KELLER

Founder, The Christophers

FREEDOM means many things. But above all, it implies the sublime truth that man, made in God's image, is endowed with freedom by His Maker.

A ceaseless effort is being made by totalitarians all over the world to eradicate this basic truth from every phase of life.

They know that they can never effectively subjugate any human being, much less a nation, so long as man realizes that he derives his rights from God, not from the State, and that the one chief purpose of the State is to protect the God-given right of even the least individual.

Slowly but surely, people in every section of the globe are beginning to appreciate the intimate connection between divine truth and freedom.

Even those without faith are appalled by the ruthless hatred, destruction and death unleashed on millions of innocent men, women and children by those who deny the divine worth of the individual.

Those who enjoy the precious blessings of freedom, therefore, should lose no opportunity to restore truth to the mainstream of life.

In so doing, they would go far

1) in safeguarding their own liberty;
2) in regaining freedom for hundreds of millions now deprived of it;

3) in preserving for generations yet to be born their rightful heritage.

All Men are Created Equal

We, of America, are especially blessed in knowing that the very foundations of our free government are rooted in the "self-evident" truth "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Our Founding Fathers took great care to specify that not only Americans but every human being without exception acquires his rights from the divine Author of liberty.

We must do more therefore, than keep to ourselves the truth that "all men," as children of the Almighty, are entitled to freedom.

We must leave no stone unturned to permeate every facet of life the world over with the only truth that will bring about and perpetuate the precious freedom for which all men yearn.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Author and Lecturer

THE WORD freedom of course has different meanings in different parts of the world. In Japan, for instance, I discovered it meant license and it certainly does not have the same meaning in the Soviet Union as we attach to it, so it is well for the understanding of ourselves that we make an effort to define what we believe freedom to be. Our meaning is important to the rest of the world for it may clarify what we mean when we use the word. At the present time our meaning is never clear because it includes a conception of the particular individual and his country or his part of the world. To us in America, then, freedom has not always been clearly defined. For me it means the right to think on any subject I choose, to let my mind roam in any direction, to inform myself about anything which arouses my curiosity. It means the right of discussion and expression. Of late people in this country have become a little afraid to express themselves, because very often an opinion growing out of temporary impressions or insufficient knowledge will be taken as a final and unchangeable expression of belief. This is not freedom. One should be allowed to express temporary beliefs and go on to further development. Freedom to me means the right to associate with anyone I choose, friend or foe, as long as my country is not at war and my association does not in any way endanger my country. Association with people of entirely different beliefs seems almost essential to understanding of

the modern, complicated world. Freedom to me means the opportunity and the right to study and the opportunity and the obligation to take part in the political life of the country in which I live. This is a representative republic and this type of government does not in any way imply the obligation to subscribe to any particular economic beliefs, but it does mean I have the right to elect to office as my representatives the people who I believe will carry out my intentions, as nearly as I can find such representatives.

In times of national emergency, my freedoms are curtailed in the interests of my country and I willingly agree. At all times my freedom is conditioned by my granting to others the same freedom I claim for myself. Above everything else, in my understanding of freedom there exists the right to hold spiritual beliefs, decided upon in complete freedom and not interfered with by government or my neighbors. Where there are clashes between these spiritual beliefs and the government, my rights should be resolved, if possible, with full consideration for my spiritual freedom. I have been very fortunate in that throughout my life I have been able to live up to my concept of freedom. Freedom does not mean that an individual will always be on the right side and one may well find the majority in opposition to one's views, but real freedom demands that the individual be allowed the expression of ideas and to live up to those ideas as far as they do not interfere in any way with our neighbors. Freedom does not mean that one can shed responsibilities. In fact, I think it intensifies our responsibilities because it makes it obligatory that we seek for others what we expect for ourselves. A life without freedom to those who have once known its meaning is an existence without any value.

MARK VAN DOREN
Poet

FREEDOM

To be what no one ever was,
To be what everyone has been:
Freedom is the mean of those
Extremes that fence all effort in.

IGOR SIKORSKY
Industrialist

WE ARE living in a turbulent and dangerous time in history. The ideological and even military aggressions which are now being carried out throughout the world are really directed not so much against a group of nations or a particular economic order. They are directed mainly against human freedom in general. The inevitable hazards of human freedom for individuals and groups, the inequality and inefficiencies which human freedom is liable to promote at times, are being overstressed and exaggerated. On the other hand, the tremendous value and advantages of freedom and the humiliation and tragedy of all forms of slavery, regardless of any new names by which it might be called, are being overlooked and camouflaged by a smoke screen of misleading slogans and promises. Indeed, deception has always been practiced by man but only in our time has it become a real science of misinforming the unintelligent.

All this being the case, it definitely appears to be necessary to restate the case for human freedom.

I believe that free work, freely initiated by free men, still represents the greatest instrument of human progress and also by far the best basis for a high standard of living for the majority of people. The outstanding success of the United States in its industrial development, in creating for its population the highest standard of living in the world, while at

the same time helping nearly half the world economically, all these definitely confirm the value of the free work of free men.

The Dignity of Free Work

At least as important, if not more so, is the fact that free work is more satisfying to the man. It carries a greater dignity, and it contributes more toward the building of the character of the man and of the nation.

There is no doubt that slavery has its advantages, particularly for those who own or use slave labor. Some of the wonderful architectural monuments of the ancient peoples would perhaps not have been possible on the basis of their economy were it not for the use of slave labor. Even in our time, spectacular results have been achieved in isolated instances with the use of forced labor.

Nevertheless, even in the field of economics the achievements of free men are, on the whole, incomparably greater and, with respect to higher values, there can be no doubt that human life can have a worthy and noble meaning only if the individual is free.

EUGENE ORMANDY

Conductor, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra

MY LIFE-LONG profession as an interpreter of music has not afforded me much opportunity to commit myself in writing on many crucial problems of our times. But those who know me are aware that I have definite ideas on the fundamental issues confronting us. This could hardly be otherwise in an era which struggles so desperately for a happily balanced humanity.

Our form of government guarantees us the basic freedoms of life. Artistic freedom is part of this pattern, and, to this day, America has led the world in this accomplishment. I have freedom of choice in all artistic matters. I may present to my fellow Americans any work that my artistic conscience chooses. This is particularly important in the performance of contemporary works which are, in democratic society, the direct reflection of the thinking and feeling on the part of the creative musician. As an American citizen I am free to choose the conservative or the progressive, the abstract or the programmatic, the sophisticated or the simplicity of folk-like music.

We are apt to take this freedom of choice for granted. But we have only to look at Europe and its recent history to realize the meaning of freedom in artistic expression. There we have witnessed how ruthless governments usurped the entire creative potential of their people. Totalitarian regimes

enslaved all artistic expression for the purpose of their political exploitation.

Under a dictatorship, the performing artist is, like the creative one, exposed to constant surveillance. He is subject to strict party control. Good art is what the party line requires. But the party line changes as dictators change. It is often determined by issues irrelevant to art. The artist might become the target of an attack overnight, and yet not know how he could have avoided it. This is the tragedy of the artist in totalitarian countries.

Preserving Our Heritage

The American artist, by contrast, is free. He is free to follow his aesthetic and technical convictions, whatever they might be. It is my duty to uphold these rights and to fight for them if necessary. These are not empty words. Almost two thousand years ago Tacitus observed: "Rare is the felicity of the times when you can think what you like and say what you think." Today we appreciate what the great Roman historian meant.

Freedom of expression is our heritage. It constitutes one of our most precious rights. We must safeguard it in our daily work. Every American must strive to preserve this privilege on his own terms, within his own sphere of activity. No matter how small the issue might seem to him and how humble the work he is doing, the principle is always there, for there are no unimportant jobs in the teamwork of democratic life; the wheel cannot run without each cog.

Americans enjoy freedom of worship, which has its counterpart in music. Our performances include religious works of music of every denomination, and we perform these scores

for our interconfessional audiences; they respond to these musical manifestations of creed without prejudice and with grateful appreciation for their spiritual enrichment.

We are equally unrestricted in our choice of art works in terms of their national origin. Not even an unwelcome political orientation on the part of the composer's homeland prevents us from presenting his music if we believe in its quality. Thus, the best works of Soviet Russia are heard everywhere in the United States. Music of Prokofiev, Shostakovitch, and Kabalevsky is performed along with the works of the great Russian expatriate, Stravinsky, now an American citizen by adoption.

The Cradle of Liberty

For the last 25 years I have been privileged to live in the city which harbors many of the proudest landmarks of American democracy and freedom. It was in Philadelphia that our independence was declared and our Constitution and Bill of Rights framed.

Being the musical director in the city of Philadelphia has a meaning of its own. As it happens, the Philadelphia Orchestra is, in the evaluation of the world, one of the great musical organizations in existence. From such premises special duties are derived. The focus of the world is on an organization of such scope and standards.

We are frequently chosen to tour the musical cities of the world. At this writing we have just completed a tour which took us into Romania, Poland and Russia, as well as the countries of western Europe. The primary purpose of these journeys is to make good music and to show the world our cultural achievements. But these visits have another aim: on

our travels we are American ambassadors of good will; our behaviour abroad is a manifestation of our way of life.

We must explain to the world that our opportunity to share wealth is the result of our way of life, of good government, of a free economy. But what is even more important, we must prove to them that our concept of freedom is the bridge to humaneness.

Since her founding, America has made her contribution to the birth of a new humanity. And I believe that our concept of free government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people" will endure long after the present global anxiety has been forgotten.

The day will come when Philadelphia's Liberty Bell will sound for all mankind "to proclaim liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." May "the land" come to mean *the world,* and "all the inhabitants" include *all humanity.*

MISS KATHERINE McBRIDE

President, Bryn Mawr College

To SOMEONE engaged in study or research freedom is both the first and the last step. Between these two steps are the many difficult stages in the pursuit of an idea or the solution of a problem when the student or the research man may be less aware of the freedom of his thought than of its regulation by a series of laws, for example those of logic.

Scholars tend to take freedom for granted and pay more attention to the laws that regulate the pursuit of knowledge. "Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof" in this context is like other indispensables—oxygen, water, food—not a matter of concern until its supply is short or in some way threatened.

But freedom of thought should perhaps not be taken for granted in the twentieth century. We should probably consider it as much a matter for the current agenda of critical business as freedom from want or freedom from fear. Older than these, it is not necessarily established for all time, but rather to be struggled for under the particular conditions of the decade or the year.

One interesting relationship is that of the several freedoms we consider basic to a free society, freedom of thought and freedom from want, for example. The latter requires a kind of economic planning that removes certain freedoms, notably the freedom to make money without contributing

to what is judged as a matter of national policy to be the general welfare. Restriction of one freedom takes place in the interests of extension of another freedom, but no society can grow in strength if it infringes on any freedom so basic as freedom of knowledge.

Another condition which is relevant to this basic freedom is what Devereux Josephs has called recently "the explosion of knowledge." Here is change which is beyond our power to limit. In fact, we press hard against limitation, to push forward the "expanding frontier" of knowledge. So rapid is the expansion, however, that the single student or scholar finds it difficult to keep in touch with the knowledge pertaining to his problem. Human capacity is the limiting factor, and scholars in different fields must always work not only on the problem but on tools and procedures which extend the capacity of a single individual.

The Effect of International Tension

To new freedoms and rapidly expanding knowledge should be added the third and not unrelated condition of international tension and strife. Among the many complexities here, one factor is quickly evident. An individual's first step—the choice of the problem or the commitment to the field of study—may be influenced by what seem to be the urgent demands of the day. The individual still makes the choice, and is of course free to do so. The society, however, must achieve a wise balance which makes long-term demands as clear for the scholar—old or young—as are short-term demands.

After the first step—the choice or commitment—freedom of thought or knowledge is an absolute. Without it scholar-

ship is worthless. Scholars are right to take freedom for granted, provided, however, that scholars in sufficient numbers are at all times alert to the conditions that maintain this freedom—or alternately that threaten it.

The last step—and sometimes the series before it—may be steps into the unknown. These introduce a new freedom in a special sense. The scholar who extends existing knowledge is free as no other man has been, but he may by that freedom extend the range for other men.

CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT
President, E. I. duPont de Nemours

THE FOUNDER of the great duPont Company came with his family to America more than a century and a half ago. They came, as did countless other families, leaving the home of their birth to seek their fortunes across the sea. Why did they come?

The answer, of course, is that there had been born with this nation a new concept of freedom—the doctrine of individual liberty—all the more precious because so few had ever possessed it. Elsewhere in the world it did not exist. Only in America could freedom be found, a freedom under which man was accountable only to his God and his conscience so long as he did not infringe his neighbor's equal right.

Today freedom is a much abused and much debated word. It has become fashionable to subdivide it into sections—freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from this or that bugbear of humanity. To sort out freedom into convenient piles, like so much laundry, is to imply that one right has less validity than another or that it constitutes a claim which can be filled only by curtailing the freedom of someone else.

The freedom set forth in the creation of the American Republic was whole and individible. It assumed an equality of freedom in which no man's freedom could be made less so that another's might be more.

Yes, freedom was the prize and it is important that we understand precisely what that freedom entailed. It was not a license to prey upon one's neighbors nor was it a right to another's gain. For with freedom went the acceptance of responsibility. Under feudalism, necessities of life were the obligation of those to whom one owed allegiance. With freedom came the recognition of the fact that to wear no man's collar means eating at no man's table. Freedom meant primarily the right of self-determination, the right of man to direct and employ his energies as he elected.

Calling Forth Our Best Efforts

The society we built upon this firm foundation astonished the world. We had created an environment which for the first time in history called forth the best effort of all the people. Here, men were free to pursue their destinies, to retain the fruits of their labors and to do with them as they chose.

Irenee duPont came here to build his enterprise. He was free to do so, on his own initiative, to undertake the risks, to carry the burdens, to reap the rewards. He was free to deal with his employees as individuals on whatever terms were mutually acceptable, with his customers and his shareholders as they and he saw fit. Many others had the same encouragement and the same will to believe. And so did their children and their children's children through many generations, bringing to us of the present day the cumulative accomplishments made under freedom's banner.

Our present day has tended to mortgage the freedom which is its greatest heritage. Rights of minorities in the economic area have at times been disregarded to the point

where the virtues of thrift, enterprise and initiative have lost much of their original glamor. But I cannot believe that the basic good sense of our people will permit this condition to endure. In due time the American people will take note that what hurts any segment of society necessarily hurts all society and that justice is meaningful only when it is applied without prejudice to everyone.

Today, after one hundred and fifty years, we stand on the threshold of a new continent, the vast, unexplored area of science which advancing technology has opened to us. It is a continent fully as rich in opportunity and as abundant as the geographical America of Irenee duPont's day and as full of promise for the future. If we are to meet the challenges of this great new world we must face them as the men and women of Irenee duPont's time faced theirs—with the same zeal, the same determination. And it follows that we should and must have the same conditions that nurtured this spirit —the same freedom, the same incentive, the same spur to initiative.

The Opportunity to Progress

Our progress up to now has been in direct ratio to the degree of human freedom afforded us. Our rate of progress in the future will be determined in identical fashion. I am quite confident that this essential truth will be recognized and affirmed by the American people.

With freedom assured, there can be no limit to the progress we can make. The new continent we have before us has no boundaries. Its horizons are as broad and as limitless as the spirit and the imagination. For us it is the opportunity of multiplying our national inheritance many times.

My company, like countless others, will play its part in this continuing adventure as earnestly and as fruitfully as it has in the past. With our fellow Americans we will keep faith with the heritage of our forefathers. What they did, we can do, what they accomplished, we can accomplish, what they won, we will win, for the freedom which is their most precious bequest to us we will never surrender.

JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA
Jurist

THERE are certain basic aspirations common to every member of the human race; they well up from deep within us. One of these is freedom. Freedom is, I suppose, in a large general sense, the result of lack of restraint; and so there are those who, viewing the matter superficially, confuse freedom with unbridled license. It requires little argument, however, to demonstrate that no society of men could long survive if every person could do precisely what he wanted to do, including stealing, lying and otherwise interfering with the orderly and proper business activities and recreation of others.

On the other hand, it seems clear to us Americans that there is something precious and unique about every single human being that is entitled to respect and protection. This is often referred to as the dignity of man. One individual may wish to devote his life to music or painting, another to agricultural pursuits or to philosophical speculation, or to any one of thousands of other physical or intellectual occupations. If each human being is different from every other, which is clearly the case as we see it, each individual must be permitted to decide for himself the kind of work he wishes to do, the religious doctrines he wishes to accept, the family ties and responsibilities he wishes to assume, and where he wishes to go to work and live. And, if each individual is to be

permitted to make and carry out all these decisions, he must also be permitted later to change his mind, to leave one type of work for another or to change his place of residence from one part of the United States for another, or to change his religion and so on. The particular individual may do some foolish things, he may make some unwise decisions; but, from our standpoint as Americans, life would not be worth living if we had to get permission from some Government official before we could change our occupation or our residence or make and carry out other decisions affecting our personal life. And the notion that the Government, by propaganda, by a carefully constructed series of rewards and punishments, and at times by outright compulsion, should control our education and our thinking and our beliefs, is absolutely abhorrent to us.

A Framework of Law

In the aggregate, however, the activities of man are carried out in a setting of laws passed in the general welfare and for the well being of the people as a whole. These laws affect a multitude of aspects of community and national life. Some of these laws define interests in real and personal property, the rights of landlords and tenants and the power to make wills and to inherit property; others affect a great variety of matters of health and sanitation; civil and criminal penalties and liabilities are established with the general intent of promoting the happiness and contentment of all the people in every community. Naturally there are differences of opinion as to the wisdom or efficacy of one or another of these various laws. And that is precisely where another very important feature of American freedom comes into play. Our system of

government is based upon federal and state legislative bodies with the power to pass the various laws just described, and the very essence of our system is the election by popular vote of the members of the legislature who are to pass these laws. In some parts of the United States one political party is in the ascendancy and in other parts another, but the scene constantly shifts and political contests for these seats in the legislature are constant and they are bitterly fought. Sometimes the electors do not make the wisest choice of a legislative representative, but the correction of such mistakes is within the power of the same voters when the time comes around for the next election. The control of the entire executive and legislative branches of the Government is at all times in the people and this control is real and demonstrable. When we Americans hear that under some other political system the ballot to be cast by the voters has only a single candidate for office, selected by some group with authority to make the selection, we view such an election as a fraud on the people. The fact that the candidates for public office run without opposition demonstrates, in our view, the complete lack of one of the basic essentials of freedom.

Protection of the Constitution

There are times, however, particularly times of crisis, when the great majority of the people are convinced that certain new laws should be passed. It is in times of distress and tension that large numbers of people become panicky and they are apt to demand the passage of laws infringing the basic principles of freedom. It is right at this point that the American Constitution steps in and calls a halt. One of our greatest freedoms is the protection of minority groups

against the demands of the majority of the moment. There are several of these constitutional safeguards, but the principal ones are set forth in what we call our Bill of Rights, the first eight Amendments to the Constitution, passed virtually at the time of its adoption. Thus no law may be passed affecting the right of the people to worship according to their conscience, or depriving any person of his life, liberty or property without due process of law. Freedom of speech and of the press is preserved inviolate. There are various provisions of the utmost consequence protecting individuals against the oppression of Government officials: no one may be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case; excessive bail is strictly prohibited; prosecution must be based on a specific charge formulated according to existing law; all *ex post facto laws* are forbidden and the right to trial by a jury of one's peers as well as the right to counsel for one's defense are made inviolate.

Bill of Rights

These and other mandates of the Bill of Rights are often referred to by Americans as an integral part of their "liberties" or their "freedoms." And it is perfectly clear that, sheltered by these Constitutional guarantees, no person could be whisked away in the small hours of the night and taken off to prison without even knowing the nature of the charge against him, without any right to obtain his liberty by posting bail, and without the right to a lawyer of his own choosing to advise him and to defend him. The possibility of the arrest of a person and his confinement for long periods of time, hidden from his friends and relatives, and wholly at the mercy of Government officials, simply does not exist in

America. Moreover, the provisions of the Constitution as a whole make it impossible for any group to seize power and promptly change the whole fabric of government. No matter how overwhelming may be the victory of a political party at a particular national election the basic constitutional scheme remains intact.

The Role of the Judiciary

How is this system made to function? How is one to be sure that these Constitutional provisions are not mere empty words, speaking in terms of freedom but wholly without substance or actuality? That is where the courts and the judges come in. When a judge is invested with office he takes a solemn oath to uphold the laws and to maintain the Constitution. And one of the ways by which the judges do this is to regard the Government, in civil or criminal cases coming before the judges for decision, simply as one of the parties in the case. It would be an offense of the gravest nature for the executive or any agent or representative of the Government prosecutor privately to attempt to dictate to, or even advise a judge of the reasons of policy or political expediency or anything else that made it necessary or desirable that the judge should decide any case according to the wishes of the executive. What often seem to be technical decisions, difficult for laymen to understand, are merely the warp and woof of the fabric of Constitutional law which develops slowly to meet the particular problems of each age, but with an eye focussed always and above all on the preservation of our "liberties" and our "freedoms," which constitute our most precious heritage.

JONAS E. SALK

Scientist

FREEDOM is a biological necessity.

For man it is as necessary as is love.

Freedom is also a state or condition of being—and is no more likely to be synthesized than is love.

Freedom is an element of all of the phenomena of life. When restricted, growth and development are limited; severe or prolonged deprivation inevitably results in pathologic consequences.

It would follow from this that the degree to which freedom exists can be tested only in maturity—at which time there will be reflected the effects of distorting and restricting influences from the beginning of life. Experience in the early years can, and does, prejudice adult judgment, and the individual himself does not always know that freedom to permit fulfillment of the potential with which he was born has been denied him.

Why are there almost as many concepts of freedom as there are people? Is it perhaps because freedom can be understood and appreciated only after it has once been experienced?

Is it that basic freedom, rather than particular freedom, can be understood and appreciated only by the mature mind of a mature man?

Is it possible that mankind has not yet advanced suffi-

ciently from infancy and childhood, and may merely be in adolescence—and that freedom of the quality of which we speak here, in time will extend and prevail, not as the fragmented, partialized, sectarian kind, which conceals the absence of the most meaningful freedom, but as the kind that satisfies the basic requirement for life's fulfillment?

Would not the social climate, which permits and protects the greatest degree of meaningful freedom for the greatest number, contribute to the world men and women who are of the greatest value—not only to the social group that produced them, but to all mankind?

Freedom and the Future

And yet, do we know enough about man's needs for him to realize the full power of his body, mind, or spirit? I can imagine that, in time, if it cannot yet be so declared, freedom will be one of the pre-conditions necessary for unleashing the power still locked within the nucleus of the human atom.

We are still some distance away from that day—but, the more who remain free—of all who are born free—and the more who are born in freedom—will hasten the day when freedom will be as free, for the soul and the spirit of all men, as is the air we breathe and the sunshine which envelops us.

COUNTESS ALEXANDRA TOLSTOY

Author and Lecturer

THE WORD *Freedom* has lost much of its magnificent meaning in our times. One can speak and write of *Freedom,* even shout it from soapboxes, but it loses real value if we do not understand. I understood the true meaning of *Freedom* in prison.

It is summer and the room is stiflingly hot. A long narrow cell has three beds along one wall, three on the opposite side. Between the beds stands a narrow table. Scanty light comes through the dark painted pane of the window, through the iron bars. No books or pencils or paper are allowed. Instead of a bed there is only a wooden pallet with boards so badly fitted that the thin mattress of shavings falls through the cracks and the edges of the boards cut into your body. Tedious days drag infinitely long.

Suddenly the door opens and the warden comes in. His face is like stone—all guards of Soviet prisons have identical expressionless faces—and he intones indifferently: "Citizen Tolstoy, you are free. Collect your belongings." My fellow prisoners congratulate me. Some rejoice, others are jealous, but all are excited.

Strangely, I am not excited. I am not happy and I do not understand why I linger. There I sit on my wooden pallet motionless, to the astonishment of my fellow prisoners. They ask why I am not preparing to go and why I am not in a

hurry to run away from this horrid crowded cell to be free.

"Free," I think, "but only to leave this small prison to go into the enormous prison which is Soviet Russia. There I cannot speak freely! I cannot pray as I want! My movements will be under control! I shall live in constant fear of re-arrest, exile or even death! No, though I am to have more physical freedom, in prison I have had no responsibility and I have enjoyed a greater moral freedom. No human being could deprive me of my inner freedom of beliefs and thoughts!"

The Free Spirit of Man

Suddenly I feel with all the force of my soul that men have no control over my spiritual being. They cannot lock it up nor deprive me of my inner freedom: there is no prison for the free spirit of man! It soars beyond the walls and the iron bars of a prison!

This is why I did not want to hurry to leave the prison where I had to make no compromise with my conscience. As long as I could not be truthful about myself, I would be a slave. And later, after the prison, I had to bargain with my conscience. The more I tried to justify the compromises I made, the more I lost my inner freedom. I compromised in the school which I headed, where the Soviets promoted anti-religious propaganda, and where students were taught to denounce their parents and teachers. I even stood up when they sang the "International," which I hated.

There were finally only two ways to regain my freedom: either to stop lying and bargaining with my conscience—which would have meant prison, exile or even death—or I had to leave Russia.

Here in the United States of America I have enjoyed freedom for 27 years. I am used to it now. I take it for granted. It seems quite natural to me that I don't have to compromise any more. But I always try to remember the words of my father: "If only men would worry less about material things and would use their energy freely in worshipping the truth and thus liberating themselves and others from falsehood and lies—they would attain the greatest happiness open to them."

Now that I have understood what real freedom is, I feel the enormous responsibility on each of us towards those who are still living in slavery. It was Jesus who said that from him who has much, much more is expected!

G. KEITH FUNSTON
President, New York Stock Exchange

DONALD KUEHL is something more than a 50-year-old newspaper circulation man who works for an average annual salary in Elkhart, Indiana. He is also a symbol of a new dimension in an old freedom.

"The country is stronger if every citizen owns something," Mr. Kuehl remarked recently, "some stocks, some government bonds, some real estate, something that makes us all capitalists, with a stake in our free enterprise system."

Man's freedom to own private property reaches far back into civilization. Down through the centuries individuals in various lands have owned shelters, homes, businesses and many other things. But the vast and significant difference between two worlds in conflict today is our attitude toward ownership.

In the free world, every man has a right to the full fruit of his toil and the privilege of saving and holding it in property if he desires. Further, he is entitled to a fair return on this property when it is used for additional production. Through such ownership, citizens of the free world can achieve personal independence and economic security.

On the other hand, in the Communist nations, as author Milovan Djilas has clearly pointed out, economic necessity binds the individual in slavery for life to those who govern.

In America, literally everyone realizes a measure of free-

dom of ownership for himself. People by the millions own the myriad appliances and appurtenances of the good life. The incentive of ownership motivates our whole society. The freedom to venture for profit, for example, has helped roll the first automobile up our highways, put wings on the airplane, bottled milk, packaged food and inoculated our sick with miracle drugs.

This is where Donald Kuehl comes in. According to age, income, family size, education and geography, he was found to be the average American shareowner in a national survey.

And he is a symbol of an exciting dimension unfolding in this critical 20th century. Americans everywhere are increasing their ownership of the nation's businesses, both large and small. Some 8.6 million people personally own shares in our great business corporations and 100 million others hold indirect ownership through pension funds, insurance and investment companies.

If the numbers themselves seem cold and anonymous, they come to life with the people involved. The owners of the nation's emerging "People's Capitalism" come from every section of the country, from every occupational group, from every income bracket. They are housewives, doctors, clerks, teachers, farmers, executives, and factory workers.

Along with millions of these other Americans, men like Donald Kuehl are putting their savings to work in business companies. Their freedom to own is producing a result that one economist recently put into words: "Of all the great nations, the one that clings most tenaciously to private capitalism has come closest to the Socialist goal of providing abundance for all in a classless society."

CHARLES SEYMOUR
President Emeritus, Yale University

HUMAN freedom comes into being in the release of the body, mind, and spirit from external control. But in operation it represents a force far transcending the state of mere unrestricted self-indulgence. It has within itself a creative power that serves to awaken the aspirations of mankind, to provide ways and means for the attainment of a higher civilization, perhaps even to open a path to ultimate wisdom. Freedom is justified by its works, more especially by the light which it has brought into the lives of men, through one or the other of its manifold aspects. For, as Lord Acton has said, freedom has as many facets as a well-cut diamond.

The opportunities which freedom opens to mankind are not unaccompanied by conditions and are not to be capitalized without effort. What God grants to man is not freedom itself but the power to achieve it. The path to its enjoyment is not easy to traverse and every step teaches the lesson that each benefit conferred by freedom implies a correlative obligation. In the area of social relations the free individual must accept the necessity of a self-control that will protect the freedom of others. In the sphere of politics a similar self-discipline must be undertaken by the free citizenry: it results in what we regard as the highest type of political system, the regime of self-government.

Freedom, if it is to survive, cannot relapse into a negative condition of an undisturbed *status quo*. It must continue as a positive invigorating force that spurs men on to wider fields of endeavor. It is tolerant of the varied beliefs and interests of differing sorts and conditions of people; but completely intolerant in its detestation of inertia or self-satisfaction. The cohorts of freedom must always be on the march, extending the frontiers of human knowledge and understanding.

The Cause of Freedom

For the cause of freedom is always in danger, whether from sloth, smugness or despotism. As John Curran said in 1790, "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition, if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt." Curran had in mind primarily the threat of political tyranny which in our day, as in his, should not be regarded as an idle one. But more dangerous yet is the moral peril of taking freedom for granted and failing to maintain the sense of obligation that must go with the blessings it brings. The servants of freedom must always have in mind the need of reinvigorating its power. Thus Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg called on the people for increased devotion to the cause "that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom."

What we regard as the true freedom, as distinguished from its competing impostors, is instinct with moral design. As Voltaire wrote to Frederick the Great, the whole social system of mankind is dependent upon the power to acquire the sense of justice and injustice which God has given us. To

provide definite purpose to that power is a major function of freedom. It cannot be neutral as between right and wrong. The unforgiveable sin is the utilization of freedom for an evil or unworthy intent.

Freedom of the person, of thought, of religious belief, of speech and of the press, are all granted to us as a means of achieving a better life for mankind. Thus in the words of The Book of Common Prayer we ask for grace "that we may reverently use our freedom . . . to employ it in the maintenance of justice among men and nations."

FREEDOM FUND, INC., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. was chartered in October, 1955. The purposes for which it was formed are voluntarily to aid and promote, in any and all lawful ways, the cause of freedom and liberty throughout the world by furthering and promoting the dissemination of information designed to alert public opinion in the United States and abroad to the perils faced by freedom and liberty from aggressiveness and imperialistic communism and totalitarianism in their various forms. The Fund is a tax-exempt foundation.

Haq, S.M.

EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 9, 1958.

INF. 121/58

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would be grateful if you could kindly have a transcript of your newscast of last evening (October 8) sent to me.

Rec'd.

I listen with interest to your broadcasts, and would very much like to have the pleasure of meeting you. I will, if I may, call your office during my next visit to New York in the hope that you will be able to spare me a few minutes from your busy schedule.

Yours sincerely,

S.M. Haq

S.M. Haq,
Press Attache.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Haq, S.M.

EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 15, 1958

INF: 120/58

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the "Leader", Karachi, of May 12, 1958.

On page 2 it carries an article "Edward Murrow - 'The Man of Action.'" I thought you may like to see it.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

S.M. Haq

S.M. Haq
Press Attache

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

kh
Encl.

THE LEADER

Monday May 12, 1958.

ABETTING ASSASSINATION

HARDLY before the blood on the blade that killed Dr. Khan Sahib dried, a local contemporary has hastened to deliver a summary judgement. With sinister alacrity it has sought to dismiss the assassination as one in which a revengeful patwari struck down an errant politician. Could anyone with a grain of honesty claim to condemn assassinations when he adopts such a callous approach towards the brutal murder of one of the party leaders ?

Why was the paper in a frantic hurry to deliver judgement even before the interrogation of Ata Mohammad started ? Would anyone with a grain of common sense accept the first statement of a murderer ? Did the Karachi Police accept the first statements of the many accused in major murder cases? We are all familiar with the contradictory statements of Akhtari Begum in the D.S.P. murder case. Then why, in this major assassination, is our contemporary so anxious to treat it as a common murder and divest it of all political implications.

If only the paper had waited for 24 hours the political implications of the assassination, as evidenced by the arrests of Allama Mashriqi and his followers, would have been clear. How does the paper presume that Dr. Khan Sahib himself dismissed the patwari? And on what basis does it assert that the murder was an act of revenge ? How does anyone presume that any wrong committed in a Province must have been the act of the Chief Minister ? But the paper has gone much further and prescribed a philosophy of riskless administration to our politicians. Are not these a blatant attempt to calm the outraged public feelings by suggesting that Dr. Khan Sahib did provide the provocation for the assassination ?

How is that this very paper which, like the nation, is not satisfied—and rightly—by the two enquiries conducted into the dastardly assassination of the Quaid-i-Millat by Pakistan officials and a Scotland Yard expert, is so confident of the motives of this murder even before the interrogation had started ? What dark fears are compelling the paper to prejudice the public mind against the deceased ?

The paper says that "even his worst enemies" would concede that when he dismissed officials his "motives were always noble and honest." But on their part "his worst enemies" are not willing to be honest, much less noble, even after his death.

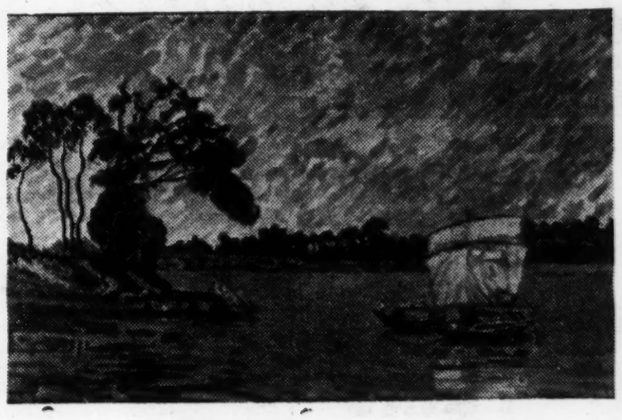
If the paper is not willing to be honest with a murdered man there is at least this country which deserves a better deal, particularly in the election year. Do the tone and content of the editorial cry down assassinations or provide the other disgruntled chaprasis and sweepers justification to strike down more of our leaders?

If Dr. Khan did interfere with junior officers, as the paper asserts, he was not the only one to do that, nor the Republicans alone in that field. Leaders of other parties are as much guilty of as many offences, or even more, of which the Republicans could be accused. And brutal assassination is not a remedy for this national malady. So let not our contemporary play a viciously partisan role even after the assassination of a party leader, and darken his face while others tearfully lower him in his village grave.

Mubarak—An Ardent Lover Of Nature

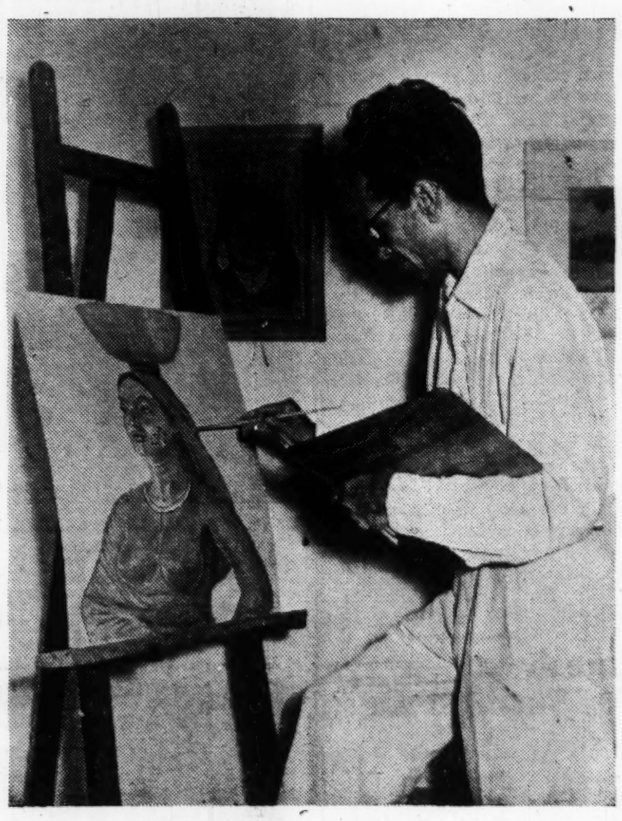
"I paint pictures. That's my job. But I can hardly prepare myself for their ceremonial exhibitions. That I have never considered a part of my job", said Mubarak Husain, an experienced and matured artist, born 50 years ago at Amritsar and trained under the guidance of Sardar Sukh Chand Singh, a celebrated artist and the son of the founder of the Khalsa College.

His pictures have, however, been exhibited from time to time by one association or another on certain occasions in Karachi since 1947 when he migrated to Pakistan. He does not believe in bargaining over price. "Take it or leave it", he says to his customers. "And gners especially Germans, have yet", he disclosed, "many foreibought many of my pictures."



A picturesgue scene of East Pakistan

By B. H.



Artist at work

Mubarak Husain is an artist every inch. His temperament, ideology and frame of mind all go together and elevate him to higher plains. He is conscious of his talents and at times would very much like to peep into the subconscience of others. He is in love with nature but complains of its cruelties and iniquities. He draws his inspiration from beauty but clutivates the curiosity to go skin deep. He possesses a vigilant and trained eye to look at his surroundings from different angles and in different shades. He makes a sincere effort to understand the language of nature and attempts to convey the message through his paintings.

MENTAL ALERTNESS

He impresses not by his personality but by his talk and also by his approach to art and life. He speaks not indifferently but with a difference. He expresses himself as unceremoniously in words as in pictures. With a little touch of humour and with some quotations from one celebrated poet or another he keeps his listener in tact. Though he complains of ill-health particularly a pain in his back yet he seems to possess lot of energy and mental alertness.

At the age of 9 he is said to have become interested in art and in spite of discouragement from the family he made an all out attempt to follow the dictates of heart. He became interested in poetry also and continued to compose verses for some time. Later, developed an exclusive taste for painting which he thought suited him better.

NO EXACT SIMILARITY

"It is just possible that my way of painting landscape may be somewhat different from others" Mubarak Husain said in answer to my question as to how he paints his pictures. "But I like the way I do it. If I am attracted by a scene I visit and revisit the place and watch it in different shades and colours. The moment I decide to paint it I start conceiving how best I can do it, he explained, "but I am not used to maintaining the exact similarity and likeness. I hardly paint all the details and seldom do it in the same colours as appear in the scene."

"I take some liberty with the nature", he emphasized his individuality, "by adding or eliminating some particulars with the help of my imagination but keep the general view and the particular set up in tact", he hastened to add.

"I don't apply mixed colours to the canvas then go on softening the effects and finally dissolving the shades to produce the desired result", he disclosed his ways of doing things. "On the contrary I chalk out the entire colour scheme, no matter how much time it takes. Then I apply solid colours to the canvas with rough strokes to finalise the shade and effect," he

(Continued on page 3)

EDWARD MURROW—"THE MAN OF ACTION"

"THIS is Edward R. Murrow in London, returning you now to CBS in New York." That closing phrase became almost an American household expression during the dark days of 1940 when England was fighting for its life.

It was largely through the eyes of Ed. Murrow, then Columbia Broadcasting System's London correspondent, and his graphic reports that Americans experienced the anxieties and terrors of London's air raid bombings. Standing on the housetops of buildings that were later demolished in the raids, Murrow, through his "This is London" nightly broadcasts, built a reputation for reporting that was not topped by his fellow war correspondents.

NEW POPULARITY

Today, Murrow is still reporting and his unique television programme "Person to Person," each Friday night at 10-30, is winning him new popularity.

At the appointed hour, CBS viewers relax in their living rooms as Murrow is seen in a comfortable armchair talking with his guests of the evening.

What makes his programme unique is that his guests, who may be any of well-known Americans in the entertainment, literary or artistic fields, are sitting leisurely in their homes thousands of miles away but talking with Murrow in CBS studios in New York. But while he sits comfortably in the cenetre of a bare television studio surrounded by such "props" as a smoking stand, (he is a chain cigarette smoker) and a book-piled end-table and his guests are brought to him by the marvels of modern communication, it is Ed Murrow, skillful reporter who "carries" the show.

Before interviewing Dr. Jonas E. Salk (right), discoverer of the new famous polio vaccine, Edward R. Murrow visited Dr. Salk's laboratories and saw some of the work he was doing. Later on "See It Now" over the Columbia Broadcasting Television Network, the famous reporter interviewed the scientist.

It is his ability to so phrase his interview questions, that his guests relax and the viewers feel they "get to know" the celebrities about which they have read so much in the press.

At the end of each programme on which they appeared, Murrow's audiences felt they knew more about such famous people as Bob Hope and his family, Benny Goodman, jazz clarinetist, Tallulah Bankhead, actress, Bing Cosby, Marlon Brando, Carl Sandburg, ex-President Harry S. Truman and daughter, Margaret, Ethel Barrymore, Liberace and Marilyn Monroe (rated tops by Trendex which measures the popularity of Murrow's guests).

Although Ed Murrow has made his name as a great reporter, (in addition to "Person to Person" he also has five 15-minute evening radio news broadcasts a week besides doing intermittent special documentaries for his "See It Now" television show) he is not a graduate reporter from a newspaper.

FAINTLY SCANDALISED

Elmer Davis, a famous war reporter himself once wrote, "We who work with Murrow are keenly aware of his excellence as a reporter of pure news ; indeed, some of us—having, like most newsmen, learned our trade in another medium—are perhaps faintly scandalized that such good reporting can be done by a man who has never worked on a newspaper."

But if Murrow missed the discipline and education of a newspaper office he did not have to acquire a knowledge of how to work with people or how to talk

(Continued on page 3)

Readers Write

MUNICIPAL LIVESTOCK

Sir,

For a long time, the public of Lyari where Municipal cattle are used in refuse carts, have been greatly embarrassed at the deplorable conditions of the cattle who are underfed, ill-kept and ill-treated. Quite frequently, we see cattle at work with open sores and areas of the spine bleeding and infested with flies and magots.

We should be grateful if you would kindly use your influence through the columns of the esteemed paper to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the fact that his livestock must be well treated and looked after and that diseased cattle harnessed in Municipal carts are a blot on the fair name of this city.

Yours etc.,
Capt. K.R.S. CAPTAIN
President, Awami League
Karachi. Ward No. 10.

AN UNWISE DECISION

Sir,

We are already overburdened with an exorbitant entertainment tax—an international record-breaking one.

But the RIO management thought it fit to increase the existing rates for "THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI" on the flimsy pretext of its long running time. Does this long running time prevent them from exhibiting the film thrice a day *i. e.* 3, 6, and 9 ?

Recently Capitol management exhibited "GIANT" on this existing rates, the running time of which was so long that the management had to cut short the shows to 2 instead of usual 3.

We expect RIO management would voluntarily give up the idea of increasing the rates.

Your etc.,
P.K. KHALID

TRANSPORT PROBLEM

Sir,

It is now more than a year that the Karachi Transport Syndicate was made a public concern and that its shares were offered to public for subscription. So far the Annual Report has not been published and therefore the citizens are keen to know the progress made by the K.T.S., in particular reference to the high sounding promises given to the public by the company in regard to alleviating transport difficulties in the Federal Capital.

Whatever the report may be, nobody can deny that after the inception of the K.T.S. the transport problem has been acutely aggravated.

Yours etc.
JACOB MANGTOO
Karachi.

WATER SHORTAGE IN ASIF COLONY

Sir,

The position regarding water shortage in Asif Colony is reported to have worsened. One of the main reasons for this shortage is said to be the fact that six water tanks on control rates agreed upon by the K.M.C. for this area are not being supplied regularly and as a result residents of this area are suffering very badly. Will the authorities pay their attention to the problem ?

Yours etc.
Karachi. (RAHAT ALI KHAN)

FATHER--"Remember, my boy, beauty is only skin deep."

SON—"Deep enough for me. I ain't no cannibal."

Bridge Notes

By
THE CULBERTSON ASSOCIATE

The North-South bidding in the following deal was scarcely to be commended, but the declarer managed to bring home the inferior contract.

South, dealer
North-South vulnerable

NORTH
♠ J 2
♡ A Q 10 7 6
◊ A Q 10 5 4
♣ 7

WEST
♠ K 9 7 4
♡ J 8 4
◊ 9 6
♣ Q 9 6 2

EAST
♠ 10 5
♡ K 9 3 2
◊ K 8 7 3
♣ J 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 6 3
♡ 5
◊ J 2
♣ A K 10 8 3

With a hand like South's the approved method is to start with one club, then to bid and rebid the spade suit to show five, but South elected to open with one spade, and that led to complications. The auction went:

South	West	North	East
1 Spade	Pass	2 Hearts	Pass
2 Spades	Pass	3 Diamonds	Pass
3 No Trump	Pass	4 Spades (end)	

Having made the bad start, South was understandably afraid to bid three clubs over North's two hearts, because that (equivalent "reverse bidding") would be announcing a far stronger hand than South held. Even so, it was extremely questionable for North to take the three-no trump contract out to four spades. Surely, South would not have bid three no trump with only a single club stopper.

West opened the diamond nine, and when the dummy was spread South was not pleased at what he saw. For one thing, there were too many alternatives of play, involving sheer guesses.

After some consideration South let the opening lead ride up to his own jack. East won with the king and had troubles of his own. It might be a good idea to lead a trump to cut down on the cross-ruff potential, but then again, that might let South draw trumps and win a large number of tricks in dummy. East finally decided to return a diamond.

South won with the diamond jack, thought about trying the heart finesse for a possibly vital trick, and reluctantly decided against it. Instead, he cashed the two top clubs and ruffed a club low in dummy, cashed the heart ace and ruffed a heart. Then he trumped a club with the spade jack and another heart low in his own hand.

At this point West had more trumps than South had, but they didn't do him much good. South led the thirteenth club. West ruffed with the four-spot, and East tried to get his partner out of an end-play by overruffing and leading the trump ten, but to no avail. South covered the ten with the queen, and West, after winning, had to lead away from his 9-7 of trumps up to declarer's A-8.

Train Timings
KARACHI CITY

ARR.		DEP.
7-15 a.m.	Khyber Mail	9-15 p.m.
1-55 p.m.	Bolan Mail	1-40 p.m.
12-15 p.m.	Tezgam	3-35 p.m.
7-40 p.m.	Karachi Express	8-30 a.m.
9-50 a.m.	Chenab Express	7-00 p.m.
2-30 p.m.	Shaheen Express	1-10 p.m.
4-15 a.m.	Lahore Passenger	10-45 p.m.
9-10 a.m.	Hyderabad Passenger	3-55 p m.

Aircraft Timings
P I A

Dacca-Karachi
Arr 06-00
Karachi-Lahore-Karachi
Dep 06-30 Arr 13-10
Karachi-Dacca-Karachi
Dep 06-00 Ajr-18-30
Karachi-Lahore-Karachi
Dep 14-30 Arr 21-20
Karachi-Bombay-Karachi
Dep 07-30 Arr 13-55

Sail boats near 'Manora'

MODERN ART IS NOT FOR MASSES—MUBARAK

(*Continued from page 2*)

added. "In view of this I would advise you to look at my pictures from a distance and never see them from too close a quarter"

Mubarak Husain has done some portraits too and is working on one these days. When I asked what made him concentrate on landscape, and was there any particular incident which was responsible for this specialisation, he replied "no, I can't explain my choice. There is no cause behind it. Just a matter of taste and liking."

He seems to have been influenced directly or indirectly by Turner and Van Gogh. The colours of Turner impress him most and the strokes of Van Gogh have a great appeal to him.

Discussing on modern art he said "it is not for masses—it is for intellectuals and critics. It is the inside story that is expressed and the message that is conveyed which matter in modernism and not the outer look and form. It unfolds subconscious mind and conveys the realities of life."

He is of the opinion that art has little to do with the form or reality. The business of an artist is not to photograph the nature, human being or an object of beauty. Inner sight is more important than the outer appearance.

ON THE SCREEN

Chaman	"Mangla"
Capitol	"The Prince And The Show Girl"
Empire	"Jugnu"
Eros	"Zehr-e-Ishq"
Filmistan	"Kalighata"
Firdaus	"Bedari"
Godeon	"Hell's Crossroads" Massacre"
Jubilee	"Hasrat"
Kaiser	"Nai Larki"
Kumar	"Sohni"
Liberty	"Phanter Girl Of The Congo"
Luxury	"Hasrat"
Light House	"Shabnam"
Majestic	"Albela"
Mayfair	"Anokhi Ada"
Mussarat	"Mahi Munda"
Naz	"Mehbooba"
Nagina	"Dard"
Nairang	"Mehbooba"
Nigar	"Pardesi"
Nishat	"Man In War"
Noor Mahal	"Vera Cruz"
Odeon	"Buzdil"
Paradise	"Tea & Sympathy"
Plaza	"Crime In The Streets"
Picture House	"Mogambo"
Palace	"Paths Of Glory"
Regal	"Raat Ki Rani"
Regent	"Aar Paar"
Relax	"Yasmin"
Ritz	"Mehndi"
Roxy	"Bahar"
Rex	"I married a Woman"
Rio	"Bridge On The River Kwai"
Shalimar	"Hasrat"
Super	"BroKen Lance"
Taj Mahal	"Yasmin"

Lockheed Electras For U. S. Navy
"MOCK-UP MODEL"

KARACHI, May 12 :

After extensive evaluation of several aircraft the U.S. Navy has chosen the new Lockheed Electra prop jet or use in anti-submarine warfare. Details will shortly be announced of a contract with Lockheed for the building of a specially equipped "mock-up" model, a representative of the Lockheed International news bureau said in Karachi.

Powered by four Allison T-56 prop jet engines developing a total of 16,200 horsepower the 450 mph Navy Electras will carry a crew of 10, advanced radar and magnetic detecting equipment, torpedoes and atomic depth charges.

ANTI-SUB AIRCRAFT

The U.S. Navy has placed a new $ 9 million order for P2 V-7 Neptunes. These are anti-submarine aircraft which are already in service with seven countries. Neptune production will continue through 1959.

The current backlog Includes Neptunes fot the U. S. Navy, the French Navy and the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force.

The new Navy order coincides with the announcement that in 25 years of operation the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has actually delivered 30,000 aircraft. This milestone was reached when an F-104 Starfighter, the fastest combat aircraft in the world, was handed over to the USAF. First orders filled 25 years ago were for wooden Vegas and Orions.

AMERICA'S RICHEST TEN—VI

HE LIVES QUIET AND DECOROUS LIFE

AT the opposite end of the public city spectrum is Joseph Newton Pew, Jr. contender for the $350 million third place. In Mr. Pew's Philadelphian (that is, non-Texan) environs, money is not impressive. Family is. So is the Republican Party. So is the Presbyterian Church. Publicity is definitely not desirable, and over the years the Pew family has managed to avoid it with dignified agility. Even the Pew Memorial Foundation, organized in Philadelphia by the family in 1948 "exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes," and reporting assets of over $100 million, is virtually unknown, even in Philadelphia.

Joseph Pew was born in Pittsburgh on November 12, 1886, son of the founder of the Sun Oil Company. He attended Haverford School, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Cornell in 1908. He joined Sun Oil the same year, first working in the purchasing department and then, at his father's suggestion, laying pipe in the oil field and performing other oily but instructive tasks for five years. After that he rose, to become chairman in 1947. He is also chairman of the board of the associated Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock

By Margaret Parton

Company, of which his older brother, John Howard Pew, is a director.

Aside from oil, Mr. Pew's primary passion for many years has been the Republican Party—particularly the party in Pennsylvania. However, his political power resulting from his generosity has somewhat waned in recent years, due to Democratic gains at the Pennsylvania polls. Other philanthropies include the Pew Foundation, the pres-byterian Church and a Philadelphia hospital.

Mr. Pew lives in Ardmote, on Philadelphia's socially correct Main Line. His large and handsome house is of red brick, and the garden is a show place. In the spring a beautiful rock garden is its main feauture. The house, comfortable but not conspicuous, is furnished with eighteenth-century Philadelphia antiques. In addition, there is a country estete not many miles away, with a spacious stone house, some riding horses and a herd of beef cattle. Something of a sportsman, in his youth Pew was a squash and tennis player. He is also an ardent salmon fisherman.

Six feet tall, wiih bushy eyebrows and a shrewd, long upper lip, Mr. Pew is said to have "a quick humourless smile." He lives a quiet and decorous life-with his

ARTHUR VINING DAVIS: New Career at 81.

wife, whom he married in 1916, participating only mildly in the social affairs of the Main Line. Their three daughters and their son, all married, live nearby.

As different from Mr. Pew as a rumba from a minuet, Clint W. Murchison breezes in next with his $300 million Mr. Murchison likes loud neckties, hearty companions, and the deep pleasure which comes from owning half a hundred big companies. He owns gas lines and oil wells, taxi, bus and steamship companies, a string of motels, a chain of grocery stores, banks and insurance companies, a fishingtackle factory, a New York book-publishing house, and part of the New York Central Railway. He owns a chain of radio and television stations and a chain of drugstores. He is part owner of three large cattle ranches. He is, naturally, a Texan.

Murchison's father was the bank president in Athens, Texas, where young Clint was born in 1895. His father taught him the mysteries of finance early, and brought him into the bank as a teller after the boy had been expelled from Trinity University for shooting craps and refusing to sign a pledge that he would shoot no more. By this time, however, young Murchison had learned all about trading from his friend Richardson; four years his senior. After a short and boring stint, he quit the bank and started out on his own, first in trading, then with Richardson in oil.

By the time he was 32 he could, and did, sell out his interests for $5 million, and retire. But he soon discovered that hunting and fishing as full-time occupation left much to be desired: principally, the fun of making more money. Soon he was back in financial circulation, concentrating at first on natural gas, but eventually proliferating into his present state of multiple ownership. He lets good managers run his companies, and spends his own abundant energies on what is sometimers called "wheeling and dealing."

"Murchison is the kind of man," says Richardson, laughing, "who tells you, 'Here, hold this horse while I go and catch another one.' First thing you know, you got your hands full of Murchison horses." One Murchison horse, for a while, was Senator Joseph Mc-Carthy, a good friend.

Murchison's first wife died while his two sons were young, and the busy tycoon brought them up himself. The two boys, recently graduated from Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are now associated with their father in business.

With his pretty second wife, Virginia, Murchison lives in a twenty-room mansion near Dallas. He likes to give big parties, to see his guests take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and have a good time. A focus of most parties is a large bar, with walls covered with tarpon scales. He keeps a private plane for business trips, and also to whisk him to Richardson's island in the Gulf of Mexico, or his own huge ranch and shooting preserve in the mountains of Mexico. The Murchisons once entertained the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the ranch, and thev visit apparently left no permanent scars on either side.

A man's-type man, Murchison says the favourite of his several homes is the one which has eight beds in one room, "so a group of us boys can talk oil all night. Wherever he is, though, his servants know when he's home bv his undeviating shout of arrival: "Start the juleps rolling!"

LIKE Clint Murchison's father, Paul Mellon's father was also a banker—but rather richer. Andrew Mellon's banking, steel, aluminum and oil fortune could never be estimated, but it was thought to be over a billion; when he became President Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury he resigned from the boards of fifty-one corporations. His son Paul comes along in the $ 250 million class, and with only a few banking and philanthropic-fund associations to his Who's Who name.

To be Continued

EDWARD MURROW

Continued from page 2

with and to them. It is part of his nature.

Born in the southern state of North Carolina, he spent most of his young life in the western state of Washington, where his father was a locomotive engineer in a logging camp. Ed kept his own hogs, drove a school bus and in the summer worked in the logging camps. He says he is still pretty handy with an axe.

"Better than I am with a typewriter." Although he maintains an apartment in New York near CBS studios, he, his wife and ten-year-old son Charles, each week-end seek their 280-acre (112 hectares) farm near Pawling, New York, where, among other farm animals, he has 30 Holstein cows.

He worked his way through Washington State college where he majored in political science, speech and international relations and was gradauted in 1930.

He worked for two years as a compassman and topographer for timber companies in northwest Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. From 1930 to 1932 he was president of the National Students' Federation of America, during which time he visited some 300 American universities and travelled extensively in Europe. He organized a special student travel bureau for the Federation and arranged the first international debates between American and European universities.

In 1932, he made a step which was to guide his future journalistic career, when he became assistant director of the Institute of International Education and was in complete charge of its persounel, finance, publications and foreign offices in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Vienna. In this capacity he naturally made many acquaintanceships that were later to serve him well. His ability to work with people and his own talents as a pubiic speaker got him his first position with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Many an experienced television workman or performer has paid Murrow the showman's accolade: when things at "Person to Person" seem to be going wrong, "he keeps the show going." As the minutes tick off before his "Person to Person" telecast, and the voice from "Control" intones, "Four minutes," "Three minutes," "Two minutes," and finally, "One minute," tension is high among the cast, but for Ed Murrow, man-of-action and ace reporter who appears at peace and unruffled, it is just another new way of reporting the news.

Self-sufficiency Promise

FARIDPUR, May 12 :

Addressing a largely attended public meeting here the East Pakistan Commerce, Labour and Industries Minister, Mr. Mansoor Ali, said that the Government was determined to exploit all its resources for achieving self-sufficiency of food in this province.—APP.

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SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
DIGBY 4-9600

19 Nov

June 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The national and state programs for highway construction have received wide publicity and discussion. In most cases the proposed roadbuilding is to be done with public funds raised by taxes.

There have been, however, a large number of toll facilities supported by revenues from the users. Investors, rather than taxes, have provided the money for their construction. Smith, Barney & Co. has taken an active part in the financing of most of the major projects of this character either as a managing underwriter or financial advisor.

The experience of toll roads has been of wide interest to both investors and those concerned generally with highway facilities and transportation. Our Municipal Department has prepared the enclosed progress report on some of the major projects. We plan to issue it periodically in the future. If you or any of your associates would like additional copies of this issue, I shall be glad to send them to you. If you would like to receive a copy regularly, please use the enclosed card.

no

Sincerely,

Charles B. Harding

Charles B. Harding

Enclosures

Progress Report on Certain Major Revenue Bond Projects

Prepared By

THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

of

Smith, Barney & Co.

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO
ALBANY ALLENTOWN CLEVELAND HARTFORD MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS

MAY, 1958

Dear Mr. Harding:

Please send me _____ *additional copies of "Progress Report on Certain Major Revenue Bond Projects."*

Please send me future issues of "Progress Report on *Certain Major Revenue Bond Projects."* ☐

Name _____

_____

Address _____

_____

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Charles B. Harding
Smith, Barney & Co.
20 Broad Street
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MUNICIPAL MEMORANDUM

PROGRESS REPORT ON CERTAIN MAJOR REVENUE BOND PROJECTS

The following are brief summaries of the latest available information pertaining to the major toll facilities and certain other Municipal revenue projects, the bonds of which are widely held by investors.

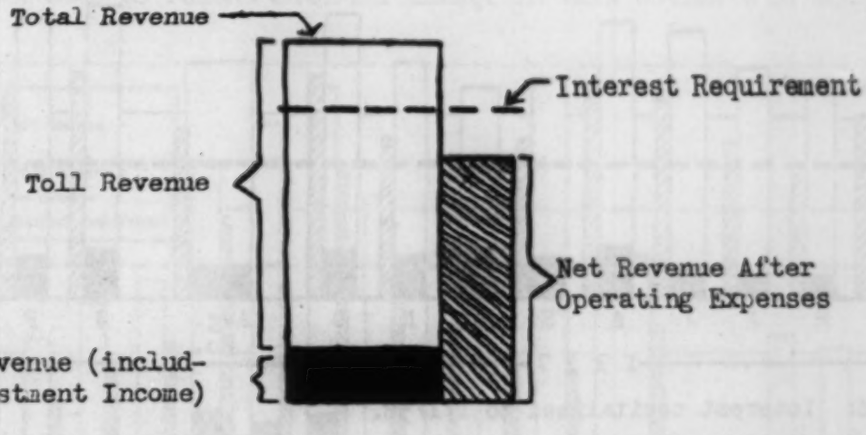
With this issue of the "Progress Report" we are commencing a new service which we believe will show at a glance the financial progress of the various toll revenue projects. A simple graph designed to show significant trends in monthly operations has been prepared for each of the major facilities. From this graph readers will be able to ascertain quickly the following:

1) Monthly trends of gross and net revenues, seasonal variations, and year-to-year comparisons.

2) Monthly and annual relationships between net revenues and interest requirements.

3) Relationship of toll revenue to miscellaneous revenues.

Key to the Graphs - The graphs, except as specifically noted, are constructed in the following manner:



The bar depicting "Average month" shows the results for the full year.

TOLL ROADS

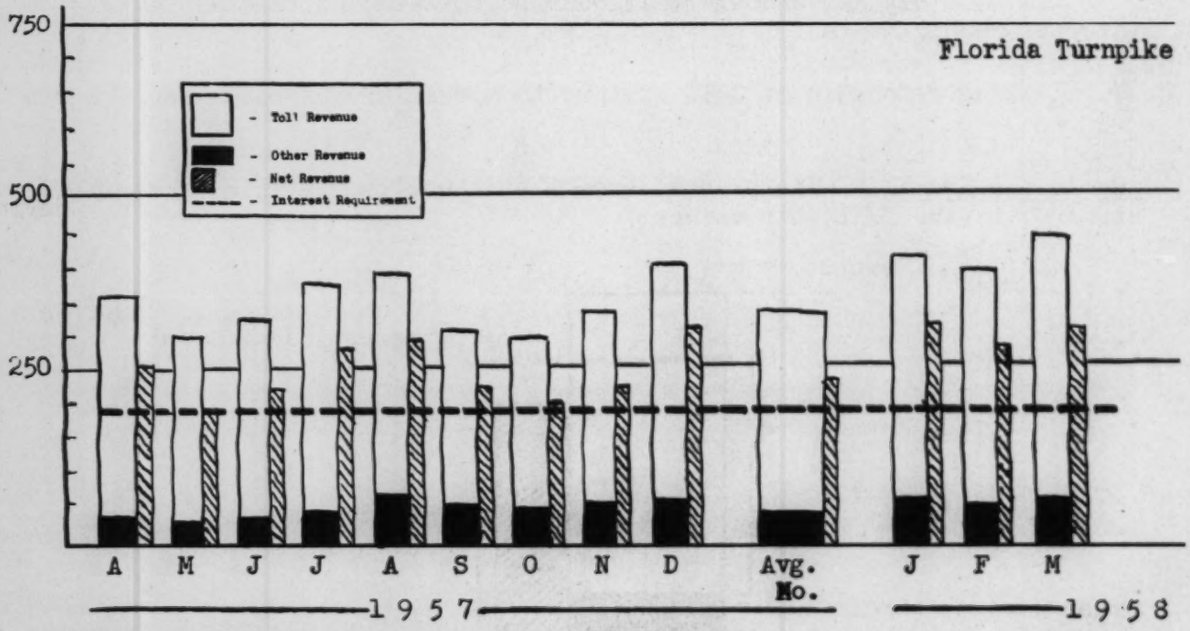
FLORIDA STATE TURNPIKE

The so-called "Bobtail Florida Turnpike" was financed in June 1955 by issuance of $74,000,000 3 1/4% revenue bonds due 1995, and opened to traffic January 26, 1957.

As of January 1, construction was completed, and the consulting engineers estimated that a sum of $10,160,286 would be left unspent upon completion of contract settlement. This sum represents the entire amount of the original contingency reserve augmented by cost savings and unanticipated interest earnings. Reflected in the total also, on the other hand, are costs of improved access roads and an extension of the road to provide better access to metropolitan Miami. A new Palmetto feeder road, to be built by the State Road Department, but paid for by the Authority, is under construction.

There has been transferred from the Construction Fund to the Bond Reserve Fund moneys sufficient to meet the maximum requirement of that fund (two years' interest) and in addition approximately $1,000,000 was transferred to the Bond Redemption Account in the Sinking Fund. With this money and net revenues accrued to the Sinking Fund, the Authority has retired $2,222,000 bonds.

The turnpike was opened for traffic on January 26, 1957. Financial results since April 1, 1957 are shown in the following graph.



NOTE: Interest capitalized to 1/1/58.

ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY

The Northern Illinois Toll Highway was financed in October 1955 by the issuance of $415,000,000 3 3/4% bonds due 1995. By reason of the assumption by Cook County of a portion of the proposed construction, the Commission purchased $37,721,000 bonds at an average price of 88.59% in the Spring of 1957.

On April 28, 1958 the Commission sold an additional issue of $64,000,000 4 3/4% bonds to finance the completion of construction and to provide for the payment of bond interest on all of its $441,279,000 bonds until July 1, 1960.

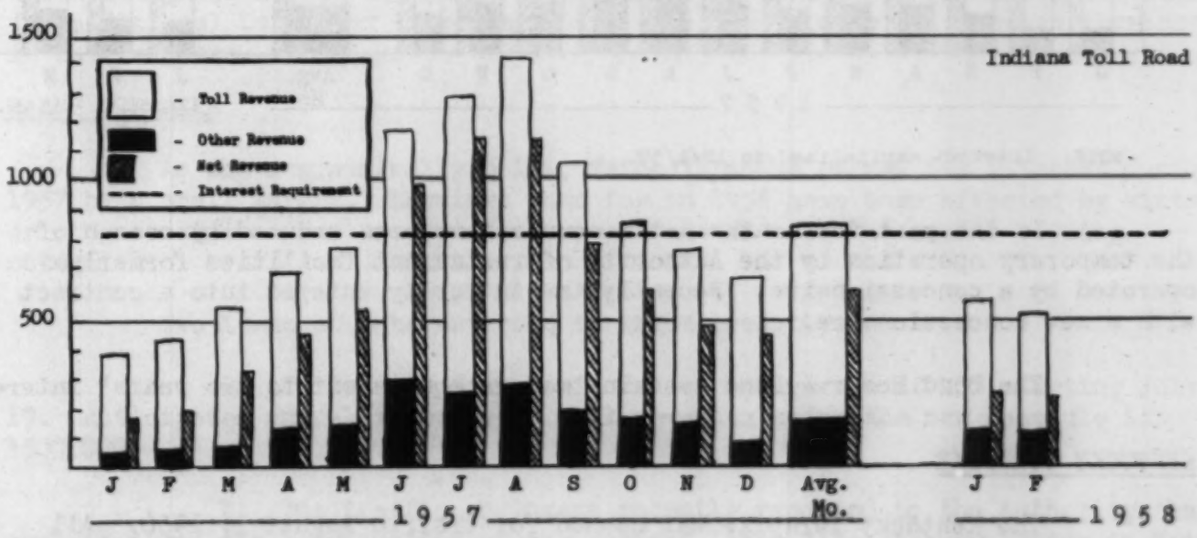
It is expected that 104 miles of this road will be opened to traffic about August 1, 1958 and the balance will be opened by the end of this year. At the present time 99% of the Right of Way has been acquired and is available for construction and all but $7,000,000 worth of the construction contracts have been awarded. In the revised cost estimates, upon which the present financing is based, the engineers have provided a reserve for contingencies in the amount of $11,478,000.

The traffic studies for this toll road were made initially by Parson, Brinckerhoff, Hall & Macdonald and Wilbur Smith and Associates. Wilbur Smith and Associates recently prepared a revised traffic study and recommended certain increases in tolls. Tolls on certain of the former 25¢ barriers are now 30¢, and toll rates on the closed portions (where tickets are used) average 2¢ a mile as compared with 1 1/2¢ formerly. On the basis of these tolls it is estimated that debt service coverage in 1961, the first year in which interest is payable entirely from revenues, will be 1.47 times and that coverage after the first ten years will be constant at 1.76 times.

INDIANA TOLL ROAD

The 3 1/2% bonds due 1994 to finance construction of the East-West Toll Road were issued in December 1953.

Construction of the road was substantially completed and the entire project opened to traffic on November 15, 1956. The latest available estimate (6/30/57) showed that $26,862,107 of the construction fund will likely remain unspent and thus become available eventually for reserves and possible debt retirement. The total requirement of the Bond Reserve Fund is $19,600,000 (two years' interest) of which $3,219,510 had been accumulated from earnings through February 28. A recent check with the Consulting Engineers indicates that there has been no recent material change in this estimate of surplus funds.



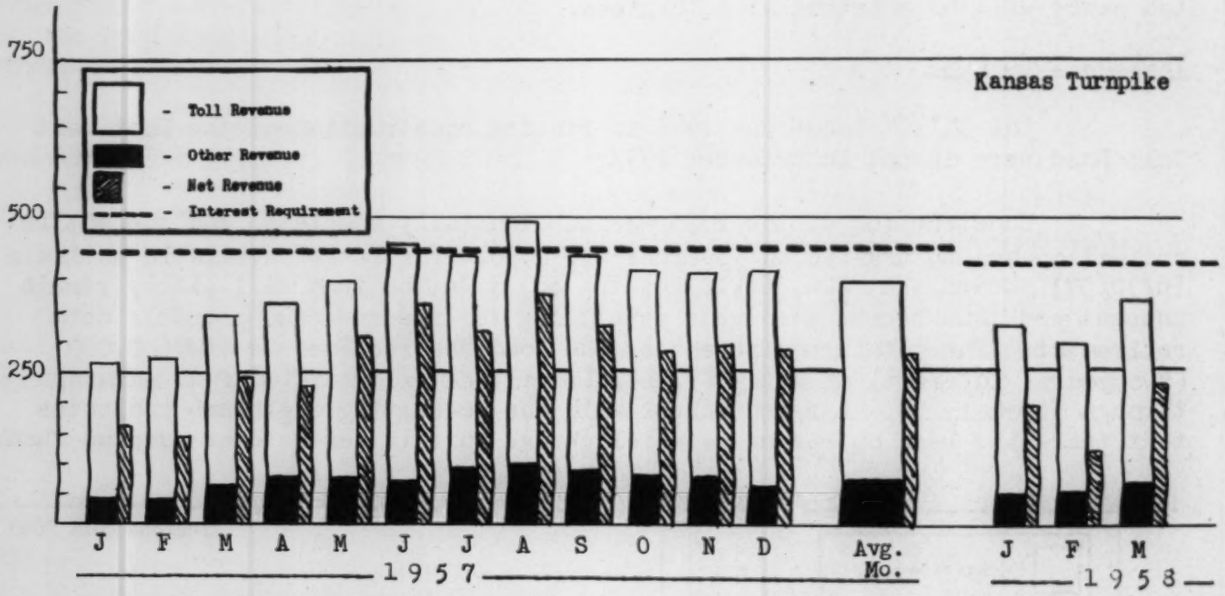
NOTE: Interest capitalized to 11/15/57.

KANSAS TURNPIKE

The Kansas Turnpike was opened to traffic October 25, 1956. Of the $160,000,000 3 3/8% bonds issued in September 1954, $155,968,000 are currently outstanding, $1,275,000 having been retired from excess construction funds and $2,757,000 from net revenues.

The monthly traffic and earnings reports of the Authority show an improving trend in use of the road, although traffic and revenues have been substantially below the levels anticipated by the traffic engineers. At least part of the reason for the slow start has been the lack of adequate approaches at the Kansas City end of the road. A new road is currently under construction by the State and local governments, but its completion is not anticipated until 1960. Recently it was reported that Oklahoma has completed construction of a new road connecting the Oklahoma highway system with the extreme southern end of the Turnpike. This road is not expected to increase traffic materially, however.

The trend of traffic and revenues is illustrated by the following graph:



NOTE: Interest capitalized to 10/1/57.

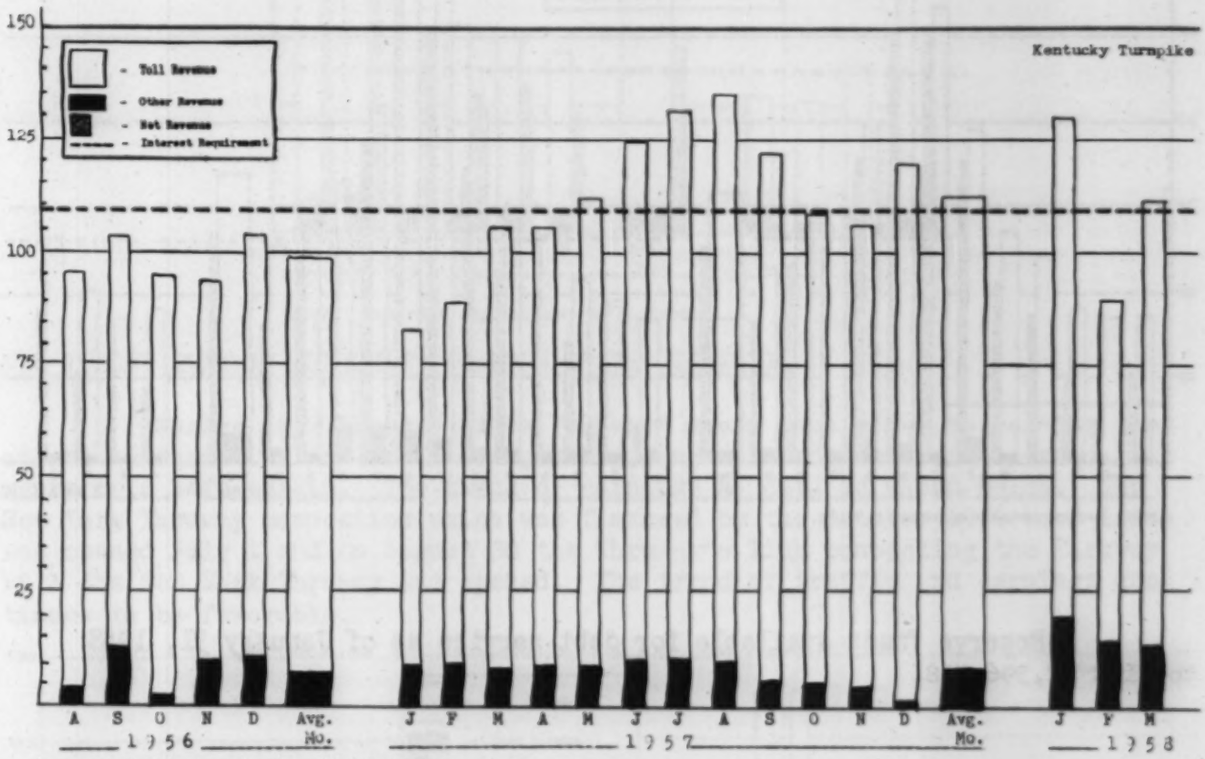
In the past few months net revenues have been reduced by reason of the temporary operation by the Authority of restaurant facilities formerly operated by a concessionaire. Recently the Authority entered into a contract with a new concessionaire.

The Bond Reserve Fund contains moneys equivalent to two years' interest.

KENTUCKY TURNPIKE

The Kentucky Turnpike was opened for traffic August 1, 1956. All of the $38,500,000 3.40% bonds issued in June 1954 are currently outstanding.

Debt service requirements for this Turnpike are a charge against gross revenues, the State having agreed to advance moneys for operating expenses. Gross revenues to date have been running well below the traffic engineers' estimates but, as may be seen from the graph below, have shown considerable improvement and now provide a reasonable margin of safety for interest requirements.



NOTE: Interest capitalized to 1/1/57.

Failure to erect adequate directional and promotional signs appears to have been a factor contributing to the fact that traffic and revenues were below estimates during the early months of operation. Recently announced plans for additional State and Interstate highways give promise of improved earnings in future years.

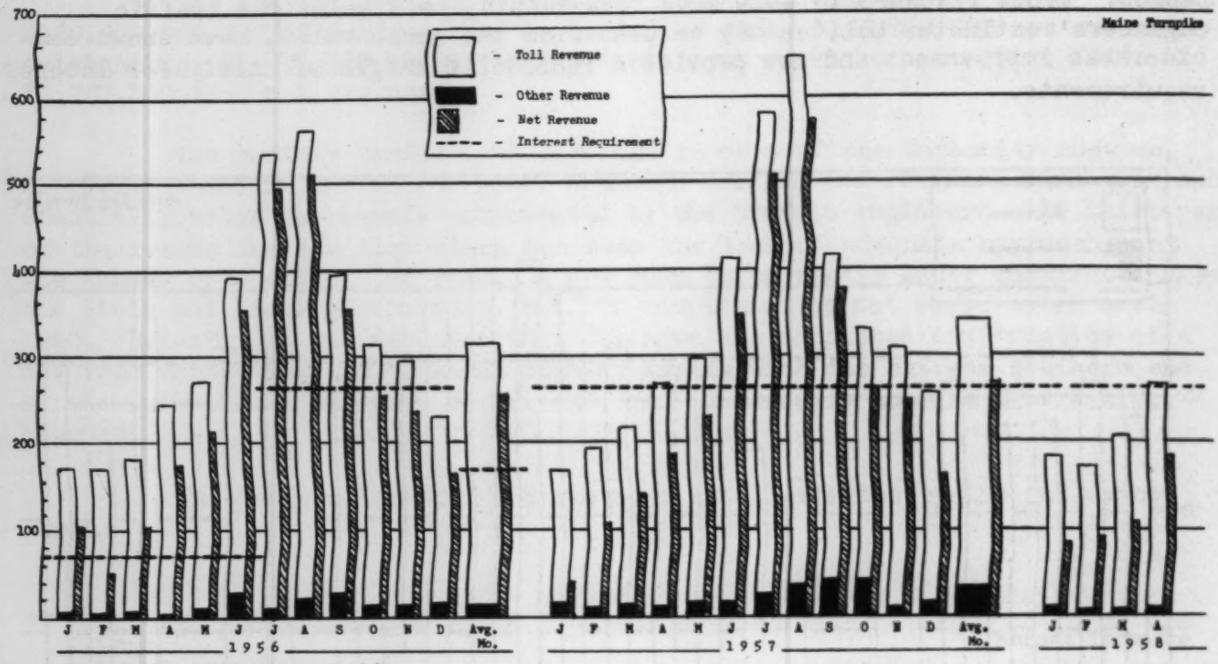
MAINE TURNPIKE

As shown graphically below, Maine Turnpike earned its interest during 1957 by a small margin. Earnings thus far in 1958 have been affected by winter driving conditions and are not truly representative of the road's earning potential.

Two items of interest came to light recently -

1) Toll rates will be increased an average of 13% starting July 19. Anticipated annual increase in toll revenues under the new schedule is $500,000.

2) The traffic engineers recently reported to the Authority that present plans for construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System in Maine should not have a seriously adverse effect upon traffic on the Turnpike.



NOTE: Interest partially capitalized to 6/1/56.

Reserve funds available for debt service as of January 31, 1958 totaled $2,396,718.

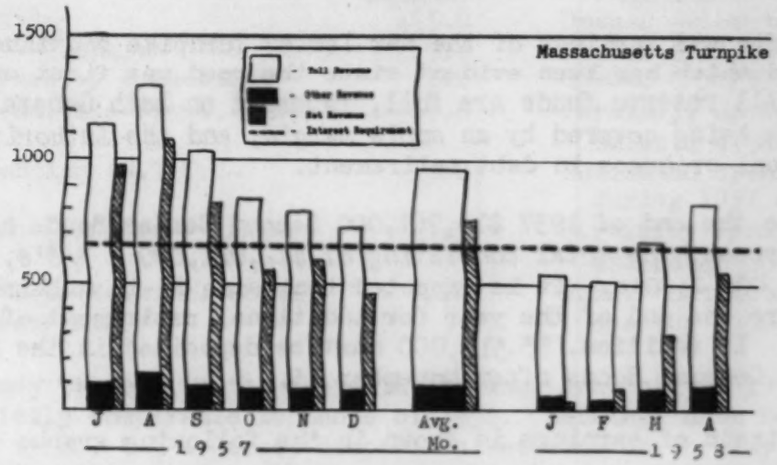
MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE

The Massachusetts Turnpike, extending across the State from the vicinity of Boston to the New York State line was financed in May 1954 through issuance of $239,000,000 3.30% bonds. Originally scheduled for opening in November 1956, construction of the road was delayed due to bad weather and the steel strike with the result that the official opening was on May 15, 1957. Although several of the items of cost exceeded the financing estimates, an ample contingency reserve of $25,041,000 was provided, $10,039,000 of which is currently estimated to remain unspent upon completion of construction.

Bond interest, originally provided for in the bond proceeds until November 1, 1957, is now accruing at the rate of $7,887,000 a year or $657,250 a month.

Earnings during January and February of 1958 were seriously impaired by bad weather which not only caused reduced traffic but also required a heavy

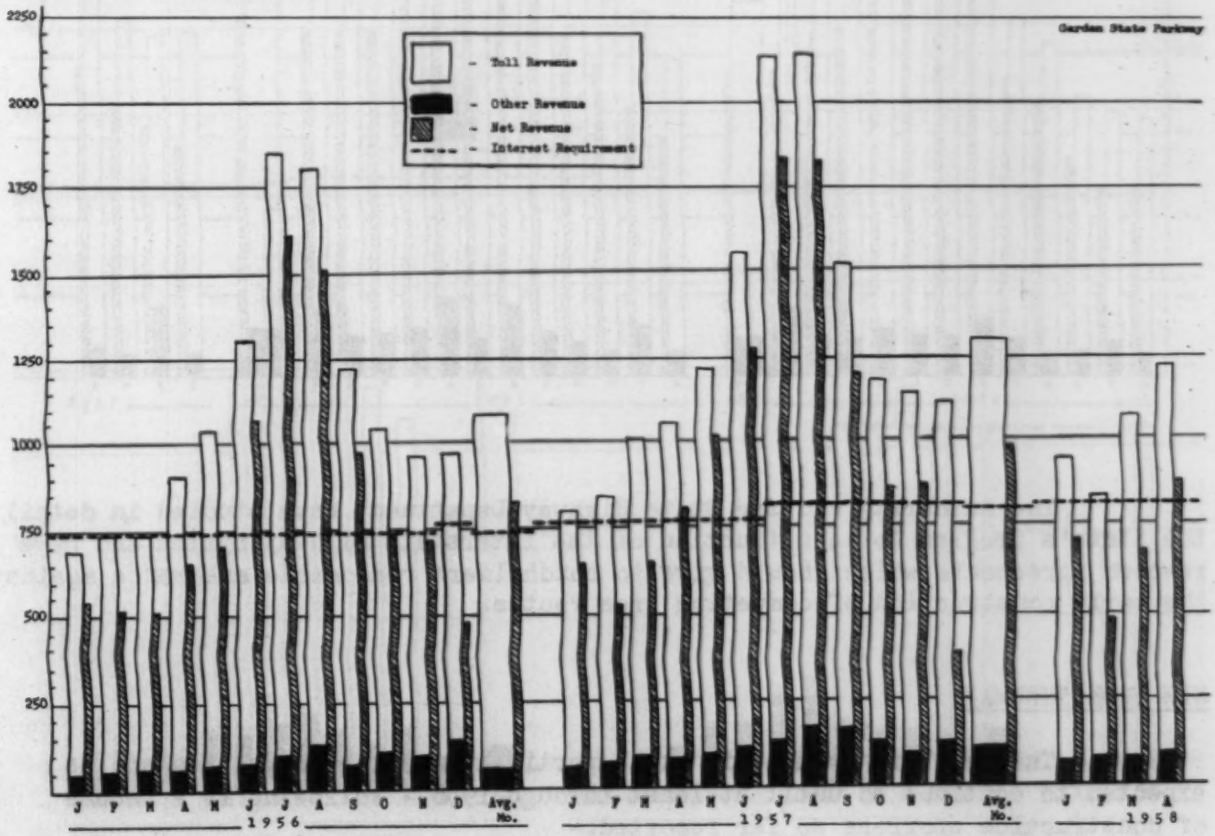
increase in operating costs. The earnings trend is depicted below.



NOTE: Interest capitalized to 11/1/57.

NEW JERSEY HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (GARDEN STATE HIGHWAY)

During 1957 "Garden State Parkway" again came close to earning the amount estimated by the traffic engineers, and covered debt service requirements by a safe margin. The trend of earnings to date is shown below. The New York Thruway connection which was financed by the October 1956 bond issue was opened July 1 and on August 30 the Thruway's link connecting the Parkway with the New York Thruway was opened. The trend of traffic and earnings continues to be favorable.



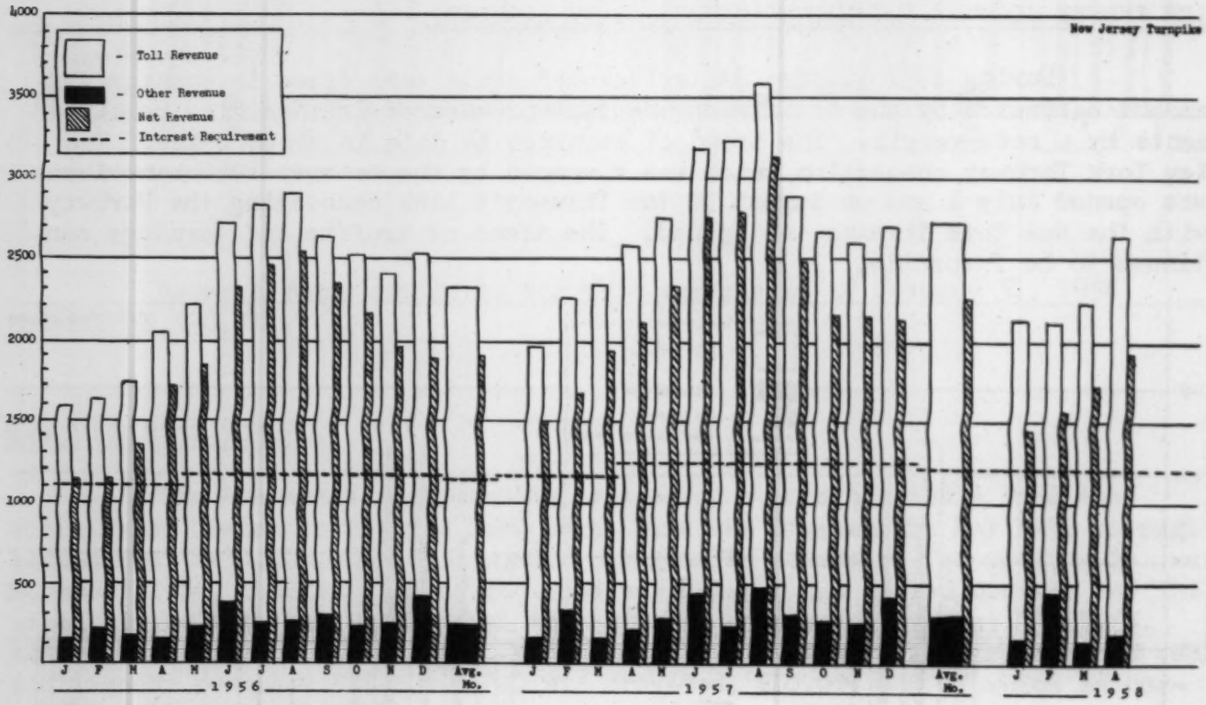
NOTE: Interest partially capitalized to 7/1/57.

NEW JERSEY TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

Traffic and earnings of the New Jersey Turnpike continue to show the favorable trend which has been evident since the road was first opened to traffic in 1951. All reserve funds are full, interest on both General and Second Series Bonds is being covered by an ample margin, and the Authority has been able to make real progress in debt retirement.

Up to the end of 1957 $16,961,000 Second Series Bonds have been retired from revenues, the total consisting of $12,041,000 3 3/8's, $2,080,000 3's and $2,840,000 2.80's. It is expected that some $8-10 million more will be available before the end of the year for additional retirement of the Second Series issues. In addition, $5,513,000 must be deposited in the Sinking Fund for the 3 1/4% General Bonds after November 15.

The trend of earnings is shown in the following graph:



NOTE: Interest partially capitalized to 4/1/57.

The Authority and the State Highway Department have studied in detail the State's program for construction of the Interstate Highway System and have reached agreements which should give to bondholders reasonable assurance against the early construction of competing free routes.

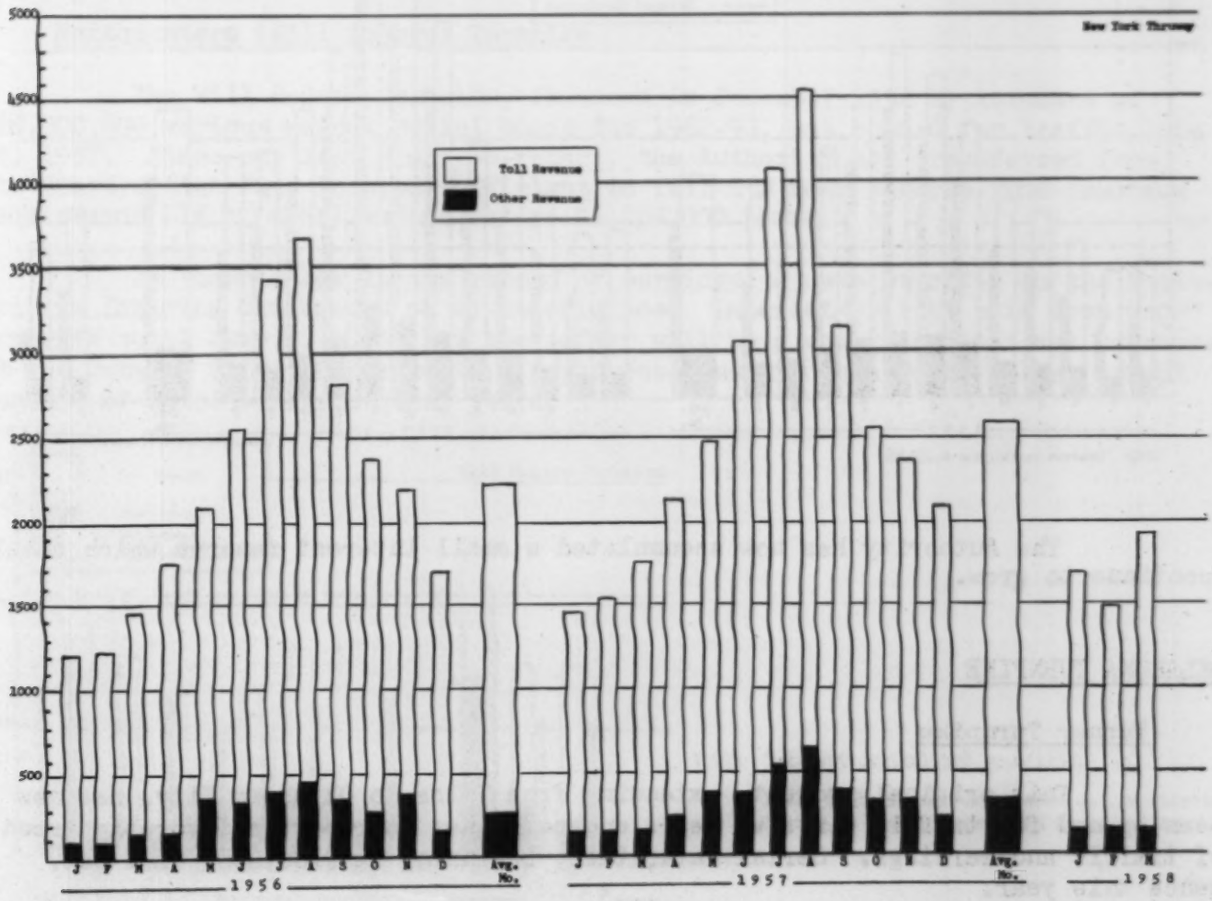
NEW YORK THRUWAY

The New York Thruway is still partially under construction and is expected to continue so until at least through 1958. Following is a resume of construction progress so far reported:-

Section	Mileage	Status
Yonkers - Buffalo	425.0	Opened prior to 1/1/56.
New York City - Yonkers	7.0	Opened 8/31/56
Garden State Parkway Connection	2.4	Opened 8/30/57.
Erie Section (Buffalo-Penna. Line)	69.8	Partially opened 8/21/57. Balance 1958.
New England Section (N.Y.C. - Conn. Line)	15.0	Estimated opening in sections during 1957 and 1958.
Niagara Section (Buffalo - Niagara Falls)	23.0	Partially open. Balance estimated opening 1957-1958.
Berkshire Section (Selkirk, south of Albany-Mass. Line)	24.0	Under contract. Estimated opening 1958-1959.

As may be seen in the above tabulation, none of the 1957 monthly revenues are strictly comparable to those of 1956. Earnings have been showing a strong upward trend, but a direct comparison between the Thruway and other toll roads in net revenues and debt service coverage is not feasible because of incomplete reports. The road is not counted on to be fully self supporting until 1959, any interest deficiencies being currently made up from the Construction Fund.

The following graph, therefore, is incomplete, but does indicate the upward trend of gross revenues. Reliable figures in regard to net revenues and interest are not yet available.

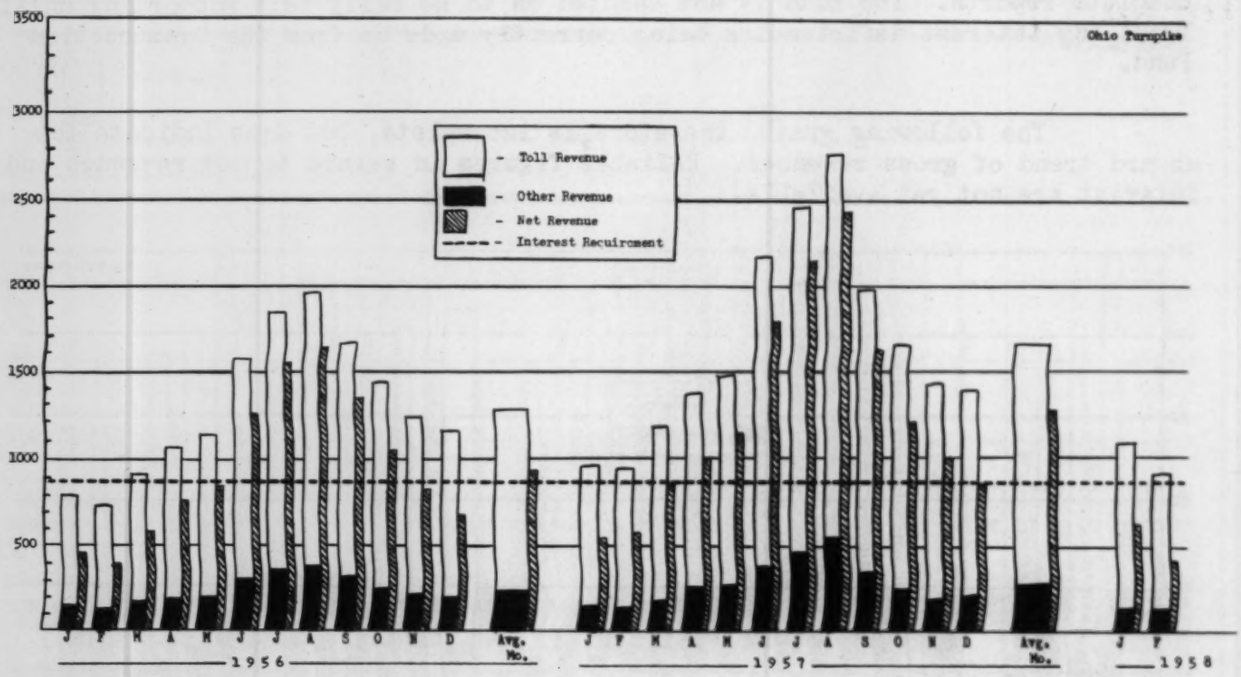


OHIO TURNPIKE

During 1957 Ohio Turnpike reported net revenues at 1.42 times interest, a strong improvement over 1956 and sufficient to give promise of future successful operation.

Failure to meet the Trust Indenture requirement as to revenues in 1956 placed upon the Authority the obligation to seek engineering recommendations as to toll increases. Studies by the Consulting Engineers resulted in a recommendation of increased passenger car tolls (truck tolls were revised downward in mid-1956). The net toll rates for automobiles affect most movements. For a full-length trip, the increase was from $3.00 to $3.50. The new rates went into effect on May 28, 1957 and aided in the improvement reported for 1957.

The trend of revenues is illustrated below:



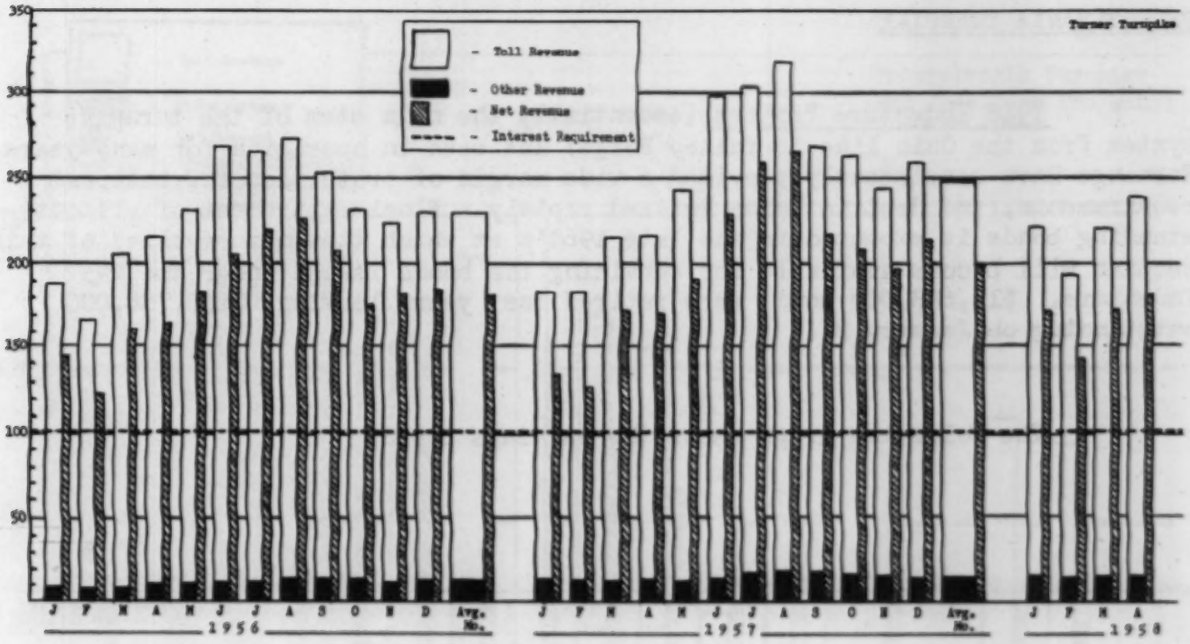
NOTE: Interest capitalized to 7/1/56.

The Authority has now accumulated a small interest reserve which should continue to grow.

OKLAHOMA TURNPIKE

Turner Turnpike

This original project, extending from Tulsa to Oklahoma City, has now been opened for traffic for five years and continues to report a favorable trend of traffic and earnings. Serial maturities, beginning at $180,000, will commence this year.

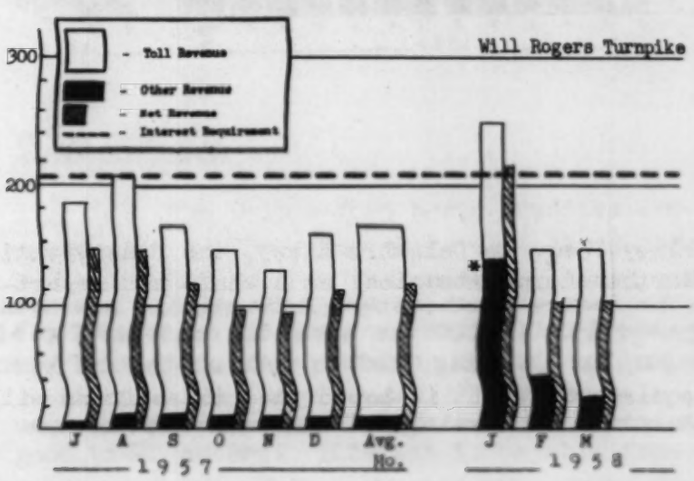


As of April 30, 1958 the Bond Reserve Fund contained $3,086,567 or more than two years' debt service at the 1958 level. The maximum requirement of the fund is two years' interest plus the serial maturities of the ensuing 2 years.

Northeastern (Will Rogers) Turnpike

The Will Rogers Turnpike, financed in December 1954 by issuance of $68,000,000 various coupon serial bonds due 1962-93, was opened for traffic June 28, 1957. Since our last progress report, the Authority has transferred from its Construction Fund surplus sufficient to fill its Bond Reserve Fund (maximum requirement 11% of debt) and to retire $1,239,000 bonds.

As shown below in the record of earnings to date, traffic on the Northeastern Turnpike has been slow to materialize. Interest will be paid from bond proceeds until June 1, 1958, and thereafter will be a charge against net revenues at the rate of $207,580 per month. Ample reserves are on hand to assure prompt payment of interest for several years.



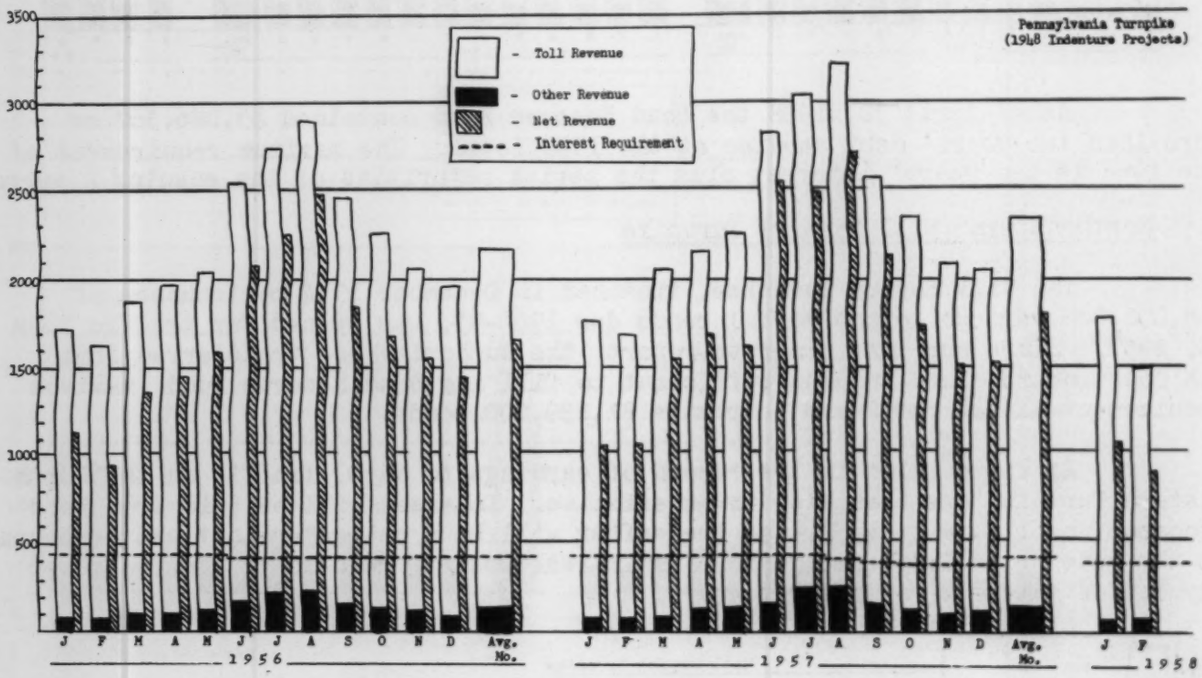
NOTE: Interest capitalized to 6/1/58.

* Incl. $136,563 accrued income on investments transferred to Bond Reserve Fund from Construction Fund.

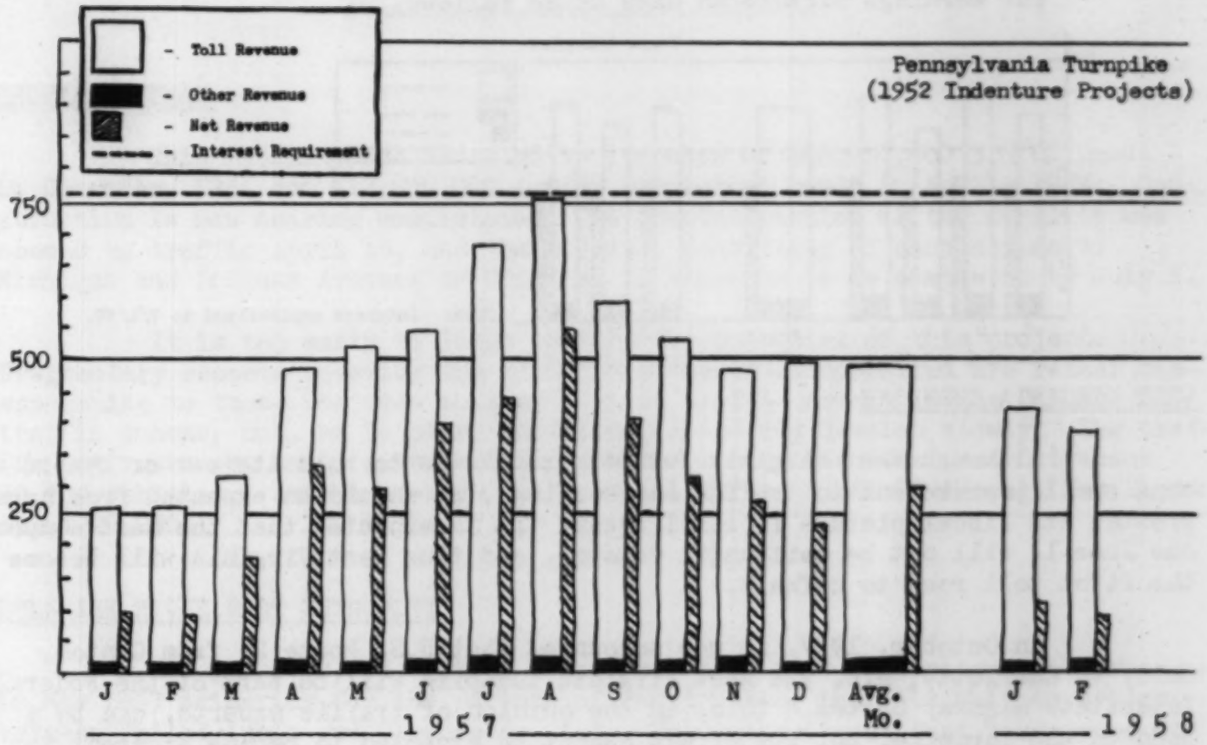
PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE

1948 Indenture Project (essentially the main stem of the turnpike system from the Ohio line to Valley Forge) has been in operation for many years. Earnings have consistently provided a wide margin of protection for interest requirements, and debt is being retired rapidly. Final retirement of all outstanding bonds is expected in the late 1960's at which time net revenues of this section will become available for servicing the bonds issued under the 1952 Indenture. $13,688,000 bonds were retired last year, leaving, $145,786,000 outstanding on January 31.

The following graph shows the earnings trend.



1952 Indenture Project (Valley Forge to Delaware River, the Pennsylvania-New Jersey Turnpike Bridge and the Northeastern Extension) as a whole has reported disappointing earnings to date. The entire Northeastern Extension is now open to traffic. Fortunately, something over $50,000,000 was saved in construction of the Northeastern Extension and this surplus is being used to make up the difference between net revenues and interest requirements. It is hoped that these funds will permit continued payment of interest until the earnings of the main stem become available for these bonds.



NOTE: Interest partially capitalized to 4/1/57.

RICHMOND-PETERSBURG TURNPIKE

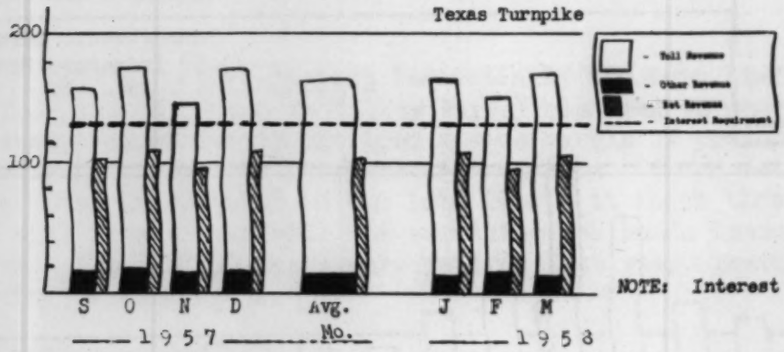
On May 19 Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike Authority sold $6,150,000 4 1/2% bonds due 1995 to complete construction of the road. These bonds are of the same issue as the outstanding $69,000,000 3.45% bonds originally offered in September 1955. Part of the proceeds of the new issue will be set aside for the payment of interest on the entire $75,150,000 bonds until July 1, 1959.

All except the most southerly 5 miles of the Turnpike is scheduled for opening before July 1, 1958, and the balance should be opened before August 1.

TEXAS TURNPIKE

The Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike was opened to traffic August 27, 1957, nearly two months after the originally scheduled date, the delay being attributable in large part to bad weather. Final construction costs, according to the January 1 estimate, will be closely in line with estimates, with an estimated $2,717,000 of the original $6,500,000 contingency reserve fund unspent. Operating results so far cannot be considered indicative of the road's potential, because of the large amount of construction yet to be accomplished by agencies other than the Authority at the Fort Worth end of the road in order to provide good urban access. Interest is payable from bond proceeds until July 1, 1958.

The earnings picture to date is as follows:



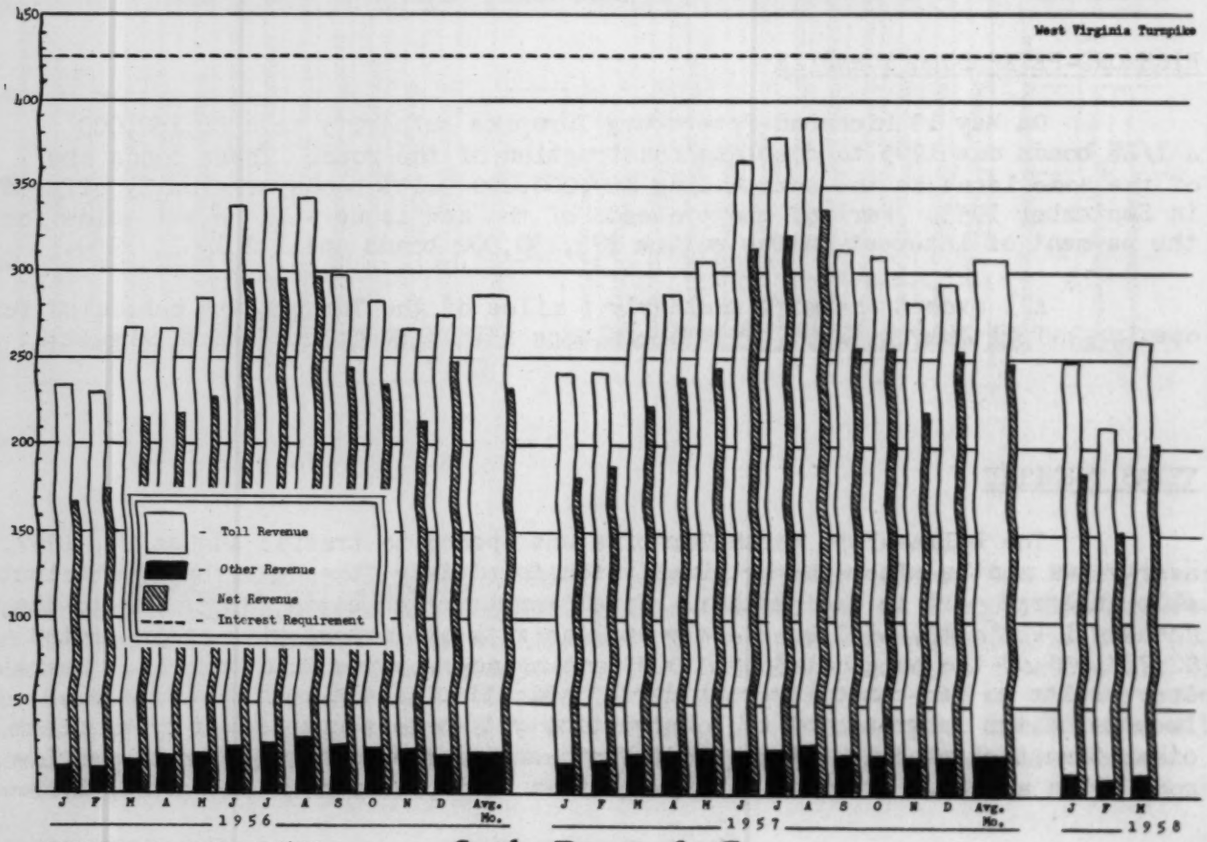
NOTE: Interest capitalized to 7/1/58.

WEST VIRGINIA TURNPIKE

Although West Virginia Turnpike continues to hold its own or record some small improvement in traffic and earnings, as should be expected from normal growth, its fiscal picture is still bleak. It is expected that the next coupon, due June 1, will not be paid until October, and thus West Virginia will become the first toll road to default.

In October, 1957, it was announced that U.S. Route 21 from Canton, Ohio, to Charlotte, N.C. via West Virginia Turnpike will be part of the Federal Interstate Highway System. This, in the opinion of traffic experts, can be a boon to the Turnpike, but its effect cannot be expected to become apparent for many years when the road may be improved.

The record of traffic and revenues in recent months is as follows:



NOTE: Interest capitalized to 6/1/56.

Smith, Barney & Co.

BRIDGES AND OTHER TOLL PROJECTS

CALUMET SKYWAY

This facility was financed by issuance of $88,000,000 3 3/8% bonds in December, 1954 and $13,000,000 4 3/8% completion bonds in April, 1957. Construction is now nearing completion. The greater portion of the facility was opened to traffic April 16, and the balance, consisting of connections to Michigan and Indiana Avenues in Chicago, is expected to be completed by July 1.

It is too early to judge the traffic potential of this project. Fragmentary reports covering the first three weeks of operation are rather disappointing to those who view this as a vital traffic artery in the Chicago traffic scheme, but, as in other instances, usage may develop slowly. The traffic engineers estimated average daily traffic during the first year at about 40,000 vehicles. Actual average daily vehicles from April 16 through May 11 were about 20,000.

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

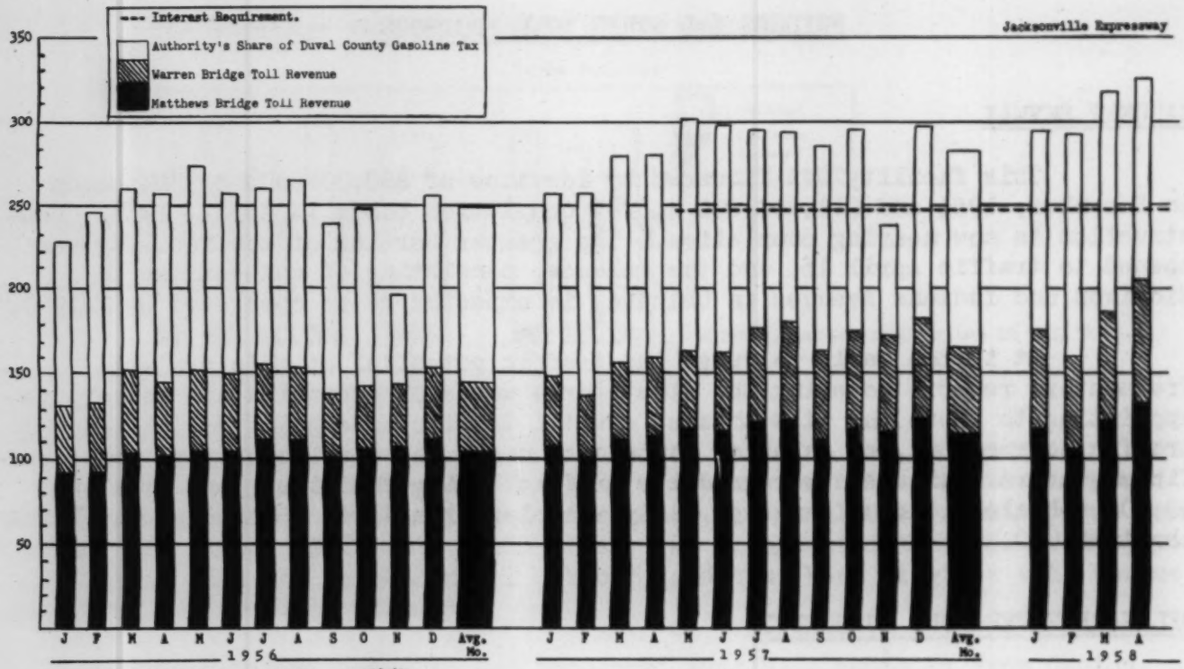
The $100,000,000 various coupon bonds of this Authority were issued in May 1953 primarily for the purpose of constructing the Walt Whitman Bridge between Philadelphia and Gloucester, N.J. The Authority at that time owned and operated the companion Benjamin Franklin Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, one of the world's busiest toll facilities. The Walt Whitman Bridge was opened for traffic on May 16, 1957, approximately on schedule. Since 1953 the traffic and revenues of the Authority have closely approximated the estimates of the traffic engineers at the time of the financing, except in 1956 when there was some shifting of traffic to the upriver Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, tolls on which were cut from 25¢ to 5¢. However, the loss of traffic has not been of major significance. Shown below is a table comparing, for net operating revenues, the 1953 estimates with the actual results -

	Net Operating Revenue	
Year	1953 Estimate	Actual
1954	$7,404,000	$7,323,647
1955	7,757,000	7,682,716
1956	8,078,000	7,619,817
1957	7,905,000	7,941,772

Debt service last year was $3,991,000, and will rise gradually in future years to a peak of $6,429,000 in 1970. A Bond Reserve Fund balance of $10,342,022 was reported on December 31.

JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY

The bonds for refunding of outstanding debt and extension of this facility were issued in April 1957. Earnings during 1957 were considerably better than during 1956, and, as shown in the graph below, the upward trend is continuing into 1958. The interest line shown on the graph represents interest which will become payable after May, 1959 when the funded interest will be exhausted.



NOTE: Interest on 1957 Issue capitalized to 5/1/59.

The advance retirement offer of the Authority, concluded July 1, 1957 resulted in the redemption of $19,661,000 of the 1950 bonds, leaving $6,075,000 now secured by deposit of moneys in escrow. These will be completely retired by October 1, 1960.

A progress report recently issued indicates that overall progress is behind schedule but that costs are in line with estimates (although contracts let to date cover only a part of the total work to be done). Because of various factors, it now appears that completion of important segments of the route will be delayed from 6 to 18 months beyond the original schedule.

MARYLAND BRIDGE AND TUNNEL PROJECT

The $180,000,000 State of Maryland Bridge and Tunnel Revenue Bonds including $36,000,000 various coupon Serials due 1960-74 and $144,000,000 3% Term Bonds due 1994, were issued in November 1954 to supply funds for refunding of outstanding debt and to construct the Patapsco River Tunnel Project in Baltimore. The tunnel was opened on November 29, 1957. Also operated in conjunction with the tunnel for financial purposes are the Chesapeake Bay Toll Bridge, and the smaller Susquehanna River and Potomac River toll bridges.

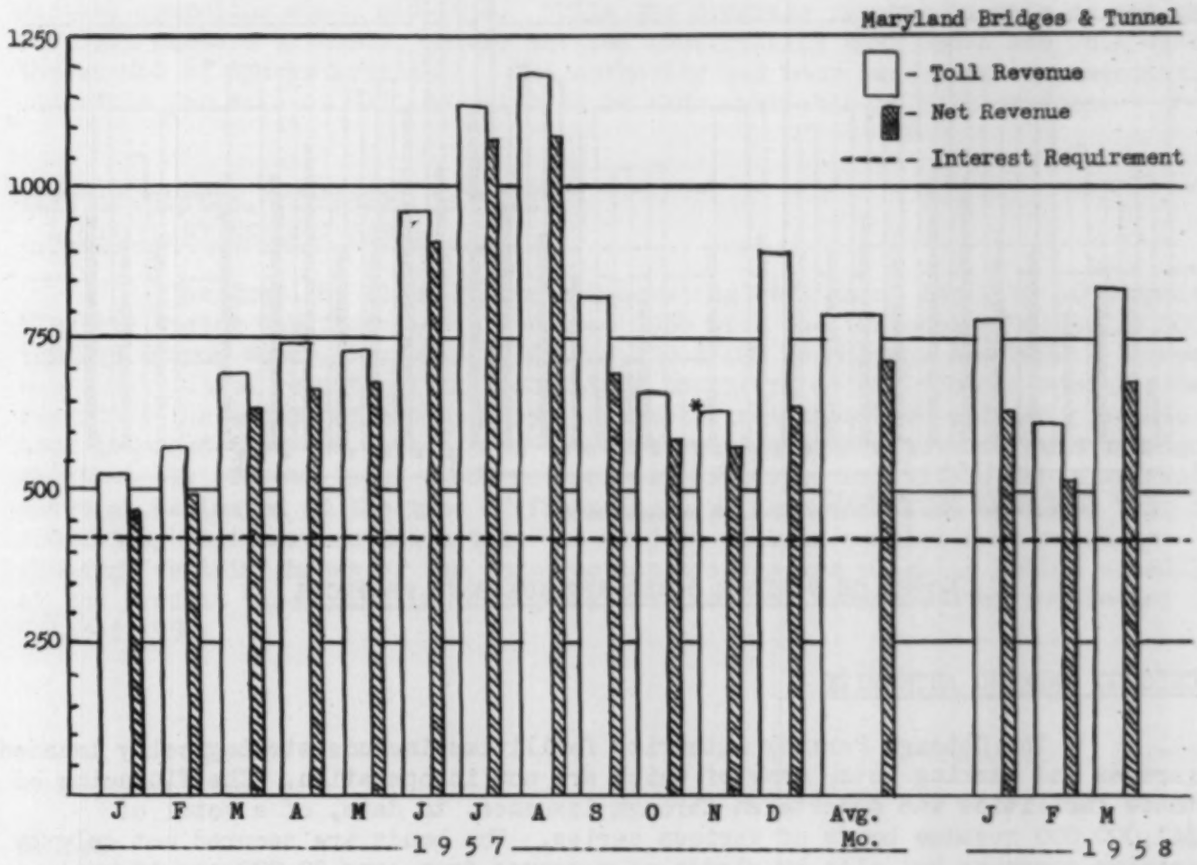
In each year since the financing, the revenues of this group of facilities has exceeded the financing estimates, as indicated below:

	Net Operating Revenues	
Fiscal Year	Financing Estimate	Actual Results
1954-55	$6,599,000	$6,703,013
1955-56	7,032,000	7,112,478
1956-57	7,493,000	8,282,852

Debt service in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1957 is $5,170,000 and the same in the next year. Thereafter requirements will be $8,317,000. At

the end of 1957, the Bond Reserve Account contained $9,635,394, or slightly more than enough to meet the maximum requirement of two years' interest.

The latest construction progress report (9/1/57) shows an estimated final unspent balance of construction funds of $6,891,000.



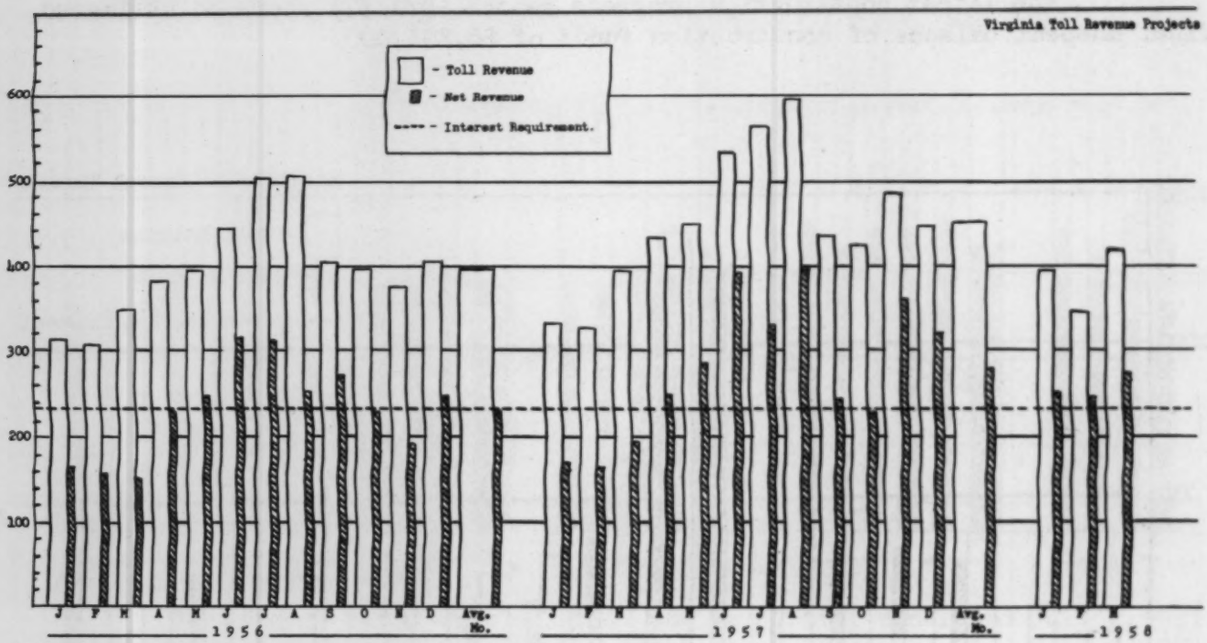
NOTE: Interest partially capitalized to 12/1/57

* Patapsco Tunnel opened 11/30/57.

VIRGINIA TOLL REVENUE PROJECTS

The $95,000,000 3% Virginia Toll Revenue Bonds due 1994 were issued in 1954 to provide funds for retiring outstanding debt and constructing the Rappahannock River Bridge and the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel project. Other facilities operated under the same financial scheme are the James River Bridge, the York River Bridge, and until completion of the Hampton Roads project, a ferry route. The Rappahannock River Bridge was opened for traffic August 30, 1957, and the Hampton Roads Project was opened on November 1, even though certain portions of the approach highway system are not yet finished. The engineers report that bond proceeds will be sufficient to complete the project.

Earnings applicable to these bonds since the financing have closely approximated the financing estimates. The trend is indicated below:



NOTES: Interest partially capitalized to 9/1/57.
Rappahannock River Bridge opened 8/30/57; Hampton Roads Tunnel opened 11/1/57.

NOTES ON VARIOUS OTHER REVENUE BOND PROJECTS

CHICAGO PARKING AUTHORITY

The Chicago Parking Authority facilities include strategically located garages and parking lots, many of which are now in operation. The financing of these facilities was undertaken through issuance, to date, of a total of $41,000,000 revenue bonds of various series. The bonds are secured not only by parking revenues but also by pledge of revenues from some 30,000 parking meters. Revenues to date have been sufficient to meet the debt requirements; the bond reserve fund contains moneys equal to its maximum requirement; and the City has called for redemption on July 1 at 103 1/2% $2,908,000 bonds.

GRANT COUNTY, WASHINGTON, P.U.D. #2

The Priest Rapids Project of this District was financed in June 1956 through issuance of $166,000,000 3 7/8% bonds due 2005. All major contracts were let prior to the financing and a tentative completion date of October 1961 was established. With 42% of the work now completed, the construction contractor is working on an accelerated schedule designed to complete construction by September 1960, one year ahead of the original schedule. The present estimate of overall cost is some $2,000,000 less than the financing estimate, resulting in a current contingency fund estimate of $17,000,000 on April 18 versus $14,999,000 originally. Of this amount, the District has decided to spend $8,000,000 for two additional generators to supply an additional 140,000 KW capacity.

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Project of the New York Power Authority was financed in December 1954 with the issuance of $335,000,000 various coupon bonds including $268,000,000 3.20% term bonds due 1995. Very substantial construction progress has been made on the entire project - both the Authority portion and that portion being constructed by Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Construction is reported to be on schedule, which would mean that the generating facilities will be in partial operation about mid-1958. While the progress reports to date do not show the full picture on costs, we are advised unofficially that costs are well within the amount of moneys available. The Authority has been successful in negotiating contracts for sale of all the power to be made available by this project.

CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT REVENUE BONDS

The Thos. H. Allen Electric Generating Station of the City of Memphis Electric System was financed in December 1956 with the issuance of $163,245,000 various coupon bonds, including $143,245,000 4.40% term bonds due 1992. Although the construction reports of the consulting engineers do not contain specific data regarding the amount of construction contracts that have been awarded, we have been informed that the majority of the construction contracts have been awarded and that the present total construction cost estimates are within the construction costs as estimated at the time of financing. We have also been informed that the consulting engineers estimate that the project will be completed on schedule although certain phases of the construction program are slightly behind schedule at the present time. The initial generating unit is scheduled for completion in October 1958.

Winthrop S. Curvin

WSC/pd

May, 1958

Hardy, David

January 10, 1958

Dear Dave:

I am delighted to hear the good news about you and Gladys and now write to wish you both the very best of luck in your future together.

Unfortunately, Janet and I will be unable to come to the Wagstaff's party since we have to be out of town on Saturday but our thoughts will be with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Hardy
C/O Mr. & Mrs. LeRoy Wagstaff
206 East 62 Street
New York, New York

mcc

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Monday December 30th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

Dear Ed,

Superb is the only word I can think of to describe yesterday afternoon's show. Though much may have sounded depressing the best and most positive factor was that you could sit around that table and by wise and witty words succinctly and lucidly present the woeful facts. That in itself is a symbol of our one hope - that we can marshal the minds of free men to think and plan and strive.

Gladys and I are being married on the 11th January - very quietly in Greenwich. Then back to a little party *in New York. I hope you and Janet will come to the* Wagstaffs if you are in town.

Meanwhile a very very happy New Year. From one second rate power to another!

David -
(Navasky)

Will you join us?

Date Saturday
11th January, 1958
Hour
5 - 7:30 P.M.

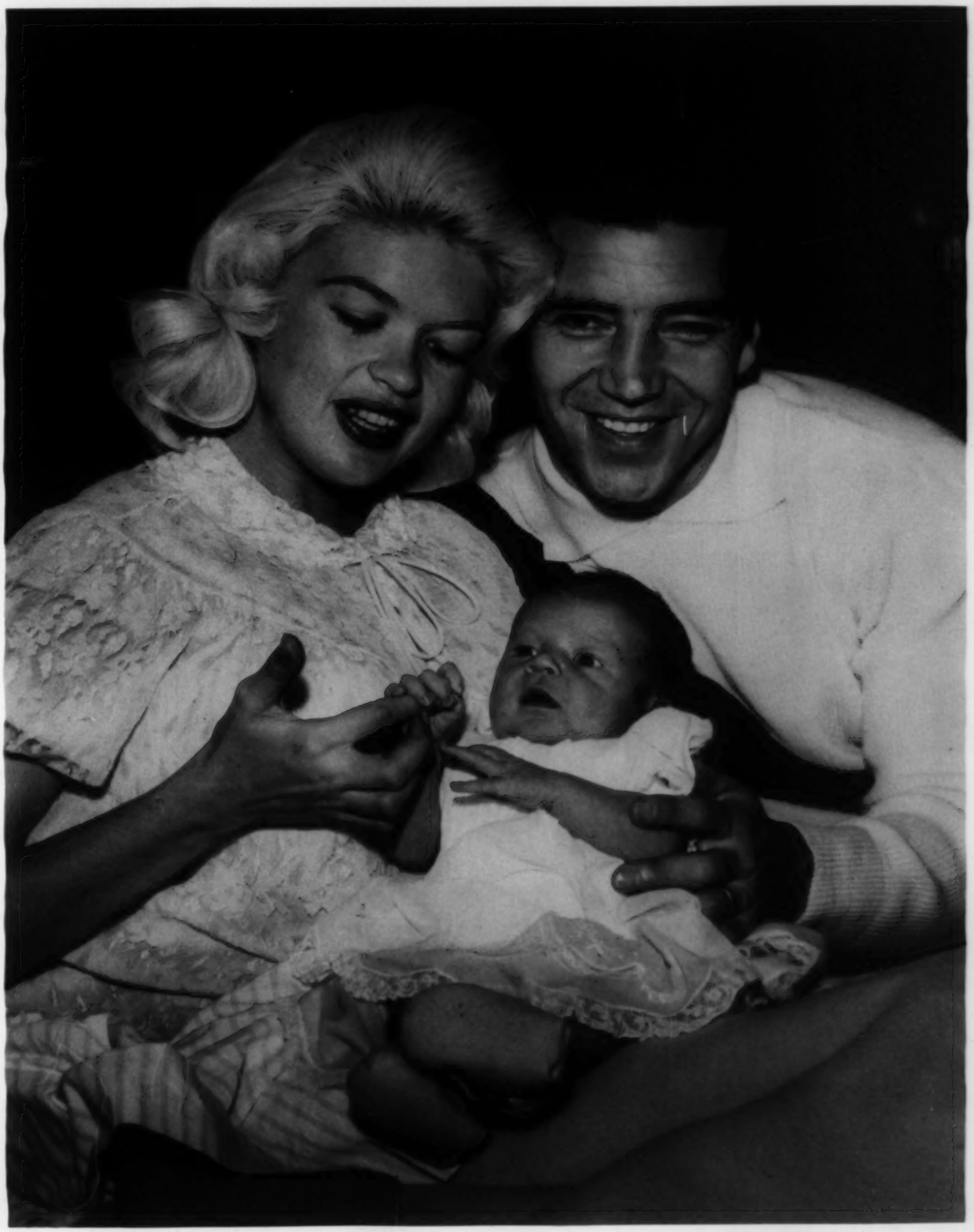
Given By

*Mr. & Mrs LeRoy Wagstaff
206 East 62nd St.
New York City

for Gladys and
David Hardy

(Gladys Chang)

R.S.V.P. —
*Te 8 8639



Hargitay, Jayne &
Mickey

We are so happy to tell you that our little Mikloz came into the world Dec 21 weighing almost 10 lbs. and, our thanks to the Lord, perfectly sound and healthy. In gratitude we are helping other children, less fortunate, at the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital, and we hope that you - after reading the enclosure - will join us.

Jayne and Mickey

Harkins, Jim

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Jim Harkins

from: Kay Campbell

February 10, 1959

I return herewith Mr. Murrow's round-trip ticket to Boston and Pullman reservation for January 24th, none of which he used.

I called Grand Central at about 8:00 p.m. on January 23rd to cancel the reservation, and the young lady who accepted the cancellation said I should make a note of her number which is J.S.4530.

K. C.

mcc

Harkness, Earl

February 24, 1959

Dear Earl:

Thanks for your gracious letter. We hope to spend considerable time at Quaker Hill. Should you have any ploughing or bulldozing to be done, I will quote you a fair price.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Mr. Earl Harkness
The Greenwich Savings Bank
Broadway & Sixth Avenue at 36th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

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AT THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

LACKAWANNA 4-8800

EARL HARKNESS
PRESIDENT

February 18, 1959

Dear Ed:

Because no other opportunity may present itself this is just a line to tell you that I shall miss your voice and your presence on the air. Even if only for a year the radio and television industry can ill afford to lose the high standards which you have consistently fought to maintain in your programs.

I sincerely hope that during your sabatical you will see and do everything to your heart's desire and that you will return with renewed vigor and an even broader vision than before.

Millicent joins with me in extending to Janet and yourself our very best wishes.

Cordially,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Harlan, Paul M.

October 2, 1958

Mr. Paul M. Harlan
The Caduceus
1155 Linda Vista Avenue
Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Harlan:

Thank you for your letter of September 23 to Mr. Murrow. He has asked me to send you the enclosed photograph with his best wishes.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
PAUL M. HARLAN
EDITOR OF THE CADUCEUS
1155 LINDA VISTA AVENUE
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

September 23, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

I am trying to bring the Caduceus picture files up to date.

Will you please send me a recent glossy-print picture of yourself for possible future use in the Caduceus.

Also, whenever you hear of any Kappa Sigma news, I should appreciate your passing the information along to me. Your Caduceus can be no better than the material supplied by Brothers like you.

Thank you very much.

Fraternally,
Paul M. Harlan
Paul M. Harlan, Editor

PMH:eh

Harold Hayes

August 13, 1959

Mr. Harold Hayes
Esquire
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hayes:

As I believe you know, Mr. Murrow will not have time for any writing during his year's sabbatical leave, and can therefore not give you his opinions on presidential candidates, issues etc.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Esquire
THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 9-3232

No!

August 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Looking ahead to the 1960 presidential election, this magazine feels that it would be an interesting and useful undertaking to present the opinions of outstanding men of ideas regarding the candidates proposed and the issues involved. For the political parties and the electorate, there is the decision of which candidate, among the several already prominent, is to be given presidential authority and responsibility. Yet, during the campaign there may be such concentration on the personalities of the candidates that issues to be debated and decided become neglected. We believe that the publication of the opinions of leaders in fields other than politics will be a contribution to intelligent public discussion.

Accordingly, we should be grateful if you will consider, and answer, these two questions:

1. Among those mentioned as possible presidential candidates, whom do you prefer for president in 1960?

2. What, to your mind, should be the most important issues in the election?

Attached is a list of those who, like yourself, are being asked to participate. There has been a fair attempt to select persons whose individual opinions are valued within their fields, and whose collective opinions will present a wide spectrum of response.

Most emphatically, each person's response will be treated with respect. Your answer to Question 1 will be specifically listed beside your name. Answers to Question 2 will be collated, with a discussion of the issues cited by the author of the article, Walter Friedenberg, a scholar-journalist and Fellow of the Institute of Current World Affairs. His approach will be that of a reporter rather than a political commentator or "pollster." Esquire holds no political position and will advance none.

There is the question of time: Although most of the possible candidates have not yet formally announced their intentions, and new issues may certainly arise before the end of the campaign, we are interested in the position you hold right now. It will be made clear in the article that your answers were given in August or early September. Indeed, we request that you reply before September 1st.

We are aware that there may be reasons why you do not wish to take part in this survey. We believe, however, in its validity and usefulness, and we hope that you will be willing to participate.

Sincerely,

Harold Hayes

Harold Hayes
Articles Editor

QUESTION I

Among those mentioned as possible presidential candidates whom do you prefer for president in 1960?

QUESTION II

What, to your mind, should be the most important issues in the election?

Dr. Mortimer Adler
Dr. Hannah Arendt
Joseph Alsop
Harry S. Ashmore
Dr. Max Ascoli
Frank Abrams
Dr. Samuel Belkin
Prof. Jacques Barzun
Dr. James P. Baxter
Dr. Crane Brinton
Dr. Bruno Bettelheim
Dr. Detlev W. Bronk
A. A. Berle, Jr.
William F. Buckley, Jr.
Elliott Bell
Bernard Baruch
Dr. Ralph Bunche
Saul Bellow
Eugene Burdick
Bruce Bliven
Erwin D. Canham
Hodding Carter
Bruce Catton
Norman Chandler
John Ciardi
Gen. Lucius Clay
Richard Chase
Dr. Edward U. Condon
John Cogley
Dr. James B. Conant
Norman Cousins
Gardner Cowles
Ralph J. Cordiner
Malcolm Cowley
Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg
Arthur Vining Davis
John Dos Passos
Peter F. Drucker
David Dubinsky
Ralph Ellison
Mark Ethridge
William Faulkner
Rev. Nels Ferre
Leslie Fiedler
Marshall Field, Jr.
John Fischer
Louis Fischer
Dennis Flanagan
Dr. Louis Finkelstein
Robert Frost
Dr. Clifford C. Furnas
G. Keith Funston
Dr. Erich Fromm
Henry Ford II
H. Rowan Gaither, Jr.
Prof. J. K. Galbraith
Bernard F. Gimbel
Gen. James M. Gavin
Crawford Greenewalt

Dr. George Gamow
Victor Gruen
Prof. Albert L. Guerard
Dr. Roy Grinker
Cameron Hawley
William Randolph Hearst, Jr.
Ernest Hemingway
John Hersey
Ben Hibbs
Robert Hillyer
Gilbert Highet
Paul Hoffman
Prof. Richard Hofstadter
Dr. Sidney Hook
Dr. Robert Hutchins
Randall Jarrell
Gerald W. Johnson
Dexter Keezer
Leon H. Keyserling
Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy
Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
Willard M. Kiplinger
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Prof. Russell Kirk
Irving Kristol
Alfred A. Knopf
Prof. Henry A. Kissinger
Alfred Kazin
O. A. Knight
Dr. Joseph Wood Krutch
Prof. Harold Lasswell
Max Lerner
S. M. Levitas
Walter Lippmann
Cmdr. William Lederer
Samuel Lubell
Robert Lowell
Henry R. Luce
Dr. Louis Lyons
Russell McGuire
Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Ralph McGill
Dr. Millicent McIntosh
David J. McDonald
John J. McCloy
J. P. Marquand
Thurgood Marshall
Dr. Margaret Mead
George Meany
Dr. William Menninger
Prof. Ashley Montagu
Raymond Moley
Charles Burton Marshall
Marya Mannes
Bernard Malamud
Norman Mailer
Prof. Herbert Marcuse
Archibald MacLeish
Arthur Miller

Malcolm Muir
Prof. C. Wright Mills
Lewis Mumford
Edward R. Murrow
James R. Newman
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Clarence Randall
James B. Reston
Ayn Rand
Walter Reuther
Dr. J. Saunders Redding
Beardsley Ruml
Prof. David Riesman
Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover
Walt W. Rostow
Dr. Jonas Salk
Gen. David Sarnoff
J. D. Salinger
Carl Sandburg
Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
William Shawn
John I. Snyder, Jr.
Arthur Hays Sulzberger
Prof. Claude Shannon
Eric Sevareid
Francis Cardinal Spellman
Dr. Frank Stanton
John Steinbeck
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Karl Shapiro
Edward Stone
Bishop Fulton J. Sheen
Prof. Sumner H. Slichter
Prof. Allen Tate
Dr. Edward Teller
Alan Temple
Dr. Paul Tillich
Prof. Lionel Trilling
Dr. Stanley F. Teele
Juan Trippe
Dr. Mark Van Doren
Dr. Wernher von Braun
DeWitt Wallace
James P. Warburg
Dr. Paul Dudley White
Hon. John Hay Whitney
Robert Penn Warren
Edmund Wilson
Dr. Volney C. Wilson
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
Roy Wilkins
Tennessee Williams
William W. Whyte, Jr.

Harold Hayes

Esquire
THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 9-3232

June 23, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very pleased that you seemed willing at least to consider the possibility of doing an article for us in connection with your talk to the Nieman Fellows. I shall certainly call your office about the middle of July and I do hope that you will be able to find the time to squeeze me in some time after that date.

Sincerely,

Harold Hayes

Harold Hayes
Articles Editor

Harper

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers
49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

August 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To mark the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of World War II, we are planning to publish an anthology called THE WAR, 1939-1945, edited by Desmond Flower and T. R. Nicholson, a collection of what the editors consider to be the finest factual writing on the conflict, as seen from all sides and in all services and walks of life. The book will be approximately 1,200 pages long, containing over 600,000 words. Our edition will be published in 1959 or 1960, at a probable retail price of $10.00. The book will be published in England by Cassell and Company, Ltd.

We understand you control the U.S. rights for the selections listed below. We would be grateful for your permission for United States and open market rights for this material; we understand that Cassell's has already secured permission for their edition. The fee offered below would be for the Harper & Brothers trade edition only and is proportionate to the length of the selection. In the case of book club or reprint use, we would set aside one quarter of the total amount received, to be divided among the contributors on a pro rata basis.

If the terms of this agreement are acceptable, will you please sign the duplicate copy of this letter and return it to us? Will you also please indicate the copyright notice and credit, if any, to be used with each selection.

If you do not control the rights to this material, we would appreciate your referring us to the proper source. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Hansen
Permissions Department

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AGREED: _____

Harper, Ernest

July 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Harper:

Your letter of July 15th has arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

I have made inquiries concerning the type of tape recording equipment that it would be best for your President, Mr. Rogan Jones to take to Russia. Daniel Schorr, our former correspondent in Moscow, tells me that he found the Magnemite portable tape recorder adequate for his purposes.

I am also told that Mohawk has just produced a new portable recorder which is said to be just about as near perfect as these things can be made, but I have so far not found anyone who has had practical experience of a machine.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Ernest E. Harper
KVOS
Bellingham, Washington

mcc

A.T.P.C. Harper, Ernest E.

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ESTABLISHED 1927
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KVOS

TV
CHANNEL 12
MAXIMUM POWER
ESTABLISHED 1952
CBS NETWORK

The Peace Arch Stations

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

July 15, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our President, Mr. Rogan Jones, expects to be going on an extended tour of Russia to promote both our present and future international programs. He will be recording sight and sound material in all phases of Russian life.

Would you please recommend the type of tape recording equipment that it would be practical for him to use. It must be light, portable and operate off dry batteries.

Thanks for any suggestions you can make on this problem.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Harper

Ernest E. Harper
Engineering Vice President
KVOS, Incorporated

EEH:jw

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KPQ
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Harper, H. R.

December 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Harper:

Thank you very much for your recent letter and for your gracious words.

As you know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for the next six months. However, I shall send your letter on to him as soon as I have a new forwarding address.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Heber R. Harper, Vice President
University of Denver
Social Science Foundation
Civic Center Campus
1445 Cleveland Place
Denver 2, Colorado

Civic Center Campus
1445 Cleveland Place
Denver (2) Colo

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HARRIET S. LAWTON
E. RAYMOND PLATIG

Dear Ed Murrow—

I am constantly thrilled by the greatness of your achievements - recently by your courageous fight for the kind of radio and T.V. we ought to have.

By any chance, after all these years, do you remember the session in grand old Stephen Duggan's office when you were still debating whether or not you should take the plunge into radio? The old gentleman feared you would be disillusioned and thwarted, especially by commercial interests. How marvellously you have vindicated your choice! I hope he has seen it all - think he probably has.

If you are really taking some rest this year why don't you come out to Denver and spend at least a week in our mountains? They are full of healing. The Cherringtons (Bris wife is my sister) and the Harpers would of course be most happy to snail on to you for part of one day, at least to get you to

Wherever you wanted to go – Aspen or the wilds. You deserve our mountains and their quiet

Sincerely yours
Huber Harper

Harriman, Gov. Averell
F

April 22, 1959

Dear Averell:

An old friend and classmate of mine, Howard Bowen, who is now president of Grinnell College, tells me that he had a brief word with you about a Harry Hopkins Memorial at Grinnell. This is just a note to say that it seems to me to be an altogether admirable idea and, if there is anything I can do to further the project, I shall be delighted to help.

As ever yours,

EEM:sth

cc: Howard Bowen

Governor Averell W. Harriman
16 East 81st Street
New York, N.Y.

upc.

GRINNELL COLLEGE
GRINNELL, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The Grinnell community, and the Bowen family in particular, still look back with greatest pleasure on your visit here last June. It was very good of you to take the time out to come here, and we are very indebted to you.

It has occurred to me that while you were here you might have developed enough interest in the College that I could appropriately lay before you a current problem.

Quite briefly it is this. We have undertaken a $2,600,000 building program for a new library and new fine arts building. These two buildings are urgently needed and will complete our academic plant. We have raised over $2,100,000 and a Washington alumnus has recently given $200,000 more on the condition that others will give the balance. So I am busy finding the last $300,000. I am hoping to interest 30 friends in $10,000 each -- though obviously other amounts are acceptable.

I would like to talk to you about this. I hope to be in New York from April 4th through the 8th. Would you be able to squeeze in a few minutes for me sometime during that period? If so, just set a time, or I can call your office for an appointment when I arrive in New York.

I should greatly appreciate your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Howard

Howard R. Bowen

will see

HRB:ms

Harriman, Averell

February 25, 1958

Dear Averell:

Thanks very much for the gracious note about "From Precinct to President."

I don't think I have ever enjoyed working on a piece more than I did on that one and the response was very gratifying.

I am glad we have a sizeable chunk of Mr. Truman on film - certainly the historians are never going to say he was indecisive!

As ever yours,

The Honorable Averell Harriman
Governor of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

fc

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

AVERELL HARRIMAN
GOVERNOR

February 13, 1958

Dear Ed:

"From Precinct to President" was a splendid presentation. President Truman was excellent and so was the "co-star".

With my warm regards.

Sincerely,

Averell

I called you but you were asleep. I had a nice chat with Janet.
You must have a pure heart & clear conscience.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Harrington, Donald

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, INC.

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Form letter

April 4, 1958

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Norman Cousins

President
Donald Harrington

First Vice President
Mrs. Marion H. McVitty

Chairman Executive Council
Francis X. Wigel

Vice Chairman Executive Council
Robert S. Nyburg

Vice Presidents

Grenville Clark
Lawyer

Oscar Hammerstein II
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Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the probable Summit meeting between East and West, you may wish to give further thought to the possibility of negotiations for a de-militarized zone in Europe.

Since United World Federalists issued its statement, January 14, 1957, on the subject, governmental and unofficial proposals for some such zone have been made, and considerable discussion has ensued in this country, in Europe, and elsewhere.

In the light of all the new consideration given to this matter, United World Federalists now suggests that the following points are particularly relevant to a sound position on the issue:

1) Prohibition of all armed forces and armaments in the zone would be more effective, and could be more easily controlled, than a mere withdrawal of foreign troops or a ban on nuclear weapons alone;

2) There is no guarantee that a re-armed Germany would remain loyal to NATO if certain pressures were exerted by the Soviets which made it expedient for the Germans to play one side against the other for their own advantage;

3) Although withdrawal of NATO forces and bases would have to balance the withdrawal of Warsaw Pact forces, U. S. forces and bases need not be pulled out of Europe entirely in order to demilitarize a zone large enough to include some of the Soviet Satellites;

4) Since U. S. forces and bases could remain in Britain, Spain, Turkey, North Africa and Western France, a willingness to consolidate its bases to permit de-militarization of this zone would be a feasible immediate response to Soviet demands for a reduction of U. S. foreign bases, and should be used to achieve certain Soviet concessions in return;

5) The control measures outlined in our earlier statement (enclosed herewith), especially U. N. supervision, still seem to us most desirable.

I would appreciate your present views on this proposal, and your judgment as to whether now our Government might be persuaded to make the best use of it at the Summit.

Sincerely,

Donald Harrington

Donald Harrington
President

A non-partisan, non-profit organization to support the United Nations and to seek such amendments to its Charter as will strengthen it into a world federation with necessary powers limited to the establishment and maintenance of law and order on the world level.

5

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Judge, U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C.

January 14, 1957

CREATION OF DE-MILITARIZED BUFFER ZONES IN TROUBLED AREAS

United World Federalists believe that the United States Government, as a step toward disarmament, should continue to explore the possibility of negotiating a de-militarized zone in Europe, which might include, as a minimum, West and East Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Hungary, whose last legitimate government under Nagy, on November 1st requested the United Nations to guarantee its neutrality.

Effective de-militarization of such a zone would require certain safeguards to ensure that armed forces and armament were not re-introduced into the area. These safeguards should include an adequate measure of aerial and ground inspection. A U.N. para-military force, such as the present UNEF, should be used to patrol the area. It might be advisable also to achieve the reduction proposed previously by the U.S. Government of armed forces to limits of 2,500,000 for the U.S., USSR and China, and 750,000 for the United Kingdom and France.

This organization is convinced that the United States should always lead in efforts toward practicable disarmament and that such leadership should involve prompt response to Soviet overtures on disarmament and related problems; that it should display ready willingness to negotiate such matters at all times, and that it should make constructive proposals of its own with the objective of just and peaceful solutions throughout the world.

In addition to the technical considerations involved in de-militarizing this zone, continued thought should be given to settlement of related political problems in the area, and to the establishment of legal means for the peaceful settlement of disputes which might arise between the nations in the zone.

Should such a demilitarized zone prove politically feasible, and consonant with U.S. and Free World defense, and free world democratic ideals, it would further the following desirable objectives:

1) Reduction of East-West tension, arms cost and fear of surprise attack;
2) Provision of a successful example in disarmament which could be extended to other parts of the world;
3) Conditions favorable to the re-unification of Germany as an independent, democratic nation;
4) Increased freedom for the people of the Satellite States concerned;
5) An opportunity to strengthen the UN peace force, and UN means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

This organization further believes that the U.S. should, in the same manner, explore the possibility of negotiating an appropriate de-militarized zone or zones in the Middle East.

We believe that the negotiation and achievement of these objectives should be carried out as far as possible through the United Nations.

Harris

Harris, A. N.

340 Montgomery Street,
Syracuse, New York.
June 24, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o. Colombia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We can ill-afford to lose your counsel. Yours is one of the few remaining voices of reason that we can turn to for guidance. Perhaps, it would be more truthful to say - the one remaining voice that we can reach.

One has but to look at the calendar of known coming events, let alone the unknown, to become frightfully aware of the barren prospect of having to face those days - denied your skillful interpretation of what is really happening in the world and in our country.

Through the years, you have commanded our trust. You have never failed to earn that trust with your honest reporting and analysis.

You carry that trust with you for we know that you will not desert us, but will in some manner and in some fashion still reach us. Our need is great and in its magnitude must, for one so dedicated to service, transcend the most compelling of personal desires to stand aside from contact with the barbs thrown by a lesser breed.

Yours very truly,
A. N. Harris
A. N. Harris.

Harris, Eric

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Eric Harris

from: Ed Murrow

December 5, 1958

I am afraid the only thing that could be said is that Fred and I just build the programs - we don't run the network.

E.R.M.

TO ED MURROW 12/3/58

FROM ERIC HARRIS

THE ATTACHED IS SELF EXPLANATORY.

REGARDS,

ERIC

7003.
7th Floor
15 Vanderbilt Ave.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly

from: Davy Harris by way of Eric Harris

December 3, 1958

At the request of Davy, age 9, I am passing the following message on to you:

"Why don't they (sic) put the Danny Kaye show on for the poor children, like last year and the year before?"

"Who's they?"

"You know, Daddy, Ed Murrow and Mr. Friendly." (I shudder at his familiarity).

"Anyway, why don't they?" - Please do.

Best regards,

Eric

Harris, Leslie

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Leslie Harris cc: Fred Friendly

from: Edward R. Murrow

June 20, 1958

As I indicated to you on the phone, it seemed to me the decision as to whether or not THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA should be offered for sale ought to be determined by whether it is proposed to repeat the program on the network.

It is my feeling that POLAND, 1957 is no longer timely unless it is preceded by a foreword stating specifically when the film was made and that conditions in Poland have changed substantially since that time.

THE FARM PROBLEM is not in my view suitable for sale. General farm conditions and particularly conditions in that area of Iowa have changed substantially.

I would like THE VICE PRESIDENCY, AFRICA I AND II and REVOLUTION IN THE NAVY to be offered for sale. Likewise the other programs listed in your memo of June 10th.

fc E.R.M.

Office Communication **CBS TELEVISION FILM SALES**

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Mr. Leslie Harris June 10, 1958

We would appreciate your approval to release the following shows immediately for sale in the domestic market:

NASSER
MARSHALL TITO
ATOMIC TIMETABLE II
THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA
A STUDY OF THE VICE PRESIDENCY
TWO AMERICAN ORIGINALS - GRANDMA MOSES AND LOUIS ARMSTRONG
EDWARD R. MURROW - PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN INTERVIEW
AFRICA I AND II
REVOLUTION IN THE NAVY
POLAND, 1957
THE PUERTO RICANS

We would also appreciate it if Mr. Murrow would indicate if he feels the following programs are still timely:

A STUDY OF THE VICE PRESIDENCY
AFRICA I AND II
REVOLUTION IN THE NAVY
POLAND, 1957

We might also consider another program which was broadcast in 1957 titled THE FARM PROBLEM: A CRISIS OF ABUNDANCE if it is felt this film is not dated.

The Harry Truman FROM PRECINCT TO PRESIDENT feature has been sold to WNTA for $5,000 covering two runs and we propose to immediately offer this throughout the country.

LH

cc: Messrs. Jones, Cowan, Mickelson, Friendly

Harris, Radie F.

Radie Harris
25 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

Write

January 19, 1959

Reply

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow,

I don't know whether the above name rings a bell or not, but you may recall that Ike Levy wrote to you about me and we were supposed to meet, but either you were out of town, or I was, and the right opportunity didn't seem to present itself.

However, now that we are both here, I hope I may have the privilege of catching up with you at long last. I fully realize how busy your schedule is, but I would so appreciate it if you could find the time to see me, anytime at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Radie Harris

CO 5-1686
CO 5-2916

Levy, I. D.

June 29, 1955

Dear Ike:

Unfortunately, I missed Radie Harris; she had left for the Coast, which is too bad although I am afraid I couldn't offer her a job.

I am off to the West Coast for a few days on Wednesday of next week, and when I get back we will probably be going to Geneva for the Big Four for six or seven days; but if all goes well I will be up at the farm during the month of August. What are your plans and what about coming up. I could use an extra hand hauling bailed hay and the same hand, if still useable could be used to hold a glass on the porch in the cool of the evening.

As ever yours,

Mr. I. D. Levy
123 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania

rh

ISAAC D. LEVY
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

June 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a letter I received from Radie Harris, the girl I introduced you to at "21" about six months ago when we were lunching there. I think it would be worth your while to interview her. She's a fine person and a hard worker.

You're so busy these days proving to people that you smoke cigarettes and that you are a spendthrift in trying to get rid of your money by buying television programs that I don't suppose you have time to call a guy and invite him to lunch. Perhaps you are afraid I'll accept.

My best to Janet. Bud Casey !!!

Sincerely,

IDL:F
Encl.

P.S. If you should desire to contact Miss Harris phone Columbus 5-1686.

Radie Harris
23 Central Park West
New York 23, N. Y.
Columbus 5-1686

June 15, 1955

Dear Ike:

Because I had the pleasure of meeting Ed Murrow with you at "21", I am now presuming on our long friendship to ask you to do me a special favor and get his reaction to an idea for our mutual benefit.

As you know, I used to have my own coast to coast CBS radio show, interviewing show business personalities five days a week, and the reason I was able to get stars of the caliber of Larry Olivier, Rex Harrison, Audrey Hepburn, Greg Peck, Judy Garland, Ethel Barrymore, Danny Kaye, Tallulah Bankhead and every other big name in the entertainment field, was not only because of my close personal relationships, but also because every guest was so delighted with my knack of knowing how to capture their personalities to the greatest advantage, by asking questions that evoked the best answers. *Incidentally, I wrote the answers too, and even comediens like Bob Hope, Jack Benny and Milton Berle never changed a line.) If Mr. Murrow should think I'm slightly prejudiced on my own behalf, I'm sure that Hubbell Robinson, Lester Gottlieb and you, dear Ike, among others, can substantiate these facts.

And now, that I've set the stage, so to speak, here's what I have in mind. I hope that Mr. Murrow, for whom I have such tremendous respect and admiration will consider my invaluable experience as a radio and television interviewer, and reporter of the Hollywood and Broadway scene (for The Hollywood Reporter and national magazines) as an added asset to his "Person To Person" show, especially now that he seems to be concentrating more and more on "persons" from the entertainment world. I realize that he already has a staff of researchers, but I trust he will agree with you that there is always room for another, if she is as qualified for the job as I.

Will you, therefore, be the dear friend you always are, and discuss this possibility with him? If he is as receptive as I hope, perhaps you could arrange a personal interview with him any time at his convenience early with week. I'm leaving for Las Vegas on the 23rd to see my London pal Noel Coward,

Radie Harris
25 Central Park West
New York 23, N. Y.
Columbus 5-1686

and then on to L. A. and our favorite "boarding house", the Beverly Hills Hotel (where, by the way, I also met Mr. Murrow with Larry Lowman.) I'll be back in New York in plenty of time to start work in the fall.

In the meantime, my deep appreciation for your cooperation and every good wish to you and Rita for a happy summer.

As ever,

Radie

P.S. One more important point: As you know, I've been spending the last few summers in Europe, where my contacts are equally as widespread. This should be another great asset when "Person To Person" covers the European front.

Harrison, G.

January 7, 1959

Mr. Gilbert Harrison
The New Republic
1244 19th Street NW
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Thank you very much indeed for your gracious letter of December 29. I shall take the liberty of sharing it with my colleagues and I shall pass on your suggestion for future programs to my superiors.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Hart, Lawrence

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Hart:

Thank you for your letter of February 4th in which you expressed your opinion about my article, WHAT'S WRONG WITH TV.

It was nice of you to take the time and trouble to write me about it.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hart
14 West Walnut Street
Metuchen, New Jersey

Washington . . . *Speaks For Himself!*

An Extraordinary IMPERSONATION in the Actual Words of

George Washington

- DRAMA
- HUMOR
- HISTORY
- CHARACTER
- PATRIOTISM

LAURANCE H. HART C. E.
14 WEST WALNUT STREET
METUCHEN, NEW JERSEY

2/4/59

Dear Mr. Murrow –

Your "What's Wrong with T-V" is terrific! I won't have the thing in my house.

Washington said "The great mass of our people require only to understand a problem, to settle it properly themselves." – and, "Free governments are slow" – but "the people will be right at last!"

I enclose the script I have used 400 times, in 22 states. But I cannot find anyone who will publish it, – or any N.Y. T.V station that will give it time. WGTC put 25 minutes on tape and played it in 1956 and 57

Cordially
Laurance Hart

I was close to Ray Swing at Oberlin, – and he put me on "This I Believe"

PROGRAM FOR ADULTS, AGE 12 UP

Varied to Suit Clubs, Colleges, Schools.

35 Minutes or More.

Washington is interviewed by a reporter (Mrs. Hart, Cornell University), who cleverly questions Washington about his adventures, hardships, feelings, public questions — and — his HUMOR!

Every reply is a dramatically rendered quotation from Washington's letters, his diary, or the "Farewell Address" — delivered with such genuine sincerity of emotion, that the most sophisticated audiences feel as if actually in his presence. Reporters stated that "tears were brought to the eyes of many" by this account of the bloody footprints in the snow, and the naked, suffering soldiers at Valley Forge. A Boston woman's club wrote that they "felt sacred awe."

PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

For children of 5 to 12, "George Washington" tells his story in easy words, with more emphasis on life at Mount Vernon, fox-hunting, fighting the Indians, and the definite objective of teaching the old-fashioned virtues to new fashioned children.

No man ever had a more thrilling life, with so many exciting adventures, and narrow escapes.

Love of country, the value of liberty, peace with self-respect, and nobility of character combined with modesty and friendliness, are more effectively taught from Washington's life than from any other.

Everyone enjoys seeing his curious old watch, queer glasses, and sword; and watching him make fire with flint and steel.

1955 Comments:

"INSPIRING"— Masonic Lodges; Newark, Passaic, Asbury Park, N. J.
"MARVELOUS"— St. Agnes High School, Memphis, Tenn.
"MASTERFUL"— Women's Clubs; Pompton Lakes & New Brunswick, N. J.
"CONVINCING"— Boston, Providence, Greenville, S. C.

PURPOSE—To demonstrate Washington's greatness through the dramatic presentation of his own words; to teach the noble character and history of Washington in a more thrilling manner than ever before; to entertain with Washington's humor and adventure; to make his magnificent character real to the people.

Washington . . . *Speaks For Himself!*

An Extraordinary IMPERSONATION in the Actual Words of

George Washington

LAURANCE H. HART C. E.
14 WEST WALNUT STREET
METUCHEN, NEW JERSEY

Laurance H. Hart *Impersonator,* will be cleverly interviewed by a modern reporter, Mrs. Laurance H. Hart, about his adventures, hardships, feelings, public questions, and his humor.

Mr. Hart pretends no facial resemblance to George Washington, but *his figure is identical, he uses the same gestures and oratorical style, his* costume is an expert copy. This is an interesting, intelligent, clever and impressive impersonation by a superior artist. It will delight you.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
speaking!

A Dramatic Interview between
MR. and MRS. LAURANCE HART
using actual words of Washington

4000 enthusiastic audiences said: The strongest possible antidote against threatening Isms!"

Drama - History - Inspiration
Patriotism - Humor
A Thrill Any Time

Ask for club references: LAURANCE H. HART, 14 W. Walnut St., Metuchen, N. J.

Hart's Farewell Appearance as George Washington! Feb.22,1987

(Actually, Martin F. Tupper, Feb.22,1887)

The British "Edgar Guest"

UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

G.W. Was a Horseman!

PARADES IN 25 CITIES

DEDHAM, MASS.

L. H. HART
14 WEST WALNUT ST
METUCHEN, N. J.

WHERE DID I HEAR ABOUT ~ LAURANCE HART, ~ THE IMPERSONATOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON?

Perhaps on the RADIO: 22 Times. T.V 4 times "Strange As It Seems"-"Hobby Lobby"- "Voice of Experience"- etc.

Maybe in a NATIONAL MAGAZINE: American, New Yorker, Lyceum, Program, Christian Advocate, Weekly Reader, Ohio State, Oberlin.

Or in New York Papers: Times, Herald, Sun, Journal-American, Post, Mirror, Bronx News, Staten Island Advocate, North Shore Observer, Long Island Star-Journal, Long Island Sun.

Associated Press sent his stories and "wire-photos" to all members.

Feature stories appeared in Boston Herald, Transcript, Traveller; Christian Science Monitor, Philadelphia Record, Pittsburgh Press, Detroit News, Washington Pa. Reporter, Rochester Journal, American; Cambridge Tribune, Mt. Vernon Argus, Newark Call, Plainfield Courier.

Perhaps we met at Mount Vernon, or the White House, or on Broadway, or the Boardwalk, or in St. Louis, or Minneapolis, or National Hobby Show, or Ford Celebrity Dinner, (World's Fair, 1939, 1940) or at Harding Inaugural Ball, (Chairman.)

Appearances include:-

National Conventions: Nat. Educ. Assn, Parent-Teacher Assn., Daughters of Founders & Patriots, Babson's Conference, Unitarians.

STATE Conventions:-Penna D.A.R., New Jersey Historical Assn., Michigan Federated Women's Clubs, Illinois D.A.R. regents, N.H. Foliage Festival, N.Y. Colonial Dames, & D. of American Colonists.

State Teachers Conventions:-Pa., Mich., Ohio, Conn., Mass., Va., Vt., D.C.

PAGEANTRY:-Washington Highway (22 Mass. towns), Dedham Tercentenary, Lexington Minute Men, New York D.A.R., Independence Hall, Phila. Army Day, Pittsburgh River Pageant, Atlantic City, World's Fair, Army Day in Cincinnati, Statue of Liberty, and Franklin Statue, New York, etc.

Historic Places:-Fraunces Tavern, N.Y. Sub-Treasury, Valley Forge, Morristown hdqrs., Tappan Shrine, Isles of Shoals, Independence Hall, Germantown, Wayside Inn.

40 colleges, 50 private schools, 70 service clubs, 4000 schools in twenty states, including 150 New York City schools.

700 lectures on "What Is It To Be Happy?", - 300 on "Barge Canal."

AUTHOR of "Comparison of Encyclopedias", and many articles on reference books, economics, engineering, and GEORGE WASHINGTON.

'I Impersonated Washington Over 4,000 Times'

Ten years in engineering, 10 in the book business, 10 as George Washington, and 12 in the insurance business, that just about sums up the varied careers of Laurance H. (Bill) Hart of 14 W. Walnut St., Metuchen. Hart, who is 70, wrote his own advance obituary recently to outline his activities of the past 15 years. In it he pointed to his civic projects such as maps, guides, town directory, house numbers, an art exhibition in Metuchen, and the Valentine Musicale. He said "5,000 hours would not cover the time he had devoted during the past 15 years to these non-revenue activities." He adds in his obituary that "he discovered 100 artists, 40 chess players, many musicians, speakers, and interesting people . . . and is among the first to meet newcomers" in Metuchen. Hart said writing the obituary of himself was a "crazy notion." A resident of Metuchen 15 years, he said "that makes me a native, because less than a third of the residents have been here that long." One of his pet projects at the moment is a campaign to "straighten out the looney house numbering system" in Metuchen. He claims a baby was born in a taxicab because people couldn't find a house fast enough, that bill collectors and others go to wrong houses, and some residents' mail is delayed or lost. Recently he stirred a controversy in the "Letters to the Editor" column of The Home News about babies. "It was all in fun," he said. "I was trying to kid the pants off people who think babies bring prosperity. Babies are a sentimental asset and good for the community, but they don't add anything to purchasing power." Born in St. Paul, Minn., Hart was named Laurance with that spelling after his mother, whose first name was Laura. His father was Dr. Hastings Hart, a sociologist. He never had a nickname until Two Gun Bill Hart made a hit in silent movies. "Bill was pushed onto people named Hart in those days, but I like it," he said. He is an engineering graduate of Ohio State University and also studied at Oberlin and Harvard. From 1910 to 1922, he worked as an engineer on the New York barge canal. From 1922 to 1931, he was the branch manager of a publishing house in Michigan. In 1931, he started his 10-year career of impersonating George Washington all over the country. For the past 12 years, he has been an agent for the New York Life Insurance Co. For 28 years, he has compiled a comparison chart of encyclopedias and formerly published a similar chart on dictionaries. He works on his businesses and civic activities in an office in his home. "I've had criticisms of my activities," he said, "but my conscience is clear. I've done all these things from the purest of motives. My outstanding fault is that I don't keep my mouth shut. I'm inclined to say what I think." Here, he looks back on his careers as "George Washington" and "Mr. Encyclopedia."

By LAURANCE H. (BILL) HART
As Told to Lore Fiedler

I've been everywhere and seen everything, in a manner of speaking.

I've always hankered to be unique and do something nobody else has done. I've done it twice.

I impersonated George Washington more than 4,000 times. For a million people, I made George Washington a living human image instead of a stone monument.

The other unique thing is my comparison of encyclopedias, which gives prospective buyers a dependable gauge of the books and which has raised the level of advertising, sales talks and editing of encyclopedias and driven several bad sets out of business.

It's all a compulsion to do something to improve the community as a whole. There was a crying need for these things to be done.

Impersonating George Washington started out as a hobby. My uncle, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, was professor of history at Harvard. He helped in the bicentennial celebration of Washington's birth and interested me in him.

Too many people think of Washington as a sissy, especially from that story about "I cannot tell a lie." Drawings depicting him cutting down the cherry tree turn your stomach.

But Washington had a sense of humor and I've been pleading with artists to give him a little smile.

I spent 10 years impersonating George Washington all over the country every day. That was my only income in the 1930s.

Washington had a charming personality. I figured people should know him, so I made him real in person for over a million people and more than 20 times on radio and several times on TV.

35 at World's Fair

I performed 35 times at the World's Fair and I was on one of the first television programs in 1939.

They said that with my bulbuous nose and thick neck I couldn't look like Washington, but I used putty to make my nose like Washington's fine Grecian nose and I wore out seven costumes, the last of which my wife made, impersonating him. I imitated his mannerisms, but I had to exaggerate the facial expressions and voice inflection. He had a poor voice.

I wanted to create the feeling of what was in Washington's heart, his patriotism and love of man and country.

An actor can create the illusion by remembering that his current audience hasn't seen it before. It won't be old stuff to them. Otherwise he'd go stark raving mad doing the same thing over and over again.

I had never acted before. It was the last thing in the world I expected to do, but there was a compulsion and it needed to be done.

I'm the only one who ever had the nerve to make a program out of Washington's own words. I used his actual words, from his diary, letters and speeches, to get across his personality and sense of humor.

My wife Florence, acted as a woman reporter interviewing me and I would reply in Washington's own words, answering questions on current topics, showing how his words still apply today. I couldn't do the impersonation without my wife.

I've done Washington for schools, conventions, pageants, parades, historic events. I did it for . . . students from kindergarten to universities.

The high point was giving the presentation at Mt. Vernon. What a thrill to give it on Washington's home grounds!

I traveled more than Washington did, of course, about 100,000 miles

Bet Me $1,000

Once my wife bet me $1,000 that no one could ride a horse on the boardwalk at Atlantic City, but I did it, dressed as Washington. I won, but she still owes me the money.

The war broke up the act. We couldn't get tires and gas. Nowadays, people who want the Washington impersonation all want it in February, around his birthday. I still have some engagements for the impersonation.

I started the Hart Chart, a comparison of encyclopedias, 28 years ago. I sold encyclopedias myself for 10 years and I discovered the purchaser had no way of telling whether they were good or bad.

So after waving my arms and shouting that somebody ought to do something, I finally did it myself.

For the first 23 years it was a losing proposition. But then the encyclopedia publishers realized what a tremendous influence the chart had and they started ordering thousands of copies. Now I'm getting paid for my labors.

Once a salesman went to the UN to sell encyclopedias. The librarian pulled out the Hart Chart and found out they had a poor rating and wouldn't buy them.

Put Out 50,000

This year I put out about 50,000 copies of the single page comparison all over the world. Last week I sent 40 copies to Japan. But the bulk is orders from publishers.

I'm not connected with any of the publishers. The minute I show partiality, I'm finished.

I'd have been sunk long ago if they could get anything on me. They keep sending detectives to check up on me. They think I'm being bribed to speak well of some publishers' books.

I study all the encyclopedias, which the publishers send to me. You'll find sets and sets of them all over the house, upstairs and downstairs. I leaf through them page by page and study certain subjects.

Has Sharp Perception

By now, I've cultivated a sixth sense so that it seems my eye leaps to the mistakes.

I've had a couple of articles printed in encyclopedias myself, one on the sextant, on which I claim to be an expert, and another on George Washington.

I've been accused of having an encyclopedic mind many times and they call me "Mr. Encyclopedia." But I'd be no good on the $64,000 question. My mind is slow and deliberate. I think of the answers on the way home.

Some magazines have put out reviews of encyclopedias and one put out a very feeble imitation of my comparison chart. Last fall Good Housekeeping printed my chart and now they plan to put out one of their own. But mine is copyrighted.

So you see, I'm the only impersonater of George Washington in the world and the only lexiconoclast.

That's a homemade word using the ending -oclast as in iconoclast and it means critic of lexicons. I pull the books to pieces!

L. H. "Bill" Hart
14 WEST WALNUT STREET
METUCHEN, N. J.
Phone: Liberty 9-1412

"GEORGE WASHINGTON SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF"

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Laurance H. Hart
14 W. Walnut Street
Metuchen N.J.

Sources.

Reporter;- "Mr. Washington, I am Mrs. Hart, a reporter from the PRESS. I have been sent to secure an interview. May I ask you some questions? (He bows.)

MOUNT VERNON

I believe Mount Vernon has been your home ever since you were 15 years old. This must be a lovely place to live!

Ford 112
Irving 1;284

Answer;-(All replies are in Washington's actual words.) "No estate in North America is more beautifully situated than Mount Vernon. It lies in a high, dry, healthy country, midway between the extremes of heat and cold, 300 miles by water from the sea, on one of the finest rivers in the world; and although we are a few miles from the turnpike, my friend Captain Johnson rides past my door, in his vessel!"

ADVENTURES

Q. I am told that you were away from home much of the time, until you were 27; first as a surveyor, and then fighting in the French and Indian wars. Won't you tell us something about these adventures in the wilderness?

Diary, 3/15/1748

A. "Some of the beds were nothing but a little straw matted together; no sheets,- only one threadbare blanket with double its weight of lice and fleas! From that time forward, I chose to sleep, in the open air, before a fire. I slept in my clothes like a negro, before the fire, on a little straw or a bearskin, with the whole family, and happy is he that gets the berth nearest the fire!

BiCentennial set of "Writings" 1;17 1749

Diary 12/23/1753

"There was no way for crossing the Allegheny River but on a raft, which we set about with but one poor hatchet. This was a whole day's work. The rapidity of the stream jerked me out into ten feet of water, but I fortunately saved myself, by catching hold of the raft.

"We got to an island, but the cold was so severe that Mr. Gist had all of his fingers frozen. In the morning the water was shut up so hard, we got off the island on the ice.

Diary 12/23/1753

Irving 13;336

"This was one of many occasions on which Providence watched over me, more than I had any right to hope or expect. At one time, an Indian only fifteen steps off fired his gun at me; but fortunately missed his aim. On another occasion I was carrying messages across the battlefield. The Indians, observing me, concentrated their gunfire upon me; but without effect; from which they concluded I must have some sort of magic; that I must have a charmed life, so that I could not be slain in battle! Of course I have no belief in magic; the hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this, that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and morethan wicked who does not acknowledge his obligations."

to Nelson 8/20/78

INDIAN VICTIMS

Q. Colonel Washington, how did you feel about the sufferings of the people who were harried by the Indians?

A. "The supplicating tears of the women, and moving petitions from the men, melted me to such deadly sorrow, that I solemnly declare, if I know my own mind, I could offer myself a willing sacrifice to the butchering enemy provided that would contribute to the ease of the people. I am too little acquainted with pathetic language to attempt a description of their distresses, but I have a generous soul, sensible of wrongs, and swelling for redress. But what can I do? If bleeding, dying, would glut their insatiate revenge, I would be a willing offering to savage fury, and die by inches, if I could save the people."

to Gov. Dinwiddie 4/22/1756

AGRICULTURE.

Q. When you returned from the Indian wars, at the age of 27, I believe you married Martha Custis; and for the next 16 years stayed at home, following the profession of gentleman farmer. What do you think of husbandry as a profession, Colonel Washington?

Ford p.112

A. "Agriculture has ever been my most favorite amusement. The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better pleased I am with them. The life of a planter is above all others the most delightful. It is honorable, it is amusing, and with good management, it is profitable.

to Spotswood 2/13/1788

BiC Program 6, p.37

"I am willing to spend any amount of time, effort, and money, to find the best fertilizer, the best seeds, roots cuttings and bulbs; the best way to check plant diseases such as rust, or the Hessian fly; the best methods of cultivation. I have very little patience with those content to tread the rut their fathers trod!

Diary 5/22/64

"I raised corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, buckwheat, luzerne, and tobacco. (I wish Noah never had let the tobacco worm into the ark!")

Ford p.118

"For thirty years the whole of my force was confined to the growth of wheat and milling it into flour. I experimented in the culture of wheat, trying various varieties. I tried many plows and threshing machines; finally inventing a plow and a barrel drill of my own."

BiC pamphlet 1, p.4

RUMORS OF WAR

Q. During those 16 years, between the ages of 27 and 43, I believe you also served in the Virginia legislature, and in the Continental Congress. Then came the battle of Lexington, and the closing of the port of Boston by the British. What did you say, Colonel Washington, when you heard about all that?

A. "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march at their head to the relief of Boston!"

P.L. Ford, 268

APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Q. It was only a few months later that you were made Commander-in-chief of all the Continental forces. What were your feelings then?

to Congress 6/15/1775

A. "I felt great distress; from a consciousness that my ability and military experience might not be equal to the important and extensive trust."

HARDSHIPS -DANGERS

Q. We have heard that for six years of your military service, you did not come home to Mount Vernon, even once. Is that true?

Irving 4;391
to the army, 1783

A. "Yes, I was among the first to embark in the cause of our common country, and I have never left this army for one moment, but when called on public duty.

Ford p.47

"For 48 hours I have hardly been off my horse, and for six days I was almost constantly on horseback. But I I have a constitution hardy enough to encounter and undergo the most severe trials, and resolution to face what any man dares.

to Gov. Dinwiddie 5/29/1754

"As I have heard a circumstantial account of my death and dying speech, I take this early opportunity of contradicting the first, and of assuring you I have not composed the latter.

to John Washington 7/18/1755

"By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected, beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me; yet escaped unhurt, though death was levelling my companions on every side of me.

"

to mother 7/18/55

"I fortunately escaped any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, received all the enemy's gunfire. It was there, the men were killed and wounded.

to John Washington 5/31/1754

"My fellows fought like men, and died like soldiers.

to Dinwiddie 7/18/55 5/29/54

If you hear that we are beaten, you will at the same time hear that we have done our duty, in fighting as long as there was any possibilty of hope.

"A reflection on my situation, and that of this army, produces many an uneasy hour, when all about me are wrapped in sleep. Unhappy is it to reflect, that a brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's breast, and that the once peaceful and happy plains of America are either to be drenched with blood, or inhabited by slaves! Shn alternative! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?

toGeo. Fairfax 5/31/75

"Nothing short of independence can possibly do!"

John Bannister 4/21/1778
Henry Laurens 4/30/78

DIFFICULTIES

Q. We know that much of the time the army lacked powder, shoes, clothing, and food. Did you have other difficulties too?

to Gen Schuyler 12/5/1775

A. "I have met with such disregard of discipline, confusion, and lack of order, as I never expected! But they must be borne with! The cause we are engaged

in is so just and righteous, that we must rise superior to every obstacle, in its support. When is the time for brave men to exert themselves in behalf of liberty and their country, if this is not! We must bear up under the difficulties, and make the best of mankind as they are, since we cannot have them as we wish.

BiC Pam. 2;33

BiC Pam 10;34 1778 to Bannister 4/21/78

"I have seen the men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without shoes, so that their marches might be traced by the blood from their feet; without provisions as often as with them, marching through the frost and snow; and at Christmas, taking up their winter quarters at Valley Forge, within a day's march of the enemy, and not a house nor a hut to cover them.

BiC Pam 10;42 12/17/77

"To share the common lot, and participate in the inconveniences, has been with me a fundamental ideal."

CRITICISM

Q. Some people have criticized your efforts as Commander-in-Chief. What did you reply to them?

to Henry 3/27/78 " Reed 2/10/76 to Congress 12/23/77

A."I cannot hope that my services have been the best; but my heart tells me they were the best I could render! I can assure those gentlemen,(those chimney corner heroes) that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room, by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets! Although they seem to have but little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them; and from my soul I pity those distresses, which it is in my power neither to relieve nor prevent."

ARNOLD

Q. When Benedict Arnold betrayed our country, what comment did you make?

BiC pam.8;28

A."Arnold's conduct is so villainously perfidious, that there are no terms to describe the baseness of his heart! His villainy is perfect of its kind!"

"Hugh Wynne" p.462 By S.Weir Mitchell

"There is a God who punishes the traitor. Let us leave this man to the shame which every year must bring."

FAREWELL TO ARMY

Q. We would like very much, to hear what you said in farewell to the army!

to the Governors 6/8/83

A."The object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country, is accomplished; and I am now preparing to resign my commission into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement, which it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence; and in which, remote from the noise and trouble of the world, I meditate to pass the remainder of my life in a state of undisturbed repose.

LaFayette 2/1/84 Reed 1/14/76

"But before I carry out this resolution, to resign my commission, I wish to give my final blessing to that country in whose service I have spent the prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days, so many watchful, sleepless nights; a country whose happiness, being extremely dear to me, will always form no inconsiderable part of my own happiness.

"When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for; the doubtful nature of the contest; and the favorable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing!

"The citizens of America are placed in a most enviable condition; the sole proprietors of this vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessities and conveniences of life; and they are now possessed of absolute freedom and independency! The actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity; and at an epoch when the rights of mankind are better understood, and more clearly defined than at any former period.

"Researches of the human mind after happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge, acquired by the labors of philosophers, sages, and legislators through a long succession of years, have been laid open for us, and their collected wisdom may now be happily applied.

BiC Pam.8;29 1797

"If we are permitted to improve, without interruption, the great advantages which nature and circumstances have placed within our reach, many years will not revolve before we may be ranked among the most responsible and happiest people on this globe.

LaFayette 1/29/89

"Nothing but harmony, industry, honesty and frugality are necessary to make us a great and a happy people. If our citizens are not completely happy, the fault will be entirely their own."

to the Governors 6/8/83 3/14/83

"There are four things which I humbly conceive as essential to the well-being,-I may even say to the existence,- of the United States as an independent power. Firstly; an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head. Secondly, a sacred regard to public justice. Thirdly, the adoption of a proper military establishment; and Fourthly, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are necessary to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

to armies 11/2/83

"With these wishes, and his benediction, your Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service. I bid you a long and affectionate farewell! The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene will be closed, forever!"

LIFE AT MOUNT VERNON

Q. When the war was over, and you were 52, you came home again to Mount Vernon, for five years. Won't you tell us about the life here? How do you spend the day?

McHenry 5/29/97

A. "I rise at four o'clock, and a great deal of my work is done while others sleep. I begin my daily course with the sun. I visit the bricklayers, saddlemakers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and shipbuilders; my sawmill and flour mill. If my hired men are not in their places at sun rise, I send messages of sorrow for their indisposition!! By the time I have accomplished these matters, breakfast is ready, a little after seven o'clock. This being over, I mount my horse, and ride around my farms. I have about 8000 acres, extending for ten miles along the Potomac River.

Diary

"I give orders to my overseers as to the sowing or harvesting. I make sure that the plows, harness and tools are not being trodden upon, run over by carts, or otherwise abused. I examine the farmyard fences; I look into the fields to see that nothing is there but what is allowed to be there. I visit my saddle horses and my hunting dogs. Sometimes I find a fox, and run him for an hour or two.

Irving 4;442 4;414

"This employs me until it is time to dress for dinner, about three o'clock. My manner of living is plain, and I do not mean to be put out of it. A glass of wine, and a bit of mutton are always ready; and of late our cook has had the amazing sagacity to discover that apples will make pyes, instead of making both pyes from beefsteaks! When he has a mind to cut a figure, he introduces a new delicacy to our table, called ice-cream. Such as are willing to partake of this simple fare, will always be welcome at Mount Vernon! But if they expect more, they will be disappointed.

Cochran, 8/16/79

Ford 100

"After the war, my house became merely a well-resorted tavern. In two years at home, only once did I have dinner alone with Mrs. Washington! I rarely miss seeing strange faces; come as they say, out of respect for me. Would not the word "curiosity" answer as well? How different from having a few friends at a cheerful board!

Ford 178

"The usual time of sitting at table, a walk through the garden, and a cup of tea, brings me within the dawn of candlelight. As soon as the glimmering taper supplies the place of the great luminary, I will retire to my writing table, and acknowledge the letters I have received. To correspond with those I love, is one of my highest gratifications. Having given you this history for a day, it will serve for a year!"

Bic Pam.2;36 Sparks 1;523

TARDY GUESTS

Q. I wonder if your guests annoy you, as mine do sometimes, by being tardy?

Schauffler 240

A. "If the guests are more than five minutes late, I say 'I have a cook who does not ask if the company has come, but if the hour has come!"

TOO MANY LETTERS

Q.I suppose you have many letters from strangers? Who have no real claim on your time and attantion?

to R.H.Lee 1785 Irving 4;430

A. "Many mistakenly think that I have retired to a life of ease, and to that kind of tranquility which would grow tiresome from lack of employment! But at no period of my life, not even in the 8 years I served the public, have I been obliged to write so much myself, as I have since my retirement.

to Knox 2/8/85 1/5/85

"It is not the letters from my friends, which give me trouble, or add aught to my perplexity; It is references to old matters with which I had nothing to do; applications which often cannot be complied with; inquiries which would require the pen of a historian to satisfy; letters of compliment, as unmeaning as they are troublesome, but which must be attended to; which occupy my pen and my time, often disagreeably. These, with company, deprive me of exercise, and unless I can obtain relief, must be productive of disagreeable consequences."

SLAVERY

to Mercer 9/9/86

Q.I believe that you own over 300 slaves, General Washington! How do you feel about the slavery question?

" Irving 5;298

A. "I mean never to purchase another slave! To OWN them, is repugnant to me. But I cannot sell them, because I am principled against this traffic in the human species! It is among my first wishes, and has been for 27 years, to see slavery abolished by law. It might prevent much future mischief!"

RELIGION

Q. It has been said that you are not a religious man. Can that really be so?

to Methodist Bishops May 1789

A. No,"I shall always strive to be a faithful patron of genuine and vital religion."

Farewell Address

"Religion and morality are indispensable supports to political prosperity. Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation depart from the courts of justice?"

Orders, 5/2/78

"We certainly ought to be attentive to the higher duties of religion. To the distinguished character of good citizens and patriots, we should add the still more distinguished character of Christian!"

ATHEISM

Q.There are many atheists these days! Do you really believe there is a God?

BiC Pam.2;35

A."It is impossible to reason without arriving at a Supreme Being."

MORALITY WITHOUT RELIGION

Q. I have talked with people who say they can be good, without being religious. Do you believe that?

Farewell Address — A. "Let us with caution suppose that morality can be maintained without religion!! Both reason and experience forbid us to expect it."

TOLERANCE

Q. You were brought up an Episcopalian, but I am told you visited thirty-four other churches. Do you feel an equal respect for religions other than your own?

to Arnold 9/14/75 — A. "As we are contending for our own liberty, we should be very cautious of violating the rights of conscience in others; ever considering that God alone is the judge of the hearts of men."

to Quakers, Oct. 1789 — "If men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that society or the state can with propriety demand or expect; and they remain responsible to their Maker alone, for the religion or mode of faith which they prefer or profess."

CONSCIENCE

Q. Mr. Washington, how shall we know the difference between right and wrong?

Rules of Civility, 1748 #110 — A. "Labor to keep alive that little spark of celestial fire, which we call CONSCIENCE."

PROMISE

Q. There have been some people who said you broke your promises!

BiC Pam. 2;19,33 — A. "I do not recollect that in the course of my life, I ever forfeited my word, or broke a promise to anyone. It is not my will to promise what is not in my power.

to West 1/13/75
to Boucher 5/13/70 — I make it a point not to deceive anyone."

INTENTIONS

Q. We have been told that "the road to perdition is paved with good intentions." What do you think?

to Stuart 7/26/89 — A. "The man who means to commit no wrong, will never be guilty of enormities!"

MOTIVES

Q. I have noticed a tendency to condemn those who fail, whether they made a brave effort, or not!

Schauffler 272,277 — A. "I have learned to appreciate human actions by the manner in which they are conducted, more than by the outcome. When a man's motives are pure, the operation of his mind is no more of a crime than the appearance of his face; for both being the work of nature, are equally unavoidable!"

Harrison 3/9/89

FINE CLOTHES

Q. I have noticed that most men of your time and position wore clothes with much embroidery and jewelry. Why do you prefer such plain dress?

B. Washington 1/15/1783
R. Washington 10/20/1761 — A. "Do not deceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds! A plain, genteel dress is more admired in sensible eyes, than much lace and embroidery! Plain clothes, made in America, with a gold or silver button, are all I desire."

BOWS

Q. I believe that Colonel Bland found fault with your bows!

to Stuart 6/15/90 — A. "That I have not been able to make bows to the satisfaction of the Colonel, is much to be regretted; especially as they are the best I have been able to master!"

P.L. Ford 174
W. Ford 11;488 — "Would it not have been better, to throw the veil of charity over my bows? ascribing their stiffness to the effects of age? or rheumatism? or an unskilful teacher? rather than to pride, and dignity of office, which God knows, has no charm for me!"

MUSIC

Q. When Francis Hopkinson wrote some songs, and dedicated them to you, he said your acknowledgement was tardy. Why was that?

to Hopkinson 2/5/89 — A. "If music could soothe the ferocity of wild beasts, and even charm the powers of Hell, I am sure your productions would have softened the ice of the Potomac River, so that my letter could have reached you sooner!--Alas, I can neither sing one of the songs, nor raise a single note on any instrument!"

Orders 6/4/77 — "Nothing is more agreeable and ornamental than good music; but the music of the army, is in general very bad!"

PORTRAITS

Q. We have seen so many different portraits of you, President Washington! Do you mind posing for the painters?

Hopkinson 5/16/85 — A. "I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil that I am altogether at their beck! I sit like Patience on a monument, whilst they delineate the lines of my face. At first I was as impatient as a colt under the saddle; the next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing; and now, no drayhorse moves more readily to his thill than I to the painter's chair! But sometimes

to Boucher 5/21/72 — so much under the influence of Morpheus, that I fear Mr. Peale will be put to it, describing to the world what manner of man I am!

S. Washington 3/15/77 — "If ever you get a picture from life, it must be when I am removed from the busy scenes of a camp, and when the mind is not bent down with care."

SECOND HAND COACH

Q. I hear you are thinking of getting another coach!

to Gary 6/6/1768 — A. "Yes, my old coach has run its race, and is incapable of further service. I would have the new one in the latest taste, handsome, genteel, and light. If such a coach could be found second hand, little or nothing worse for wear, but a good deal under the cost of a new one, it would be very desirable."

FRIENDSHIP

Q. Do you think a public man should be friends with everyone?

to Custis 11/28/96 — A. "Be courteous to all, but intimate with few! and let those few be well tried, before you give them your

to B. Washington, 1/15/1783 — confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth."

APPOINTMENTS

Q. There must have been many who clamored for appointments, because they were your friends!

Schauffler 268 — A. "I have never made an appointment from a desire to serve a friend or a relative."

to Wooster 5/21/89 — "I can have no interest to promote but that of the public."

EDUCATION

Q. You had very little formal education yourself, General, tho, as Lord Fairfax said of you, "You are a man who would go to school all your life, and profit thereby." What do you think about the impertance of education?

to Congress 1/8/90 — A. "Knowledge is, in every country, the surest basis of human happiness. In a country such as ours, in which government springs so immediately from the community, it is even more essential. To the security of a free constitution, it contributes in various ways; by convincing those intrusted with the administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people; and by teaching the people themselves to know and value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasion of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burdens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect for the laws."

to Chapman 12/15/84 — "The best means of forming a manly, virtuous, and happy people, will be found in the right education of youth. Without this foundation, every other attempt must fail."

to Nephew George Washington 12/5/90 — "Every hour misspent, is lost forever; and future years cannot compensate for lost days at this period of your life."

to Boucher 7/9/71 — "A knowledge of books is the basis on which all knowledge rests, and this reflection must show the necessity of unremitting application to your studies."

INAUGURAL

Q. When you were 57 years old, and hoping to remain at Mt. Vernon, you were called to be the first President of the United States. What were your feelings then?

1789 — A. The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the the voice of my country called me, were sufficient to awaken even in wiser and more experienced citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into their qualifications; and to overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ough to be peculiarly conscious of his deficiencies.

to Harrison 3/9/89
to Knox 4/1/89 — "Moving to the chair of government was accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit going to execution; and by more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express; so unwilling am I, in the evening of a life nearly consumed in public cares, to quit a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties, without that

to Bassett 6/19/75 — political skill, ability, and inclination which are necessary. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise."

ON BECOMING KING

Q. What did you say when you were accused of wanting to be a king?

BiC Pam. 2;17 1796 — A. "Personal abuse has been repeatedly heaped upon me, in such indecent and exaggerated terms, as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a common pickpocket. But I defy any man on earth to produce

BiC Prog. 11;39
BiC Pam. 8;9 — one single act of mine, since I have been in office, which was not produced on the purest motives!

BiC Pam. 2;17 — "I have never repented but once, that I did not resign my office, and that is ever since! I had rather be in my grave than in my present situation! I had rather be on my farm, than to be made Emperor of the world!"

"Yet they charge me with wanting to be King!"

Q. But it must have been a pleasure to mingle with the distinguished people of the world, while you were president! Wouldn't you like to serve a third term?

Bio Pam. 2;37 — A. "To stand well in the estimation of one's country, is a happiness that no rational creature can be insensible of; but I can truly say, that I had rather be at Mount Vernon, with a friend or two, than to be at the seat of government, attended by the officers of state and

Ford 174
Stuart 6/15/90 — the representatives of every power in Europe. I should

BiC Pam. 2;16 — enjoy more real happiness in one month at home, than in seven times seven years abroad."

Martha
6/8/7-

COMPROMISE

Q. I suppose every public man sometimes has to compromise?

Irving 4;463 — A. "I prize, as I ought, the good opinion of my fellow citizens; yet if I know myself, I would not seek or retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue."

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Q. May we ask some questions about present day problems? What do you suggest about our dealings with foreign nations?

to Morris 12/22/95 — A. "My policy has been, and will continue to be, while I have the honor to remain in the administration, to maintain friendly terms, but be independent of every nation on earth; to share the broils of none; to fulfill our engagements with perfect good faith; to supply the wants, and be carriers for them all, being thoroughly convinced that it is our interest and policy to do so. Nothing short of self respect and that justice which is essential to a national character, ought to involve us in war; for sure I am that if this country is preserved in tranquility twenty years longer, it may bid defiance, in a just cause, to any power whatsoever; such, in that time, will be our population, wealth, and resources."

Farewell Address. — "History and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. The great rule is, in extending our commercial relations, to have as little political connection as possible. It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. We may safely trust to temporary alliances for emergencies."

PREPAREDNESS

Q. What is your attitude on military preparedness?

to Gerry 1/29/80 Schauffler 266 BiC Pam.2;38,39 — A. "To be prepared for war, is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. There is a rank due the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. For an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable."

PEACE

Q. How do you feel on the subject of world peace?

LaRouerie 10/7/85 — A. "I never expect to draw my sword again! I can scarcely imagine the cause that would lead me to do it. I have heard the bullets whistle around my ears, and when I was a young man, I said there was something charming in the sound! But that was before I knew the dreadful horrors of war. Although it would clip the wings of some of our young soldiers who are soaring after glory, my first wish is to see the world in peace, living as one band of brothers, contending only to do the most for the happiness of mankind."

John A. Washington 5/31/54

LaRouerie 10/7/85

NATIONAL DEBT

Q. Our national debt grows greater and greater. What do you suggest?

Farewell Address — A. "As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; and by vigorous exertions in time of peace, to pay off the debts."

"For the payment of debt, there must be taxes. No taxes can be devised which will not be more or less inconvenient and unpleasant."

PARTIES

Q. You have watched the political parties develope; what is your impression?

Farewell Address — A. "The spirit of party serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; it kindles the animosity of one part against another. There is an opinion that parties in a free country are useful checks upon the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; but there will always be enough party spirit for every good purpose, and public opinion ought not to encourage it."

DEPRESSION

Q. Of course you passed through many periods of depression. Have you some advice for us?

to Schuyler 1/15/78 — A. "We should never despair. Our situation before has been unpromising, and has changed for the better; so I trust it will again! If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth new exertions, and proportion our efforts to the exigencies of the times. I have seen without a moment of despondency, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones!"

to Warren 10/7/85

DISCOURAGEMENT

Q. When Count D'Estaing became discouraged, what did you tell him?

D'Estaing 9/11/78 — A. "It is in the trying circumstances to which you have been exposed, that the virtues of a great mind are displayed [illegible] lustre, and it is then, [illegible] is [illegible], than in any hour

CHARITY

Q. What is your opinion of the Community Chest?

B. Washington 1/15/83 — A. "Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one. Let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always, the estimation of the widow's mite. It is not everyone that asketh, that deserveth charity; all, however are worthy of investigation, otherwise the deserving may suffer.

"Let none be turned from my door, unwarmed or unfed."

AVIATION

Q. What do you think of the future of Aviation?

duPortail 4/4/84 — A. "I have only accounts of air balloons; to which I do not know how much credence to give. But the tales are so marvelous, I expect in a little time, our friends from Paris will come flying through the air, instead of plowing the ocean!"

(In 1794 he gave a passport to Blanchard the balloonist)

THE WEST

Q. Does the western country look promising to you?

to Sullivan 2/4/81 — A. "The land west of the Ohio River is equal, for fertility of soil, pleasantness of clime, and other advantages, to any country in the universe!

"The coal near Pittsburgh seems to be of the very best kind, burning freely, and abundance of it. I have a burning spring south of the Ohio.

"Detroit is a point through which the trade of the lakes above it must pass.

"I have it in mind to make a tour up the St. Lawrence, through the lakes to Detroit, thence by land or water to Lake Michigan, through the River Illinois, to the Mississippi, to New Orleans, and home."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Q. Why did you never write the story of your life? So many people have wished for such a record!

Craik 3/25/84 — A. "I had rather leave it to posterity to say and think of me what they please, than that by any act of mine, vanity or ostentation might be imputed to me."

OPINIONS NEGLECTED.

Q. Have the American people acted on the advice and suggestions you offered them in so impressive a manner?

to Jay 8/1/86 — A. "My sentiments and opinions have been neglected, though given in a most solemn manner, as a last legacy."

FAREWELL

Q. We thank you for granting us this interview, President Washington. It has given us a most interesting glimpse into your life and character. As a fitting close, may we hear a portion of your farewell address?

Farewell Address 9/17/96 — A. "Friends and fellow-citizens, the task is now accomplished. I now bid a last farewell to all the cares of office, and the employments of public life. I shall carry with me the hope, that after 45 years dedicated, with an upright zeal, to the service of my country, the faults of my incompetent abilites will be consigned to oblivion, as I myself must soon be, to the mansions of rest."

LaFayette 4/4/84 — "Freed from the clangor of arms and the bustle of a camp; freed from the cares and responsibilities of office, I am now enjoying domestic ease under the shadow of my own vine, and my own fig tree. And in this small villa, with the implements of husbandry and lambkins around me, I expect to glide gently down the stream of life, till I am entombed, in the dreary mansions from which no traveller returns."

Farewell address — "In the meantime, I anticipate with pleasing expectation, the sweet enjoyment, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, of good laws, under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart.

"These sentiments are a last legacy, from one who has ardently wished on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement will not fail to implore the divine benediction upon America."

to Governors 6/8/83 — "I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you in His holy protection. That He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of obedience to government; that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all, to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with the characteristics of Christ. Without an humble imitation of Christ's example we can never hope to be a happy nation!"

"I have the honor to remain, with the utmost esteem and respect,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A TOAST

Sparks 1;517 — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THIS IS THE LAST TIME I SHALL DRINK YOUR HEALTH AS A PUBLIC MAN. I DO IT WITH SINCERITY, WISHING YOU EVERY POSSIBLE HAPPINESS!

Hart, John

January 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Hart:

I have your letter of January 2nd.

Many thanks for enclosing the editorial which appeared in the Knoxville Journal. It was most thoughtful of you to send it to me.

Sincerely,

Mr. John P. Hart
President
WBIRTV
618 S. Gay St.
Knoxville, Tennessee

mc

Hart, John

WBIR-TV
CHANNEL 10
618 S. GAY ST. • KNOXVILLE, TENN. • PHONE 4-33

January 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed editorial which appeared in the Knoxville Journal after your roundtable program which we telecast on Sunday, December 28.

I have no comment to make on the editor's opinion; however, there are two sides to the coin, and we have a dual job to do; first, to keep ourselves solvent and sound at home and then to help those nations which cannot take care of themselves.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

WBIR TV

John P. Hart, President

JPH:ebc
Enc.

Hartl, Joel

July 10, 1959

Mr. Joel Hartl
6300 Westbury Avenue
Montreal 29, Quebec

Dear Mr. Hartl:

Mr. Murrow is at present away on assignment, making a documentary about missiles at Cape Canaveral, so he has not as yet seen your interesting letter of July 5. However, I shall hold it here until his return and, meanwhile, thank you for your courtesy and trouble in writing at such length.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

6300 Westbury Ave.,
Montreal 29, Que.
July 5, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I heard, recently, that you were interested in doing a report on television of the Canadian people. This is a good idea for two reasons. Firstly, it will help the American people to better understand their northern neighbour. Secondly, it will provide an opportunity for Canadians to get much off their chests and let the Americans know why there exists in Canada a resentment of the United States.

Canadians are very proud people, and are not willing to accept within, control from without.

Perhaps the four greatest fields which cause this resentment of the United States are: firstly, a lack of knowledge of Canada by the Americans; secondly, thirdly, and fourthly are American control or domination in the fields of Economics, Politics (especially foreign policy), and Culture (or the Arts). It would be impossible to even

outline a support for these feelings in this letter as it would run for many pages.

If you made a truly careful study of Canada, I think you would find an element of Canadians (including myself) who are opposed to the Queen of England as the head of the Canadian government. We want our own flag — not the Union Jack; we want a Canadian National Anthem other than "God Save the Queen", some want a new constitution to replace the B.N.A. Act. There is a growing Nationalism in Canada, and a growing search for a National Identity. We are discovering our potential and developing it.

Canada is peaceloving and this Nationalistic feeling is not a potential danger to anyone, yet it is good that after so many years of being in the backround, Canada wants to be heard. The growing pains are over, we are now mature enough to make our own policies, both internal and external, without any "brow-beating" from anyone.

Only one question remains as yet unanswered. Which part of "the twentieth

century belongs to Canada①" and when will we reach our "destiny②"?

Thank you for your kind attention.

Very truly yours,
Joel Hartt.

① "The twentieth century belongs to Canada".
— Sir Wilfred Laurier.

② "Canada has a destiny."
— Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker.

Hartsig, Richard

763-58

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1959 JAN 21 PM 10 19

EDWARD R MURROW=

DELIVER CBS 485 MADISON AVE=

CONGRATULATIONS ON KILLING TWO BYRDS WITH NO STONES=

RICHARD D HARTSIG 922 SELMA BLVD STAUNTON VA=

922=

BY WESTERN UNION

Hartwell, Pat L.

April 8, 1959

Dear Pat:

Many thanks for your nice letter of March 26th, which I found awaiting me upon my return from a brief trip to Europe.

I plan to leave this treadmill on July 1st, but so far, have made no definite plans for my sabbatical. I am looking forward to doing considerable traveling, but where and when will not be decided until a later date.

Many thanks for your good wishes and offer of help. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Patricia Lochridge Hartwell
UNICEF
United Nations
New York

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS UNICEF

UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

26 March 1959

Dear Ed:

I don't know exactly when you plan to leave on your sabbatical or by what route your travels will take you around the world, but I'd like to send you every good wish for a happy, successful and interesting trip and also one reminder -- don't forget the children!

As you know from your work with Danny Kaye, we have programs operating all round the world and if you have time to look in on any of them I know you'd be impressed. We can send you a list of some of the more important ones and also tell our local representatives to be on the look out for you if you will let us have some idea of your itinerary.

Incidentally, if we can be of help around any of the countries in the way of transportation for field trips, please let me know. UNICEF hasn't any jets, but we do have some jeeps that may bring back some old memories.

Anyway have a very good trip and I look forward to hearing some of your reports as you make your way round - and to seeing you when you get back.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Pat

Patricia Lochridge Hartwell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK.

"THE GAME FOR ALL AMERICA"

by Ernie Harwell

This is a tribute to baseball. It is one of the very few articles on the sport which hangs in the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N. Y. The article first appeared as an editorial in "The Sporting News". It was later reprinted in a booklet published by the Chicago Roundtable, and has since appeared in many newspapers throughout the country. It has recently been included in "The Fireside Book of Baseball" which was edited by Charles Einstein and published by Simon and Schuster.

THE GAME FOR ALL AMERICA

By ERNIE HARWELL

*

Baseball is President Eisenhower tossing out the first ball of the season; *and a pudgy schoolboy playing catch with his dad on a Mississippi farm.*

It's the big league pitcher who sings in night clubs. And the Hollywood singer who pitches to the Giants in spring training.

A tall, thin old man waving a scorecard from his dugout—that's baseball. So is the big, fat guy with a bulbous nose running out one of his 714 home runs with mincing steps.

It's America, this baseball. A re-issued newsreel of boyhood dreams. Dreams lost somewhere between boy and man. It's the Bronx cheer and the Baltimore farewell. The left field screen in Boston, the right field dump at Nashville's Sulphur Dell, the open stands in San Francisco, the dusty, wind-swept diamond at Albuquerque. And a rock home plate and a chicken wire backstop—anywhere.

There's a man in Mobile who remembers a triple he saw Honus Wagner hit in Pittsburgh 46 years ago. That's baseball. So is the scout reporting that a 16-year-old sandlot pitcher in Cheyenne is the new "Walter Johnson."

It's a wizened little man shouting insults from the safety of his bleacher seat. And a big, smiling first baseman playfully tousling the hair of a youngster outside the players' gate.

Baseball is a spirited race of man against man, reflex against reflex. A game of inches. Every skill is measured. Every heroic, every failing is seen and cheered—or booed. And then becomes a statistic.

In baseball, democracy shines its clearest. Here the only race that matters is the race to the bag. The creed is the rule book. Color is something to distinguish one team's uniform from another.

Baseball is Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, asking his Brooklyn hosts to explain Dodger signals. It's Player Moe Berg speaking seven languages and working crossword puzzles in Sanskrit. It's a scramble in the box seats for a foul—and a $125 suit ruined. A man barking into a hot microphone about a cool beer, that's baseball. So is the sports writer telling a .383 hitter how to stride, and a 20-victory pitcher trying to write his impressions of the World Series.

Baseball is a ballet without music. Drama without words. A carnival without kewpie dolls.

A housewife in California couldn't tell you the color of her husband's eyes, but she knows that Yogi Berra is hitting .337, has brown eyes and used to love to eat bananas with mustard. That's baseball. So is the bright sanctity of Cooperstown's Hall of Fame. And the former big leaguer, who is playing out the string in a Class B loop.

Baseball is continuity. Pitch to pitch. Inning to inning. Game to game. Series to series. Season to season.

It's rain, rain, rain splattering on a puddled
in damp disappointment. And the click of type
in the press box—like so many awakened cr
batboy. The old-timer whose batting average i
it. A lady celebrating a home team rally by m
rolled-up scorecard.

Baseball is the cool, clear eyes of Rogers Hor
Ty Cobb, an overaged pixie named Rabbit Mara
testifying before a Congressional hearing.

Baseball? It's just a game—as simple as a b
plex as the American spirit it symbolizes. It's a
times even religion.

Baseball is Tradition in flannel knickerbocke
picked off base. It is Dignity in the blue serge
game by rule of thumb. It is Humor, holding
puppy eludes two groundskeepers and the fast
dragging itself off the field after being knocked

Nicknames are baseball. Names like Zeke an
Run and Cracker and Dizzy and Dazzy.

Baseball is a sweaty, steaming dressing room
are as naked as the men themselves. It's a dugo
ing. And shadows across an empty ball park. It'
in box scores, abbreviated almost beyond recogn

The holdout is baseball, too. He wants 55
muscle. But, it's also the youngster who hitchhi
Florida just for a tryout.

Arguments, Casey at the Bat, old cigarette ca
Out to the Ball Game—all of them are baseball

Baseball is a rookie—his experience no big
throat—trying to begin fulfillment of a dream.
old man of 35, hoping his aching muscles can
sweltering August and September.

For nine innings, baseball is the story of Davi
Cinderella, Paul Bunyan, Homer's Iliad and the

Willie Mays making a brilliant World Seri
home to Harlem to play stick-ball in the street wi
baseball. So is the husky voice of a doomed Lo
luckiest guy in the world."

Baseball is cigar smoke, hot-roasted peanuts, T
trades, "Down in front," and the Seventh In
broken bats, a no-hitter, and the strains of the S

Baseball is a highly-paid Brooklyn catcher te
leaders: "You have to be a man to be a big leag
a lot of little boy in you, too."

This is a game for America, this baseball!

A game for boys and for men.

ddled tarpaulin as thousands sit
f typewriters and telegraph keys
ed crickets. Baseball is a cocky
age increases every time he tells
by mauling her husband with a

s Hornsby, the flashing spikes of
Maranville, and Jackie Robinson

s a ball and a bat. Yet, as com-
It's a sport, business—and some-

bockers. And Chagrin in being
serge of an umpire running the
olding its sides when an errant
e fastest outfielder. And Pathos,
cked from the box.
ke and Pie and Kiki and Home

room where hopes and feelings
dugout with spike-scarred floor-
rk. It's the endless list of names
ecognition.
s 55 grand or he won't turn a
itchhikes from South Dakota to

tte cards, photographs, Take Me
seball.
bigger than the lump in his
eam. It's a veteran, too—a tired
can drag him through another

David and Goliath, of Samson,
d the Count of Monte Cristo.
Series catch. And then going
eet with his teen-age pals—that's
ed Lou Gehrig saying, "I'm the

ts, The Sporting News, winter
th Inning Stretch. Sore arms,
the Star-Spangled Banner.
her telling the nation's business
g leaguer, but you have to have

ll!

ERNIE HARWELL

When big league baseball returned to Baltimore in 1954, Ernie Harwell came with the Orioles to broadcast their games. He quickly became a favorite sportscaster and Gunther Brewing Company, sponsor of the birds on radio and television, has again retained Ernie to provide the team's followers with his excellent coverage.

Ernie came to Baltimore with a well established record of experience. For six years he had been broadcasting the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants games. Previously, he aired top collegiate football games for the Columbia Broadcasting System and also followed the professional Giants and Dodgers. For two years his voice was heard coast to coast over the nationwide N. B. C. network. Bowling, tennis and basketball are among the many sports he has described over the air.

In 1951, while calling the first nationwide telecast of a baseball game, he was at the mike when Bob Thompson's famous home run enabled the New York Giants to beat the Brooklyn Dodgers in the National League playoffs and thereby cinch the pennant.

His articles on sports have appeared in the nation's top magazines —Colliers, Saturday Evening Post, Esquire, True and others.

Except for a four year hitch in the Marines, Ernie has been in front of the microphone since 1940, when he started as sports director for radio station WSB in Atlanta. He first came in contact with baseball when, as a boy, he played on the Atlanta sandlots with Jim Bagby, Jr., Hugh Casey and Marty Marion, who later became great names in baseball.

Ernie is the only broadcaster who ever figured in a baseball trade, when in 1948, Earl Mann, President of the Atlanta Crackers, agreed to let him go to Brooklyn if Branch Rickey would send Montreal catcher Cliff Dapper to Atlanta to manage the club.

Ernie is an avid collector of baseball books and souvenirs. His baseball library is regarded as the finest and most complete in the world.

Hastings, L. W.

January 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Hastings:

I have your letter of December 30th and also a copy of your open letter sent to President Eisenhower which I read with a great deal of interest.

I appreciate the time and trouble you took in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. W. Hastings
212½ West 7th Street
Topeka, Kansas

mcc

Tny. rd we int.

TOPEKA, KANSAS
212½ W. 7th St.

December 30, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of an Open Letter which I wrote and mailed to President Eisenhower. The letter is "open" for public comment because it has to do with public business.

What are your views?

Sincerely,

L. W. Hastings

L. W. Hastings.

1 Inclosure

Copy of letter to President Eisenhower

(COPY)

TOPEKA, KANSAS
212½ W. 7th St.

December 18, 1957
An Open Letter

The Presiding Officer
The United States of America
Washington, D. C.

President Eisenhower:

As a citizen of The United States of America I have a personal interest in the government over which you preside, and in the various and sundry administrative efforts affecting the nation. I also have a personal interest in our natural resources, the most important of which are the abilities of our citizenry.

If you will therefore bear with me I will express a few thoughts for your deliberation with regard to some educational ventures.

Education for Today and Tomorrow

Preparation for peaceful living and emergencies, I believe we can agree, is fundamental and should be built into one's education early in life. At present it appears we are in need of vigorous central leadership in public education in order to accomplish enough of what we need for today and tomorrow.

A Federal University

A national University would be in the position to venture into educational leadership for the nation. Eventually it would become the hub of public education, providing some harmony of thought development and expression.

Objectives

As a leader the U of USA must venture into correcting some of our attitudes toward the underprivileged and the novice. Heretofore some of our boys and girls in this category struggling to develop an interest in science, invention, or an economic ideal have had to deal more with resistance than help, persecution than praise, until they have accomplished something acceptable to the general public.

Some have survived the obstacles and made good. Others can be found among the imprisoned, the hospitalized, and in the sidetrack occupations.

From generation to generation we have perpetuated the thought that "survival is to the fittest," and "success is to the rugged individual."

Plainly we can see that the teaching in those two statements is more inclined to push the underprivileged and the timid around and down than to train them for service; more inclined to create internal enemies and weakness than friends and strength.

We have learned recently from our big brother country how far we are behind in some of these vital aspects of life. Now -- in order to improve our (once enviable) position we are required to do both talent scouting and training at once, regardless of cost.

However, to encourage and help a person to bring his best gifts of service into use merely for the purpose of dealing with potential trouble is not really creditable, though perhaps necessary in an effort to meet the perils of human survival. It is more like choosing to be a good boy because of a whipping threat, than that it is the wiser course of behavior.

Conversely, to encourage our citizens to develop and express their latent abilities as Nature has designed them for the benefit of mankind is to do right, . . . "as God gives us to see the right." This is creditable -- yes -- even more. It is one of the greatest investments we can make in our personal, national, and international welbeing.

Curriculum

Multiplied many times an occupational maladjustment problem has a very significant bearing upon the nation's health, happiness, and efficiency. Therefore it seems to me that one of the primary needs today is to make aptitude tests an essential part of a person's training for an occupation. This should help the confused to get unconfused and increase the nation's human strength.

Along with the pursuit of more and better rockets, missiles, and machines there is also an equally urgent need for more education in the social sciences so as to help a student to understand fellowman, and stimulate an active interest in his welbeing.

Impetus is needed today for physical as well as mental fitness. Classes in physical culture, text and practical experience, required of all students, should improve our national physical fitness.

Wholesome recreation for health and happiness needs vigorous leadership today.

Public administrators -- elected as well as those appointed -- need training in the fundamentals for the office they venture to assume today. A model federal government, made up of students, including all of the major offices and the congress supervised by capable teachers would provide some practical training in public office.

(Copy)

Students of this course ought to familiarize themselves, at least briefly, with the duties of every principle administrative and congressional task through text and laboratory experience, then allowed to study one phase with public service in that office as an objective.

Parental (home management) education is obviously needing some national leadership. Some public schools in Kansas, I am informed, teach a course in home economics, including some parental education. But as yet the course is not required, I was told, and not taught in all public schools in this state. A similar plight of this important family training may prevail throughout the country.

We must realize that parenthood is the most important of all occupations, and should not be one of the most neglected in our public educational requirements. An improvement in this phase of education is long overdue.

The Staff

Persons able to give sufficient in teaching ability to meet the needs of such an educational venture as conceived here, no doubt, would be the leaders in education throughout the United States of America.

Cooperativeness

The Federal University and State Universities should work close together in promoting harmony in the education that is needed for today and tomorrow, extending leadership into the grade schools.

Conclusion

These are a few thoughts from a grass-roots citizen contributed with the welbeing of his countrymen and country in mind for today and tomorrow.

Sincerely,

L. W. Hastings

L. W. Hastings

Hayden, Joel B.

January 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Hayden:

Many thanks for your letter of December 21st and for sending me the material on your new school in West Rindge.

You have undertaken a fascinating and challenging task, and I wish you much success. Thank you again for sending me the information.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joel B. Hayden, Jr.
The Meeting School
Thomas Road
West Rindge, New Hampshire

mcc

THE MEETING SCHOOL

A Co-Educational Quaker School in the Heart of New England

THOMAS ROAD - WEST RINDGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

December 21, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Edward R. Murrow:

Word has just come to me from Leo Gruliow, via Irwin Abrams, who teaches at Antioch College (where I taught history and Russian for two years), that you are looking for a preparatory school where Russian is taught. Such schools are few. In the early fifties I was teaching Russian at the St. Louis Country Day School, and at that time I learned that there were only seven secondary schools in the country (both public and private) where Russian was taught. I know that Exeter and Andover are now offering a little Russian to specially qualified seniors. In any case, I thought you might be interested to know of our new school here in West Rindge, N.H., where, incidentally, Russian is offered on an equal footing with French and German.

The prospectus and the reprint from a local paper that I am enclosing are now somewhat outdated (though only a few months old!). When they were written, this school was still only a dream. Now it is a reality, with all of 2½ months of operation under its belt.

We are admittedly experimenting because we feel that the times call for radical measures. If American education is to keep alive and to meet the challenge of 20th century life, there must be some bold experimenting. Improvisation is not so easy and lacks the security of performing from memory. It is hard work, both for us and for the students, building a way of life in which strictly academic pursuits can, we hope, fit organically along with milking and cooking and the making of decisions through group discussion. The most difficult adjustment to date appears to be this: most students coming out of an orthodox school situation find it very hard to work at their studies and to use their free time constructively without the crutch of specific daily assignments and an elaborate daily schedule. But they're learning. And so are we, the staff!

We are now in the middle of an eight-week study of China in which almost the whole School is participating. The first eight weeks were spent on English. The sciences and math come later in the year. The languages and music continue straight through the year.

If we can provide you with any more information, please feel free to request it.

Sincerely yours,

Joel B. Hayden, Jr.

Joel B. Hayden, Jr.

(over)

P.S. If Raymond Swing is still on your staff, please remember me to him.

A Letter From The Faculty

of

THE MEETING SCHOOL

A QUAKER SCHOOL LOCATED IN THE HEART OF NEW ENGLAND

Founded to encourage our children's individual growth in the climate of the eternal search for truth.

THE MEETING SCHOOL

West Rindge, N.H.

6 mo. 24, 1957

Dear Friends:

Each of us has sometime longed for a place where just to grow up was an education, for a climate of learning in which we are free to acquire the knowledge and disciplines of truly abundant living.

This school has been founded to satisfy that longing and to make available a place where real work, natural play, and rigorous intellectual striving after truth are joined together in developing the life of the spirit.

The Meeting School has begun its search on a family centered basis of worship, work, study, and play. Young people of high-school age are gathered into family groups, living in residence with the four or five families who make up the core of the educational community. These family groups in turn center in the Meeting for Worship and the Meeting for Business which carries the administrative function of the school's living. All members of the school community, without regard to age, accept participation in directing the affairs of the school through the Meeting as an obligation whether they are members of the Religious Society of Friends or not.

Quaker testimonies are emphasized;

Simplicity, the whole way of life oriented toward a functioning, unemcumbered appreciation of the value of man's spiritual being;

Peace, the power of love and understanding made real in interpersonal and group relations;

Service, the outward expression of care and concern for the well-being of all God's children.

WORSHIP. Each day begins in worship after the manner of Friends. Attendance is expected but is not compulsory. We feel that participation in worship should spring from indivdual need and desire. When the inner life of the community is held central, educational experience will be an outgrowth of spiritual maturing.

STUDY. The daily program is scheduled around three four-hour periods. There are no formal classes. The learning process is guided by adult counsellors qualified in the areas of English, History, Mathematics, Languages, Physical Sciences, and Arts, who meet daily with the student and help him appraise his individual course of study and research. The morning hours are reserved for these conferences. Students are started at the achievement level where they work most comfortably and advance as rapidly as ability demonstrates toward their next indicated step in life. This may be further technical training and learning at the college level, or may be the assumption of full adult responsibility by direct placement in a life occupation.

WORK. The Meeting School operates a seventy-five acre farm, a shop, and several small craft-industries which are essential to the economic functioning of the community. Here the student learns to make a direction contribution to the world's work by applying his skills and physical labor to tasks whose importance he can see and reap a direct benefit from doing. The maintenance of buildings and daily housekeeping are included in this afternoon work period.

PLAY. A third period of four hours is left free for rest, recreation, reading, athletics, or even thinking. These hours are set aside for each individual to use as he best sees fit, and no demands are allowed to encroach on them.

After dinner there is usually a school meeting of common interest, meeting with visitors, special interest seminars, movies, or general entertainment. Studying at night is not encouraged.

Admission to the Meeting School depends first of all on the convincement of the student and his parents that the values of this way of life are what they seek, and secondly on their willingness to accept full responsibility for their part in the meeting centered way of learning and doing the business of living. We, the members of the school community, are fully committed to these ends.

The cost of a year at the Meeting School is based at $1500 per child. A sliding scale of tuition is in effect which endeavors equitably to meet individual needs.

The school office is open at West Rindge from July 1 on. It is hoped that each prospective student and his parents will visit us during the summer to arrange his course of work and to plan the direction of his year's activities. The academic year begins Sept. 30.

Sincerely your friends,

George and Helen Bliss

Robert and Thera Hindmarsh

Joel and Ruth Hayden

Paul and Josephine Peabody

Sylvia Pigors

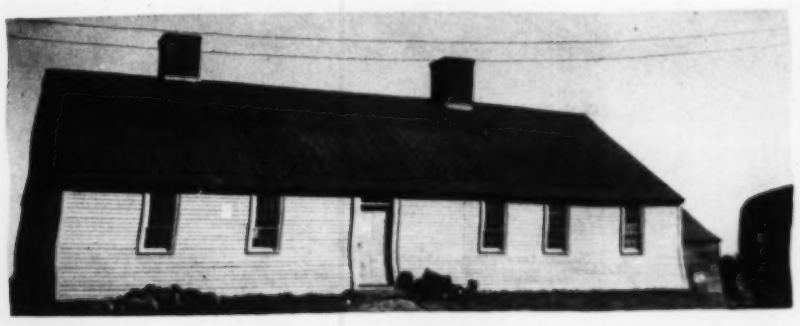
(It is desirable that written application be in the form of a personal letter accompanied by a registration fee of $10. Write George I. Bliss, The Meeting School, West Rindge, New Hampshire.)

Reprinted from

The WEEKLY

Monadnoc

VOLUME ONE, NUMBER THIRTY ONE JAFFREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, T



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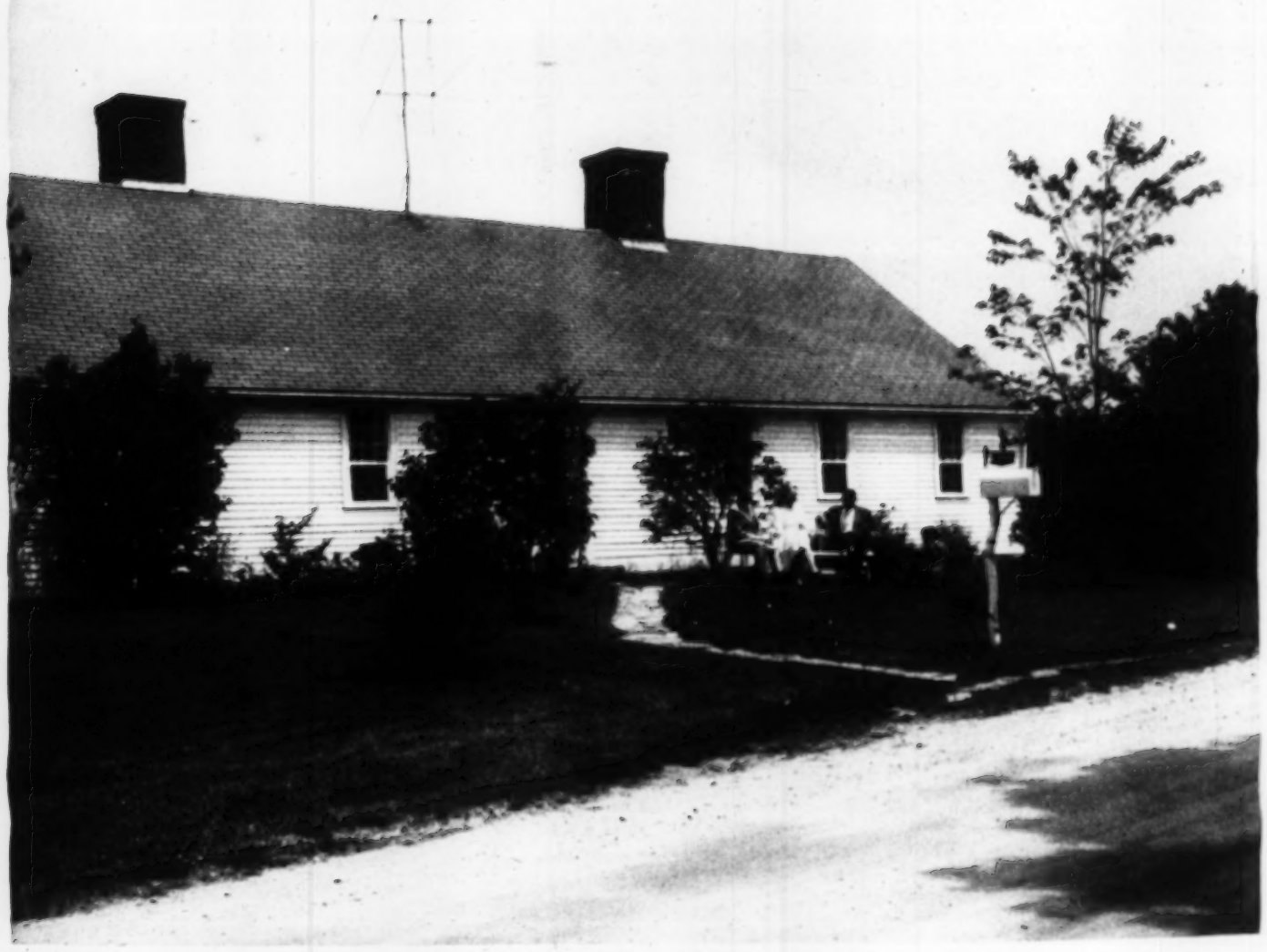


BUILT IN 1771--The Newman place, owned for the past five years by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Newman, Jr., is the older of the two houses which will become a Quaker school.

It was the Thomas place, originally, built by one of the early Rindge families, and its restoration began in 1940. It was the Whetmore place when the Newmans bought it.

Seated on the lawn in front of it Friday, when the title changed hands, were (l. to r.) Atty. and Mrs. Winslow Osborne of Concord, George Bliss and Joel B. Hayden, Jr.

THE DEED CHANGES HANDS--Mrs. William E. Newman, Jr., is shown (below) passing the deed to their Thomas Road home to George I. Bliss, representing the Quaker School Associates, Inc. Friday afternoon. Mr. Newman stands behind her. Dr. Joel B. Hayden, another of the associates, is at the right.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman, who moved here from Connecticut about five years ago, will return to that state to make their home.

OLD PANELS--George Bliss points to ancient panelling over one of the fireplaces in the historic Thomas place which he and his associates bought last Friday from Mr. and Mrs William E. Newman, Jr.

The ancient traditions represented in the house built by one of Rindge's first families in 1771 will contribute in some measure to the liberal education the new school will offer

"HIS EYE IS ON THE SPARROW..."--The Quaker's tr the photograph above, is at the heart of a new school t

George I. Bliss, who found the tiny sparrow on the d it Friday, has been for the past three years executive American Friends Service Committee at Cambridge.

He will be an administrator and a teacher at the ne ker meeting and will therefore have no director or othe

NEW QUAKI

(Continued fro

ector.

George I. Bliss is the spokesman for the group, however, and he was the one of two members who came here Friday to take title to the property. Mr. Bliss is executive secretary to the American Friends Service Committee's New England office at Cambridge. He has been the speaker in Quaker services at the Cathedral of the Pines here for the past several years.

With Mr. Bliss Friday was Dr. Joel B. Hayden, Jr., who has taught history and the Russian language at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, for two years.

The Quaker Associates include the following people: George and Helen Bliss and their five children; Joel and Ruth Hayden and their two children; Robert and Thera Hindemarsh and their three children; Paul and Josephine Peabody; and Miss Sylvia Pigors.

The group was represented in the transaction Friday by Atty. Winslow H. Osborne of Concord, a member of the law firm of Tiffany & Osborne and a leading member of the Quaker church in New Hampshire.

The transaction was arranged by Mario Dedo of the Village Real Estate office in Jaffrey.

THE FACULTY

The associates bring together a variety of educational experience and background.

Mr. Bliss, a graduate of Brown University who did graduate work at Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, taught for eight years at the Quaker School at West[illegible], Pa., and has three years of experience as youth advisor at the YMCA in Lynn, Mass., which was his home. Mrs. Bliss studied at Pierce Business College in Marlton, N. J. Their children are Cynthia, 15, Ernest, 13, George, 11, Geral garet 5.

Dr. Hayden, w Cleveland, Ohio, s Springs, Californi BA degree majori Oberlin College.

He studied hist vard Graduate S both his MA an there, then stud terms in the R School at Middl in Vermont.

He taught at Mo., Country D assisted in the n Middlebury befor tioch College to language.

Mrs. Hayden st lyn College and w two summers at M

They have a s in organic farming on work in that students. Their David, 6, and Dou

Robert Hindema omist, having stud versity of Massach has a practical physics and che associated with th Farmers Cooperati to farmers in the D area.

Mrs. Hindemar of the Foster fami I., Quaker leade Their children ar Walter, 3, and Ali months old.

Paul Peabody ha at the Locust V School in Locust for one year. He Pendle Hill Qua Wallingford, Pa.

Miss Pigors, a uate whose home i Mass., has taught physical education

nock Ledger

NEW HAMPSHIRE, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1957 — PRICE TEN CENTS

BAND CONCERT

LIBRARY GREEN
FRIDAY --- 8:00 PM

Quakers Buy Farms in Rindge For New School

RINDGE------A unique "family plan" school for high school age children is to be established in Rindge by a group called Quaker School Associates, Inc.

The group, including four families and one single person, all of them members of the Quaker faith, took title Friday to adjoining homes on Thomas Road in Rindge. They bought the home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Newman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. David Kurriss.

The property will be renovated to meet the needs of the school and the first term is to begin in September with about 25 students. The school will grow to about twice that number of students as the first group advances from the freshman and sophomore levels up to the advanced stages.

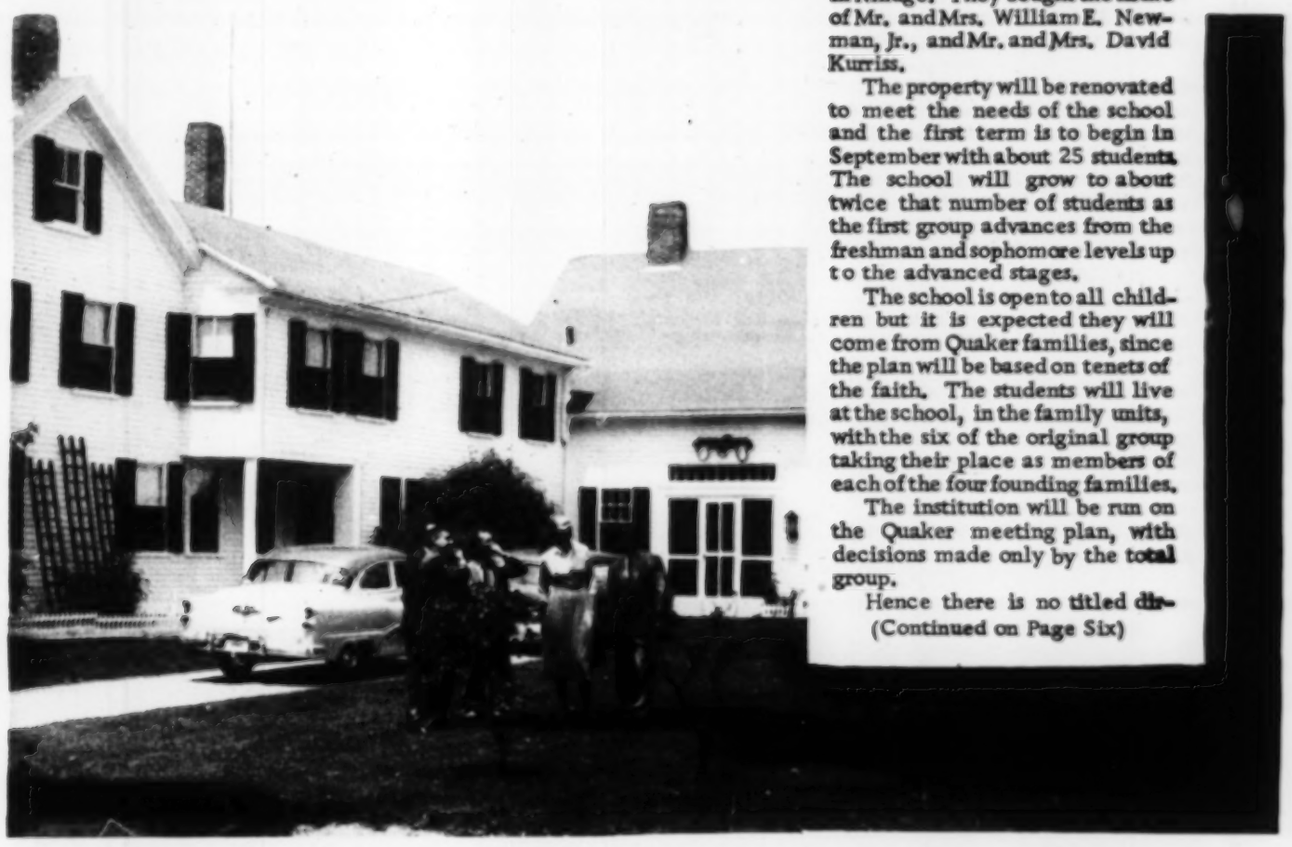
The school is open to all children but it is expected they will come from Quaker families, since the plan will be based on tenets of the faith. The students will live at the school, in the family units, with the six of the original group taking their place as members of each of the four founding families.

The institution will be run on the Quaker meeting plan, with decisions made only by the total group.

Hence there is no titled dir-

(Continued on Page Six)

/..."--The Quaker's traditionally amiable philosophy, caught by chance in heart of a new school to be established on Thomas Road in Rindge.
he tiny sparrow on the doorstep of the Kurriss place when he went there to buy three years executive secretary of the New England Regional office of the nittee at Cambridge.
and a teacher at the new school, which will be run in the manner of a Qua-
have no director or other individual authority.



HOUSE AND GARDENS--The Kurriss place on Thomas Road, one of two houses bought last Friday for a Quaker school, is separated from the other only by a garden.

Farming will be a principal pursuit for the students and faculty of the new school. They will use the gardens, a greenhouse, and possibly stables as a practical laboratory in which to learn about the earth and the world. They will also raise food for their own use and will sell enough in addition to pay for some of the provisions which cannot be raised on a New Hampshire hillside farm.

George I. Bliss and Dr. Joel B. Hayden, Jr., are shown below looking at some of the flowering shrubs on the Kurriss property and at the greenhouse which stands between the two homes.

UAKER SCHOOL

(Continued from Page One)

George, 11, Gerald, 9, and Margaret 5.

Dr. Hayden, whose home was Cleveland, Ohio, studied at Deep Springs, California, then got his BA degree majoring in music at Oberlin College.

He studied history at the Harvard Graduate School, earning both his MA and PhD degrees there, then studied for three terms in the Russian Summer School at Middlebury College in Vermont.

He taught at the St. Louis, Mo., Country Day School and assisted in the music course at Middlebury before going to Antioch College to teach Russian language.

Mrs. Hayden studied at Brooklyn College and was a student for two summers at Middlebury.

They have a special interest in organic farming and will carry on work in that area with the students. Their children are David, 6, and Douglas, 3.

Robert Hindemarsh is an agronomist, having studied at the University of Massachusetts, and he has a practical background in physics and chemistry. He is associated with the Eastern States Farmers Cooperative as an advisor to farmers in the Deerfield, Mass., area.

Mrs. Hindemarsh is a member of the Foster family of Hope, R. I., Quaker leaders in that state. Their children are Elizabeth, 5, Walter, 3, and Alice, who is nine months old.

Paul Peabody has taught English at the Locust Valley Friends School in Locust Valley, L.I., for one year. He studied at the Pendle Hill Quaker School in Wallingford, Pa.

Miss Pigors, a ~~Radcliffe~~ Smith graduate whose home is at Cambridge, Mass., has taught languages and physical education. She is a flutist who has played with the Pioneer Valley Symphony Orchestra in Massachusetts.

THE CURRICULUM

The school year at the new Quaker school will begin September 30, and end June 28. It will be somewhat later than the public school calendar so the year can end with the annual meeting of Quakers the last week in June at Auburndale, Mass. Mr. Bliss is clerk of the New England yearly meeting of Friends.

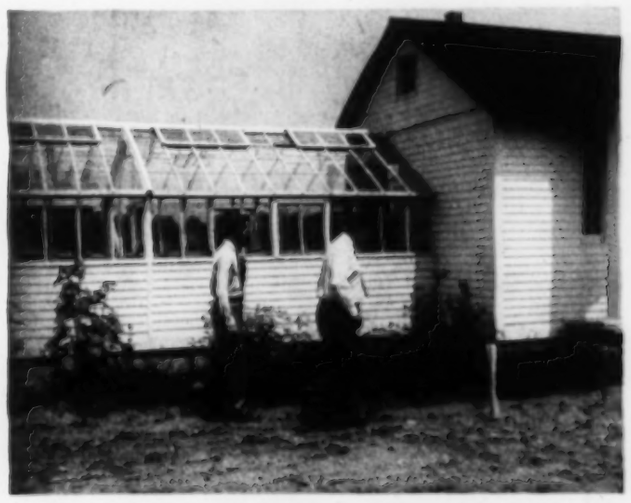
The group has applied to the New Hampshire Board of Education for approval and has conferred with Superintendent Lester B. Badger who will have general oversight of the school as the State Board's representative in this area.

The school program will be experimental in nature. The emphasis will be placed on the development of the whole child, according to Mr. Bliss.

The school day will be broken up into three four-hour periods: First, the academic period with individual counselling and a course of studies tailored individually to each student's needs and interests; second, a community service period in which practical farming, home industry and household duties will predominate; third, a period of individual responsibility which the student will have to organize himself.

It is the third period which is particularly characteristic of the Quaker plan. The student may spend the four hour period pursuing his hobby, a sport, in reading or research, or in some manner that seems to him constructive. The idea is to develop personal and adult responsibility at an early age.

The group intends to make full use of Monadnock Region facilities and field trips will play an important part in the course of studies.



A THIRD HOME--Mario Dedo of Jaffrey (l.) stands with George Bliss looking at the horse barn on the Kurriss place. It will be rebuilt to make an eight room house for the Hindemarsh family. Richard Whitney of Rindge Road in Jaffrey will be the contractor. Mr. Dedo arranged the sale of the two homes.

QUAKER HAT-----George Bliss put on the Quaker hat as a joke. It came out of a box of costumes to be used in dramatics at the new school. The School Associates are sincere Quakers but there is nothing "peculiar" about them. They do not say "thee" and "thou".

Hayden, John W.

October 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Hayden:

I am not sufficiently familiar with nautical terminology to be sure that the phrase "ship over"is accurate. However, there is no doubt that if it is the correct phrase or a variant thereof, it means simply "to re-enlist."

Very truly yours,

Mr. John W. Hayden
Managing Editor
Encyclopedia Yearbook
The Grolier Society Inc.
2 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

gw

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC.
Publishers of The Book of Knowledge

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"
TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 7-0600

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

October 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ATTN: Miss G. Wachsner

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are enclosing a copy of your interview with Commander Anderson aboard the Nautilus as it has been prepared for use in the 1959 Encyclopedia Yearbook, The Story of Our Time. We are extremely pleased to be able to use this interview to cover the historic voyage of the Nautilus.

I have one question. On page 2 the term "ship over" is used. Would you kindly advise its meaning in this context? We would like to note it in parentheses. In one or two places we have made a slight change because the copy is intended to be read rather than heard. Would you kindly OK the carbon and return it for our file?

We are also enclosing your check for $70. I will forward the script to 501 Madison Avenue as you request. Because of a printer's deadline on October 24, we should appreciate having your OK as soon as possible.

Thank you again for allowing us to use this material. It will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting features of the 1959 book.

Sincerely,

John W. Hayden

John W. Hayden
Managing Editor
Encyclopedia Yearbook
The Story of Our Time

Edward R. Murrow Interviews
Commander William R. Anderson Aboard the Nautilus
Columbia Broadcasting System TV

SOOT 1959
OUR NEWS STORY

(Editor's Note: Commander Anderson's comments in this Person to Person interview have been placed in italics.)

September 26

Since he took command of the Nautilus about 15 months ago, Commander William R. Anderson has spent an average of six out of every seven days aboard that atomic submarine. It has virtually become his first home and an historic one for, as you will recall, on the morning of August 1st Commander Anderson started the Nautilus on its voyage from the Pacific to the Atlantic by way of the North Pole, surfacing just four days later, the first such trip in history.

Commander William R. Anderson is 37 and comes from Waverly, Tennessee, pretty far removed from the nearest ocean and even farther removed from the North Pole. Bill Anderson graduated from Annapolis shortly after the start of World War II. He went immediately into submarines and he served eleven war patrols in the Pacific. He is married and has two sons.

The Nautilus is tied up tonight in New London, Connecticut. The ship is slightly longer than a football field and about as wide as an average two-lane highway--a self-contained home for Commander Anderson and his crew of 115 men.

* * *

Good evening, Commander Anderson. I'm very glad that you could let us come aboard tonight. Thank you for keeping the ship open for us.

Won't you come down below, Mr. Murrow?

Thank you, sir. What's going on aboard ship tonight?

Well, sir, we have only one-quarter of the crew on board. We're planning to get underway on Monday morning.

Now you've just come down what's called the forward hatch, right?

That's right. You might call it our front door, sir.

I can see that that's one way you and the

crew keep in shape. Did you ever think of installing an escalator?

Well, some of the ladies who come aboard occasionally have suggested that. However, that's one improvement we don't have.

Well, Commander, from what I can see, the Nautilus seems to be stocked with some pretty potent-looking hardware there beside you.

Yes, we have actually a full combat load at the present time, and we have here, for example, conventional torpedoes that we might use against surface ships, and then down below us here, where we can't see, we have special types of homing torpedoes that we would use against other submarines.

And so that is what might be called your pay load, right?

That is correct; yes.

Do you and the crew ever feel a little uneasy living with so much potential destruction?

Well, not really, sir. Our crew is very well checked out in these weapons, and the weapons themselves have a lot of inherent safety features.

Commander Anderson, how does the crew keep from becoming bored when they spend a month under water?

That's really no problem, Ed. After spending some eight hours of watch a day, and after maintaining their equipment and keeping the ship clean, there isn't too much time left. However, we have a number of features which the crew uses. We have a very excellent library, for example. People study for the next exam for advancement in rating. We have movies twice a day, card tournaments and things like that. Really enough to keep everyone busy. And by the way, Ed, here is the first man in history ever to ship over at the North Pole, Gene Sautellet of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Now tell me, Sautellet, did you do that voluntarily, or did they hold you down?

No, Mr. Murrow, it was voluntarily.

Commander, where do you spend most of your time when the Nautilus is under way?

Well, a great deal of time, Ed, back here in the control room. This is the principal control station for the ship. We have here

the panel that's used in diving; here, the station that is manned to steer the ship, the station that controls the angle of the latitude of the ship, and, here, the station that controls the depth of the ship.

And where is the atomic power plant?

That's back that way, sir.

Is it a big piece of machinery?

Well, Ed, we mentioned occasionally before, it is somewhat larger than some people have said, and smaller than others have said.

That's Admiral Rickover's baby, isn't it?

That's correct.

During the four days that you spent under the ice, how much sleep did you get?

Well, not really too much. I spent a great deal of time up here. You would be interested in our--we call it the Grand Staircase. The Nautilus is the first submarine to be built with an actual stairway on board, and we have up here, just past me, what is probably the world's first underwater television station. We use this under the ice to actually look up and obtain a picture of the ice going by. Here, when we're up closer to the surface, we have a conventional periscope which enables us to look around and see what is going on, and over here what is really a far more important piece of equipment today. This is a classified piece of sonar equipment which gives us a much better picture of what's going on around the ship than even a periscope would.

You've got a real room with a view, haven't you?

That's right.

I know it's mostly work for you when you're underwater, but when you have a few spare moments where do you usually spend them?

Up in the ward room. We'll move on up there. Just to port here, too small for us to go in--my own stateroom. I spend a great deal of time there. And then here is the actual ward room where the officers have their meals, do their paperwork, and perhaps even their bull sessions.

A very comfortable-looking room.

A wonderful ward room.

I notice that you even have paintings on the wall.

That is correct. This one, showing the Nautilus on the building ways over at Electric Boat, was presented to the ship by Mrs. Eisenhower.

Well, Commander, since making the trip to the North Pole, you must have been asked a million questions. What was the first question your own children asked when you got home?

Just before leaving on this trip, I had built a small boat for my 13-year-old boy, Mike, and his first question was when was I going to take time to come down and fix his little steering cable on his boat.

By the way, Bill, what are those dials there beside you?

This one is a depth gauge. That's covered up because our maximum operating depth is classified. Over here is a speed indicator also covered, because our maximum speed equally is classified. And here are conventional compass repeaters to tell us what direction we're going, and then a target-bearing-and-range-indicator which shows the direction of the target and the distance to it.

Atomic submarines stay underwater for a long time at a stretch. What happens if someone gets sick under the middle of the ocean or under the ice caps?

Well, Ed, we have--on any trip of any length whatsoever--we have a ship's doctor very well qualified to take care of any medical problems, and also he is assisted by some very well trained hospital corpsmen.

What do you do for fresh water on these long trips?

We make our own. We have a very efficient distilling plant which converts sea water to fresh water. We have, for example, four showers on board. They are open 24 hours a day so that the crew can use just as much fresh water as they desire to.

Of course, on the Nautilus you have none of that old-fashioned odor of diesel oil as in the old subs, either, do you?

That's another Nautilus advantage, right.

How much food do you carry?

We can carry enough to feed well for about three months.

Three months! You don't mind these housekeeping questions, do you?

No, not at all.

Where do you empty the garbage?

We have a special system for that. We have an ejector which works pretty much like a torpedo tube. The cooks bag up the garbage in plastic bags. We put weights in the bags so that they will sink when they leave the ship, and out they go. The reason for weighting them, of course, is so that they won't come up to the surface and be an indicator that the Nautilus was here.

Well, now, just as a guess, how many cups of coffee would you say are consumed in the course of a day?

We might run out of a lot of things on the Nautilus that might not give us too much trouble, but if we ever ran out of coffee, I bet we would be in trouble. We consume some 450 or 500 cups a day.

That will average out about five cups a man, won't it, something like that, roughly?

Something like that, yes.

As good as the food is on the Nautilus, there is still nothing like a good home-cooked meal. How many have you had in the past year?

Well, really, I think you could almost number them on your fingers and toes.

Are your boys potential sailors?

To my surprise, the other day I was reading an article, apparently dreamed up by my oldest son, saying he was interested in becoming a naval architect, and possibly even in going to the naval academy. Well, that was a complete break-through because it was the first time I had heard about that. I was very delighted.

I get the impression you like your job. Why did you decide to be a submariner?

Well, Ed, really to be honest, I think by default. I didn't particularly look forward to going on a very large ship because of the formality. Also because of the fact it might take some time to gain a really responsible position. Responsibility comes early in submarines and that is appealing.

Does it take a special breed of man to be a submariner?

Oh, by no means! The first-of-all factor is just good, stable, intelligent men dedicated to their jobs, and nothing special other than just the good American qualities that we see so often among our high school and young college students who are coming along.

Well, after the Nautilus, what next for Commander William Anderson?

Instead of a wonderful submarine like the Nautilus, I'll be navigating a desk. There are advantages and disadvantages here, of course--the advantage being that I'll probably see much more of my family, but the disadvantage being that it will be shore duty.

But part of your heart will remain on the Nautilus, won't it?

Oh, very much so.

I think that happens to everyone, even those of us who have only spent two or three days on her. Thank you very much, indeed, Commander Anderson, for letting us come and visit the Nautilus, and will you say good night to the members of your crew, please?

I certainly will, Ed. It was a pleasure to have you aboard.

Hayden, John W

September 8, 1958

Mr. John W. Hayden
Managing Editor
Encyclopaedia Yearbook
2 West 45th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hayden:

Thank you for your letter of August 21. We shall be happy to have you look over the October scripts for the 1959 edition. I would suggest that, when you are ready to come in, you contact Miss Wachsner in this office and she will be pleased to help you.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE STORY OF OUR TIME

ENCYCLOPEDIA YEARBOOK

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TEL. VANDERBILT 6-5464-0600

August 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past ten years we have reprinted one of your broadcasts in the Encyclopedia Yearbook, The Story of Our Time. Since your material forms an important part of the year's record, we would again like to use one of your scripts for the 1959 edition.

I would like to use one of your October broadcasts. If it is convenient, perhaps I could arrange with your secretary to go over some of the scripts late in October. I will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

John W. Hayden

John W. Hayden
Managing Editor
Encyclopedia Yearbook
The Story of Our Time

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC., Publishers

Hayes, Arthur

CONFIDENCE

The attached reprint of a talk by CBS Radio's Vice President in Charge of Network Sales outlines the purposes and functioning of the network's new Program Consolidation Plan (PCP). Additionally, it describes the advantages of the Plan to the public and sponsors.

Since this talk was made, the network has received over $4 million of new and expanded business from major U.S. advertisers.

Because it represents such a major forward step in the concept of network radio, I thought you would be interested in familiarizing yourself with it.

ARTHUR HULL HAYES, *President, CBS Radio*

CONFIDENCE
THROUGH BRAND NAMES AND BRAND PROGRAMS

Text of a Talk by John Karol, Vice President
in Charge of Network Sales, CBS Radio
to the Advertising Club of Louisville and the
Louisville Better Business Bureau
Louisville, Kentucky, December 5, 1958

CONFIDENCE, it seems to me, is the key word in all American business. It runs throughout the whole fabric of our marketing system. Its presence causes good times; its absence produces recessions. It affects all our buying habits.

When a Wall Street broker says, "Buy a thousand G.E. at 69⅝," he has committed himself to a $70,000 deal. That commitment is good for only one reason—the Exchange's specialist in G.E. has confidence in the broker.

When a housewife in Alta Vista tells her eight-year-old son, "Here's two dollars, Johnny. Get me a package of Cut-Rite paper, a jar of Chase & Sanborn instant coffee and four cans of Campbell's tomato soup," this, too, is confidence.

Building confidence is the business with which all of us here are concerned.

Our jobs center around using advertising to establish and maintain consumer confidence in the branded merchandise of our clients. In fact, the prime purpose that brought the brands into being was to create an identity in which confidence could be built. Just as the security specialist knows that he'll be paid for the thousand shares of G.E., so the mother knows that the branded merchandise her eight-year-old brings back will deliver the same values as her previous purchases.

In this room, I'm sure, the importance of confidence is thoroughly understood.

Keystone to Advertiser-Media Relationship

But what has this whole discussion on confidence to do with network radio?

A general answer—which I believe you'll all accept—is that confidence is just as much a keystone in an advertising agreement as it is in any other contract between buyer and seller. And that goes, of course, for broadcast as for all other advertising media.

But I intend to be a great deal more specific. I want to explain to you how we, at CBS Radio, have taken this keystone of confidence and built a new and solid structure on it.

I would like to tell you, in the next 20 minutes, of the steps we and the CBS Radio affiliates have taken in the past few weeks to face up to the specific and vital question:

> *"How do you put the relationship between a network and its affiliates on the kind of solid, confidence-inspiring basis that insures maximum values to users of local and network radio?"*

It is pretty clear to anyone who has been interested in broadcasting that, since the advent of television, there just hasn't been the volume of advertising revenue in radio, as it is currently operated, to keep both stations and networks financially stable. Why not?

It is not a question of enough radio homes. In fact, where 10 years ago, only 37½ million homes even owned radios, this year a total of 43½ million homes actually are reached

by radio in just one week. The average of these 43½ million families spend some 15 in-home hours a week listening—a U.S. weekly total of 665 million family hours of radio listening.

And these figures don't include time spent listening to car radios, portables, transistors and other sketchily measured or entirely unmeasured sets. To cite just one of these "secondary" areas of listening, there are more radio-equipped cars today than there were radio-equipped homes in 1948.

In fact, Cunningham & Walsh's just-released 1958 Videotown report shows average weekly daytime listening by housewives up by two hours and fifty-nine minutes—62 per cent over 1957. Their morning listening is up an amazing 109 per cent. The radio trend is—to quote Cunningham & Walsh—"the biggest news in Videotown this year."

Nor have radio's difficulties stemmed from lack of advertising values.

Cost-per-thousand values that dwarf those offered in other media currently exist in both local and network radio. There is even radio programming that produces bigger audiences than some of the network television that's opposite it. (I could give you quite a few examples in our own radio network.)

It isn't even that radio advertising doesn't have unique advantages. They are well and favorably known . . .

The radio listener is not tied down—he can keep his eyes and hands occupied with many kinds of tasks or pleasures and at the same time apply his ears to radio programs.

The radio listener can often improvise, around the sounds coming from his set—a more beautiful girl (by his own individual standards), a more menacing villain, a more catastrophic

situation than TV can show him. His own mind's eye can transform everything he hears into the shape and size and color he most desires. His imagination is not limited by the restrictions of the visible people, places and things the TV producer or magazine artist has selected to show him.

And radio can give a sense of immediacy which television can achieve only very occasionally. Radio offers sales immediacy, too, that other media can't match. The radio advertiser can place his message before the people he wants to hear it, at the moment when, in his opinion, they are most likely to act on the message.

And perhaps most important, he can do all these things at truly minimal cost.

Network Radio's Value Recognized on All Levels

Nor is the existing situation the result of dissatisfaction with the idea of network radio. Listeners are well aware of the programs and personalities and complete news coverage that a network supplies and that no local station can equal. Everyone is aware of the network's ability to do public affairs and news programming on a broader scale than any single station and to carry messages of importance to the country as a whole far faster than any unconnected group of stations could. The affiliates themselves recognize the character, the broad base of programming appeal, that the network can add to the station's own local broadcasting. And the advertisers well know the advantages inherent in big name program and personality sponsorship that economically covers the entire country with just one contract; and that allows them, by deal-

ing with just one source, to alter and revise program and advertising content nationwide as the need occurs.

Very simply, the trouble with radio has been a balance-sheet problem. Every network, and every affiliate has recognized this problem and has, in some way or other, tried to patch it up.

But it has become increasingly clear that it would take more, much more, than a patch-up job to stabilize the network-affiliate relationship, to establish the sound economic base that would give advertisers the confidence to use the medium with maximum effectiveness.

The particular importance of establishing this sound base now is highlighted by the current business upturn. We are in the process of coming out of a recession and, quite clearly, are heading for good times. It is essential that radio be prepared to do its part in building confidence and furthering the advancing economy of the nation. And thereby, incidentally, in benefiting itself and its clients.

Sound Economics Essential

To establish the sound economic base that would give advertisers the confidence to use the medium with maximum effectiveness, the CBS Radio Network and its affiliates have inaugurated the CBS Radio Program Consolidation Plan. In one sentence—this Plan is nothing less than a complete retooling of network and affiliate programming operations and relationships. Let's look at what the Plan does.

THE FIRST thing it does is to assure the stations and the listeners that the major public affairs and special feature pro-

gramming that only a network can supply will be maintained.

At fixed positions in the network schedule, there will be broadcast the New York Philharmonic, "World Music Festivals," "Face the Nation" and the Salt Lake Tabernacle music. A minimum of four additional public affairs programs including "Church of the Air," "Capitol Cloakroom" and "Invitation to Learning" will be fed to the stations for use in their local schedules. In addition, when newsworthy special events occur—such events as election of the Pope, political conventions, national election returns, a U.N. crisis, major sports events, etc.—the CBS Radio Network will furnish the stations with the quick, thorough, high-prestige coverage that has always distinguished the network in this field.

SECOND, the Plan establishes a regular 7-days-a-week schedule of 5-minute news broadcasts on the hour. All of these will be produced by experienced CBS News correspondents. And this schedule is further highlighted by "World News Roundup" and "World Tonight," two quarter hours, one early morning, the other early evening, featuring national and international pick-ups. Both these quarter-hour news-in-depth programs, in addition to many of the 5-minute news broadcasts, are available to our affiliates for sale to local and national spot advertisers. All the revenue from such sales will be retained by them. The stations will make no payment for these broadcasts. This consistent flow of network-produced news offers a continuing opportunity to attract new listeners to the hard core of the station's loyal followers.

THIRD, and perhaps most important, the Plan selects the

most appealing programs and personalities from the presently existing CBS Radio Network schedule, and consolidates them into specifically designated areas of network time—reserved for sale by the network to national advertisers. All revenues derived from sales of programs in these areas will accrue solely to the network.

Here is how these areas break down:

a. Two hours in the morning, Monday through Friday—starting with five minutes of news and followed by 55 minutes of Arthur Godfrey, more news and then 55 minutes featuring Art Linkletter and other top entertainer-salesmen.

b. The next area of network-reserved time in the Monday through Friday schedule begins at 12:30 pm and ends at 2:30. These two hours include seven popular daytime serials —representing the biggest audience-attracting block of programming in all network radio.

c. The third area of Monday-Friday network-reserved time is an hour and a quarter beginning with 10 minutes of Lowell Thomas at 6:45 pm and ending with Edward R. Murrow at 7:45-8:00 pm. In between these two highly-respected news shows, there will be additional informational programming plus 25 minutes of "Amos 'n' Andy Music Hall."

d. On Sunday, the network-reserved time will be from 5:00 to 8:00 pm, from 5:00 to 7:00, a solid block of adventure-mystery—"Johnny Dollar," "Suspense," "Have Gun," and "Gunsmoke"—followed by the 55-minute Mitch Miller variety show. Incidentally, the introduction of "Have Gun, Will Travel" into our schedule is a switch. In the past,

radio programs have tended to move to TV. Here's a TV show—and an extremely good one—that's coming to radio. From time to time we will sell special programs or program series which we believe will be welcomed by the stations for their audience-building characteristics and publicity values. These programs may fall beyond the regular reserved-for-network-sale areas.

One such example is the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts on Saturday afternoon. Others which come to mind are such items as Election Night returns, major sporting events like the Robinson-Basilio Fight of last spring, the New Year's Bowl Games, etc. The network's intention in regard to such programs is to take the order subject to stations' acceptance.

The schedule I've described is for the Eastern Time zone. The specific hours assigned to these various groups of programs will vary in other time zones. Basically, though, they will be broadcast in the sequence in which they are originated.

At this time I'd like to take a brief pause for a commercial! The commercial goes like this: "The programs I have just described to you are the very shows which have, for the last 10 years, given CBS Radio by far the largest average audience of any radio network. In fact, Nielsen reports that for over 60 straight months, CBS Radio has averaged more of the top-rated programs than the three other networks combined. Or, if you prefer Pulse, we consistently average the largest audience in better than 90 per cent of all quarter hours where CBS Radio programming is competing for attention with one or more other network shows."

Now that I have given you a brief outline of how the

Plan works—let's look at the advantages it delivers to the national and local advertisers using the CBS Radio Network and its affiliated stations.

Bigger Audiences for Advertisers

If there is one thing that radio research has taught all of us it is that block programming, or mood-sequencing as some call it, is a major factor in winning and holding audiences.

Two dramas, or two westerns, back-to-back, will each get larger audiences than the same programs in island positions. Three will do better and four, even better. Similarly throughout the categories of established program types.

This is as true for local-station programming as it is for network programs. A two-hour local personality program will do better than a one-hour one. (A 15-minute d.j. program will get you nowhere.)

So the basic achievement of our new Plan is to give both the network and its affiliates *enough time to build solid, mood-sequencing program schedules capable of attracting and holding larger audiences.*

As a result of such scheduling, the stations will feed larger audiences into the periods of network programming; and the network program blocks will improve the affiliates' audience standings.

National advertisers will find in the Plan a basic new element which has long been needed. That is the assurance that their network programs are not being unduly delayed. Thus, for the first time in many years, the advertiser can have confidence that his messages are truly national because they are

being carried throughout the entire station lineup and on a fixed schedule.

That, in essence, is the CBS Radio Program Consolidation Plan. And may I emphasize here that this wasn't network-inspired. It evolved from a proposal by representatives of our affiliates who wanted to continue as affiliates of the network; was jointly worked out by them with us; and was overwhelmingly approved by the affiliates at their recent convention.

CBS Radio Programs—A Branded Line

Now how, you may well ask, does it happen that no other network has taken this major step towards stabilization of its affiliate and advertiser relations?

The answer is not far to seek. CBS Radio logically led the way because the CBS Radio Network today is the only one with programs strong enough to warrant their use as foundation-stones in a new network radio structure.

Because of our confidence in the future of network radio, we have consistently maintained program quality. In effect, we alone have continued treating our programs as products in a branded line representing an established label that we are obligated to protect.

We have always demanded of our programs that they give good audience values to advertisers and affiliates. These advertising values can result only from giving good entertainment and information values to the listeners. Many of our programs have been tried and tested over a period of years; others are relatively new. But all of them either measure up or get out. We're not interested in just filling time.

It is because of this program philosophy that CBS Radio has always been differentiated from its competitors. Every network can offer statistics indicating per broadcast reach, net audience, amount of repetition and cost of message delivery. Clearly, it is, and has been, essential for us to stay ahead of competition on those scores—and we have. But our whole thinking has been that it takes more than measurables to get the best possible value from advertising dollars.

From somewhere there has come the concept of "tonnage" in advertising—how much for how many. "Tonnage" is an offensive concept to anyone who believes in quality. A ton of boloney can be purchased very much more cheaply than a ton of sirloin steak. There are very few things, really, in which people can buy tonnage alone. CBS Radio believes that this very limited number should not include radio programming.

So we put our label on every program we send out.

It is this concept that has caused us to be identified with such magnificent public service programs as "Who Killed Michael Farmer?" and the new Nationwide Insurance-sponsored series of science documentaries—"The Hidden Revolution." The same theory is the moving force behind the fact that it is on CBS Radio that you find such great salesmen-personalities as Arthur Godfrey and Art Linkletter, such engrossing daytime serials as the CBS Radio weekday lineup (the highest-rated sequence in the entire medium), such top-flight melodramas as "Gunsmoke" and "Suspense," such entertaining, offbeat shows as "Answer, Please!" and Mitch Miller and such outstanding musical programs as the Metropolitan Opera and the New York Philharmonic broadcasts.

One of the consequences of having established a brand name is the necessity to work constantly to stay out in front. We are always trying to find ways to improve individual items as well as the over-all line.

And we shall continue to experiment and try to develop exciting new programs for both advertisers and the listening public. It is our sincere conviction that this new Program Consolidation Plan will present opportunities for substantially increased program experimentation and development.

CBS Radio Leads the Way

We think, moreover, that all radio networks are going to have to do something of this sort. For in the present condition of economic chaos in the industry, of helter-skelter programming, switching back and forth from network to local, of major clearance difficulties and unreasonable delays by local stations in putting network programs on their air—such a Plan represents the surest road to the building of more confidence in network radio.

It is our earnest belief that the CBS Radio Program Consolidation Plan represents the start of a happier day for the network, the affiliates, the advertisers and the public. We believe it shows the way for the entire medium.

There is a solidity here that has not been reached in recent years. Radio networks and their affiliates are moving into a new and confidence-compelling phase of the medium's history as a major advertising force.

I can think of no better way of closing this much too long talk than by quoting from a letter written a few days ago by

one of our most important affiliated stations to an advertising agency. It states:

> "Personally, I feel that the new arrangement between CBS Radio Network and its affiliates may have a strong stabilizing effect . . . .
>
> "The importance to us has been the programming material available such as 'World News Roundup,' 'The World Tonight,' Lowell Thomas, Ed Murrow, Arthur Godfrey, Art Linkletter, the New York Philharmonic, Metropolitan Opera, 'Face the Nation,' national sports events, worldwide special events coverage, ad infinitum. These are some of the things that set a station out above the electronic juke boxes that are dotting the country.
>
> "The new arrangement should help the radio network's financial picture. They also have a guaranteed group of clearances in block sequence which should facilitate advertiser clearance.
>
> "I am hopeful that it may be a solution to what has been a fairly rough situation as far as the network is concerned. I think this may put them in a healthier and more lasting condition. At least that is one country boy's view of it."

All I can say to that is "amen" and to tell you that it has been a pleasure for me to be with you in Louisville today and to thank you for inviting me.

CBS Radio, 485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Hayes, R. V.

July 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Hayes:

Your letter of July 14th addressed to Mr. Murrow arrived here today, long after Mr. Murrow had left the office on his year's leave of absence.

I am very sorry, therefore, that your request cannot be granted.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. R. V. Hayes
2624 S. W. 6th Ct.
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Ft. lauderdale Fla.
July 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am hoping you will take a moment of your time to answer a question of vital importance to me and my family.

I have been investigating Mary Carter Paint Factories with the intention of opening a store. I will have to relocate, probably in Texas, as there are no more openings in Florida. In the course of my investigation several employees as well as a representative of the company in Tampa Fla. have told me that Mr. Thomas Dewey , Mr. Lowell Thomas as well as yourself have invested heavily in Mary Carter Paint Factories.

If I could verify this I would be very happy to move my family and invest all my savings as I will have to do, if I follow this plan.

I am anxious to get started in the next week or so and will certainly appreciate any information you can give me on this.

Sincerely
R. V. Hayes.

2624 S W 6 Ct.
Ft. Lauderdale Fla.

Hayward, Lel

May 19, 1959

Dear Leland:

Sorry the Ford project blew up but, as we both know, such explosions are all too common in this business.

If you are free for lunch early in June, give me a shout and we will arrange it.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Leland Hayward
655 Madison Avenue
New York City

LELAND HAYWARD

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TEMPLETON 8-5100

May 11th 1959

Dear Ed:

Due to the involved, and to me inexplicable negotiations, between CBS and Ford, my show blew up, so I am not going to do it in the Fall, unless they are successful in making a deal with someone else.

This is just a note to thank you for your wonderful offer to help on it.

If you have any time before you go away and would like to give me a ring, we'll have lunch -- this time on me.

Best regards,

Leland

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

LH
:
m

Hayward, Leland

702-58

Holiday Greetings

(30)

by WESTERN UNION

NA377 GTG PD=AR NEW YORK NY 24 245PME=

:EDWARD R MURROW=

:CBS DELIVER 485 MADISON AVE=

DEAR ED: MY VERY BEST WISHES FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR=

:LELAND HAYWARD=

Hayward

January 9, 1958

Dear Leland:

Many thanks for your cordial note about the Marian Anderson show. Fred Friendly and I are very proud of it and feel that in many ways it is the best thing we have ever done.

Certainly the response both by mail and in print was overwhelmingly enthusiastic.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leland Hayward
655 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

ward, Leland

LELAND HAYWARD

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TEMPLETON 8-5100

December 31st 1957

Dear Ed:

I tried to get you on the phone today to tell you how superb I thought the Marian Anderson show was last night. I don't know how it is possible to do anything better than that show - so again my congratulations!

If you have time give me a ring some day, and let's have lunch or something.

Best always,

Leland

LELAND HAYWARD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

LH
m

Hazard, Patrick

October 29, 1958

Dear Dr. Hazard:

Many thanks for your kind letter of October 21st.

I am happy to be able to give you permission to reprint my Chicago speech in your textbook.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Patrick Hazard
Box 18
Bennett Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

mcc

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4, PA.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

21 October 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have read your Chicago speech with great satisfaction. I'm convinced that the kind of self-criticism you are asking the industry to engage in will have much more effect than reams of copy from waspish newspaper and magazine critics.

I would like permission to reprint your talk in a textbook on mass communication I am editing for the Free Press of Chicago. A major thesis implicit in the collection is the importance of the growing body of self-critical professional traditions within all the media.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Patrick D. Hazard

Dr. Patrick D. Hazard
Box 18, Bennett Hall